U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

September 15, 2016

MR. JOHN GREENWALD JR.
[redacted]

FOIPA Request No.: 1356925-000
Subject: HISKEY, CLARENCE FRANCIS

Dear Mr. Greenwald:

Records responsive to your request were previously processed under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Enclosed is one CD containing 1,209 pages of previously processed documents and a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions. This release is being provided to you at no charge.

Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S. C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request. Your patience is appreciated.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIAonline portal by creating an account on the following web site: https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing ogis@nara.gov. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@ic.fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

Sincerely,



David M. Hardy
Section Chief,
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

(b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;

(b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;

(b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;

(b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;

(b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;

(b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

(b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

(d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;

(j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;

(k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;

(k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;

(k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;

(k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service he release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;

(k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1356925-0

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MCRP

Clarence Francis Hisley

12-13-71 R471

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT KNOXVILLE, TENN. 32

FILE NO. 100-2306 hts

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	4/16/41	3/15/41	C. E. JENNINGS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CLARENCE HISKEY	INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

[redacted] INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/1/01 BY 39063 EW/ewg/pl

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CLARENCE HISKEY, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, University of Tennessee, alleged out-spoken Communist and a radical. It was alleged HISKEY is to be responsible for the development of manganese, on a TVA project.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Dr. LOREN C. HERD, Superintendent of Development and Production Laboratories, Charles Lennig and Company, Inc., 5000 Richmond Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania advised during the course of the plant survey by the writer of the Charles Lennig and Company, Inc., that he taught chemistry at the University of Wisconsin from the years 1925 to 1936. During this period as an instructor at the University of Wisconsin he became acquainted with one of the students in one of his classes whose name he stated was CLARENCE HISKEY who is at the present time Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. Dr. HERD stated that during his acquaintance with HISKEY at the University of Wisconsin he found him to

CI-13

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. T. Sears SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
	100-2118-2 APR 30 1941
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

be an out-spoken Communist and was considered by some of the faculty and a greater portion of the student body as a radical. Dr. HERD stated that one incident he remembers very definitely was a meeting he had with HISKEY at which time he expounded some of his radical ideas that were un-American and Dr. HERD stated that after this meeting he received copies of the "Daily Worker" and other Communistic propaganda, the name of which he does not remember at this time. He said that he thought HISKEY was responsible for placing his name on this mailing list. Dr. HERD stated further that HISKEY'S wife is also a known member in Communistic movements and is also considered very radical. HISKEY is also known to go on lecture tours at which time Dr. HERD thinks he expounds the Communistic theories. Dr. HERD said that at the time he left the University of Wisconsin HISKEY was studying for his Ph.D. and he thinks that he received this degree in 1937.

Dr. HERD further advised that through the chemical grapevine he has learned that HISKEY was slated to take or operate in an administrative capacity and even be responsible for one of the new chemical research plants for the development of chemicals for munition purposes along the Tennessee River under the TVA. Dr. HERD said that he thought HISKEY was a Lieutenant in the Chemical warfare branch of the War Department.

Dr. HERD stated that HISKEY is a very brilliant chemist but on several occasions he has had to decline several recommendations for HISKEY because of his radical ideas.

Dr. HERD stated that in his opinion HISKEY should not be in any position where confidential materials are handled and that he had reported this matter to Major HOLBROOK of G2. Dr. HERD stated that he thought the new chemical plant was to be constructed for the development of manganese.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-14-2011

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This case originated at KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE File No. 100-203

Report made at	Date when made	Period for which made	Report made by
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	5-17-41	4-8,25-5,12,13, 14,15-41	J. M. MANNIX WDT

Title
CHANGED
DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, alias
Zoga Schowskie
MARTIA S. HISKEY

11/1/84 CLASSIFIED BY 3465 ELW/LMP
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
924538

Character of case
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

SYNOPSIS: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY was born Milwaukee, Wis., 6-5-12. Attended school at LaCrosse, Wis., and received a Ph.D. from the Univ. of Wis. Came to the Univ. of Tenn. as assistant professor, Chemistry Dept. 9-39, and later directed the Rhenium Research project at the University. Resigned 3-31-41 to take position with the Tenn. Valley Authority at Wilson Dam. While at the Univ. of Tenn., subject made statement calling for a "new order" which advocated the Russian form of government as a model, HISKEY closely associated with known Communist leaders in this area.

- P -

2/12/96 Classified by 9145 c1 0ms
Declassify on: CADR 261,521

FOI/PA # 261,521
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12,356
DATE 2/12/96 INITIALS 0ms
S-1 ARMY

Approved and forwarded C.E. Tierstone Special Agent in Charge 100-2118-3 JUN 4 1941

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

MAY 24 1941

C&H Higdon

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dr. Clarence Hiskey
100-1082-1

DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was; ET AL J. M. MANNIX 100-203

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent G. E. JENNINGS, Philadelphia, 4-16-41.
Memphis letter, 4-10-41.

DETAILS: AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE:

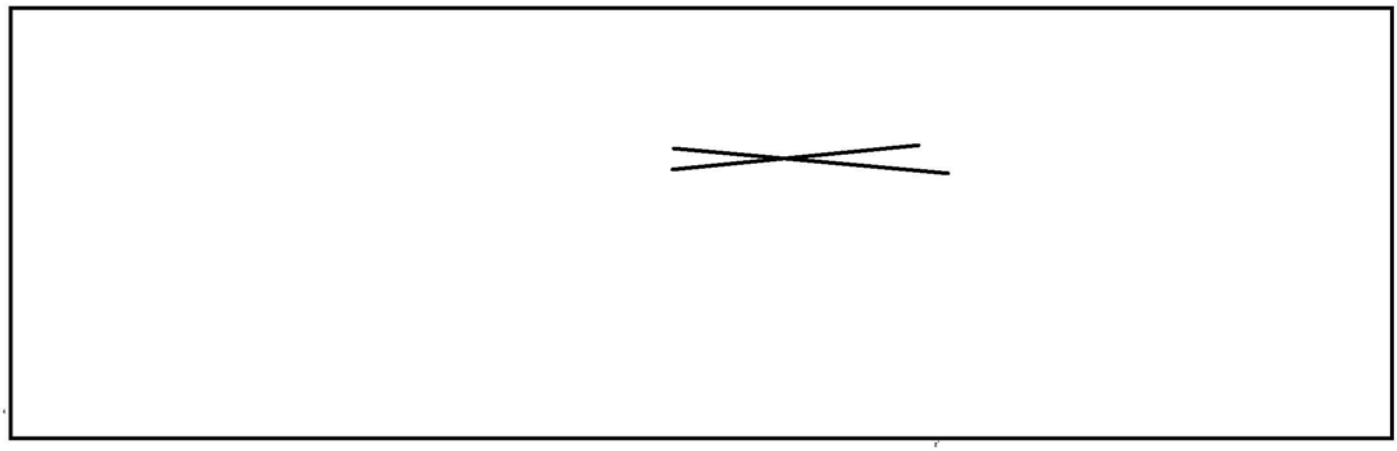
The title of this report is being changed to reflect the subject's additional name, ZOGA SCHOWSKIE, and the name of his wife MARTIA S. HISKEY.

This a joint report of Special Agent R.E. SHERK, and the writer.

The reference letter from the Memphis Field Division referred to a letter of August 29, 1940, to Lieutenant Colonel STACY KNOPS, Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Atlanta, Georgia, concerning Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY. This letter advised that inquiries at the University of Tennessee Medical College, Memphis, Tennessee, and the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service, Meharry Medical College, Vanderbilt University, Fisk University, Scarrett College, and Peabody College, all of Nashville, has failed to disclose a Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY being a member of the faculty of any of these institutions. The letter continues by requesting the Knoxville Field Division to determine if Dr. HISKEY is a member of the faculty of the University of Tennessee, Knox[illegible] Tennessee.

Referral/Consult

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Informant considered Reliable "

GEORGE SLOVER, Chief of the Employment Division, Personnel Department, of the Tennessee Valley Authority, advised that the records contained in that office indicate that CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY was born Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 5, 1912. He attended the Lincoln School for eight years and graduated in 1925, the LaCrosse Central High School for four years and graduated 1929, the LaCrosse College four years discontinuing in 1923 without graduating, all of LaCrosse, Wisconsin. HISKEY continued his education at the University of Wisconsin from which he received a degree of Doctor of Philosophy. HISKEY lists his employment from June 1931 to September 1931 with the Northern Engraving Company, LaCrosse, Wisconsin. From June 1932 to September 1932, the John Deere Works, LaCrosse, Wisconsin. June 1933 to September 1933, Automotive Foundry, LaCrosse, Wisconsin, from September 1934 to June 1936, HISKEY was employed by Dr. LOREN C. HURD at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. June 1936 to September 1936, HISKEY was employed by the University of Wisconsin on a special research. September 1936 to June 1937, HISKEY was employed by Dr. R. C. HERRIN of the University of Wisconsin. The highest salary received by HISKEY was $75 per month while employed by Dr. LOREN C. HURD. HISKEY lists his address as of September 4, 1937, as 314 N. Park Street, Madison, Wisconsin, and his permanent address as 813 King Street, LaCrosse, Wisconsin. On June 17, 1938, HISKEY became an officer in the Reserve Corps, according to this application. HISKEY lists as references on the application, Dr. LOREN C. HURD, Dr. R. C. HERRIN, Dr. N. F. HALL, Dr. J. W. WILLIAMS, all of the University of Wisconsin and JAMES A. FAIRCHILD, Dean of LaCrosse State Teachers College, LaCrosse, Wisconsin. On April 1, 1941, HISKEY entered on duty with the Tennessee Valley Authority as an associate chemist, Department of Chemical Engineering, and under the supervision of R. L. COPSON, Chief Chemical Engineer, Research Division, Wilson Dam. A description of the duties for this position is set out as follows: "Under general supervision, with considerable latitude for independent action individually or with trained assistants, to perform responsible professional and scientific work of moderate difficulty and importance in the field of chemistry, or to have charge of and develop an ordinary project or several minor projects."

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J. ALBERT BACON, JR., Chemistry Professor at the University of Tennessee, whose residence is 106 Thompson Place, Knoxville, Tennessee, advised that he knew HISKEY while at the University of Tennessee. HISKEY came to the University in September of 1939, from the University of Wisconsin where he received a degree of Doctor of Philosophy. BACON described HISKEY as a person who is despicable to inferiors and always trying to impress superiors. He is unprincipled and morally filthy. However, HISKEY is mentally alert and a slick and convincing talker with a good voice and gives the impression that he is acquainted with everything. HISKEY is bitter to capitalists and praises Russia's possessive government and stated "Russia can do no wrong". HISKEY boasted that he was known as the "Communist" while at the University of Wisconsin, also that he paid his way through the University by bootlegging whiskey. BACON continued by stating that HISKEY is a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army Chemical Warfare Reserve; that when HISKEY learned that BACON was a First Lieutenant in the same organization, he asked BACON to let him copy the examination papers which BACON used to get the commission of First Lieutenant with the statement, "I know the stuff and it would be a waste of time for me to work out the problems for myself." BACON refused to do this. BACON has attended parties given at HISKEY's home and after a few drinks HISKEY would always condemn the United States and the democracies for their way of handling matters of state and praised the Russian form of government as the government to which this country should look to for leadership in world affairs. BACON added that these parties were always attended by DAVID STONE MARTIN who has the reputation for being a leading Communist in and around Knoxville.

BACON stated while HISKEY was at the University of Tennessee he headed the Rhenium project which is financed by the W.P.A. under the auspices of the University of Tennessee, however, since HISKEY's departure from the University, he had been retained as a consultant in this project because he has some research papers which he has tried to publish and take the credit for the work and the work was actually performed by other members of the project while HISKEY was head of the group. However, since HISKEY left the University to take his position with the Tennessee Valley Authority on April 1, 1941, the Rhenium Research project has functioned more smoothly. While at the University, HISKEY was known to have taken time from the students during their class period to discuss the Lend Lease Bill, then pending in Congress and comparing the operation of the Democratic form of government to that of the dictator form of government. However, he was never known to have openly advocated Communism. BACON could not furnish information concerning Mrs. HISKEY or her background.

JUDSON H. ROBERTSON, professor of chemistry at the University of Tennessee, for twenty years whose residence is 1634 Yale Avenue, Knoxville, advised that HISKEY came to the University of Tennessee in September of 1939 as an assistant professor of chemistry. He formerly studied and was employed at

the University of Wisconsin. Shortly after coming to the University of Tennessee, HISKEY was appointed to direct the Rhenium Research project which is a scientific experiment being conducted at the University and financed by the W.P.A., HISKEY was given this position because of his previous experience in this field at the University of Wisconsin. ROBERTSON did not know HISKEY very well and never associated with him outside of the work at the University, but described him as a disgusting personality with a "know it all" attitude when the truth of the matter was that HISKEY had no basis for this attitude. ROBERTSON believed that HISKEY was a radical but knew nothing to support this outside of his continued criticism of the acts of the present Congress, and in the opinion of ROBERTSON, HISKEY is the type of person who could convince many people that he knew what he was talking about. ROBERTSON had only met Mrs. HISKEY once and did not know her background.

HENRY T. TARWATER who is employed by the University of Tennessee Chemistry Department, Division of Rhenium Research projects, advised that he had known HISKEY since September of 1939; that he came from the University of Wisconsin and since coming to the University of Tennessee, TARWATER has worked with HISKEY on the Rhenium project and often attended parties at HISKEY's home. HISKEY is described by TARWATER as a person with a shrewd mind who is always trying to better his position, regardless of the methods required, and morally debased. TARWATER advised that he never admired HISKEY because of the man's overbearing disposition, however, they often became very friendly over a bottle of whiskey.

The following statement was taken from TARWATER:

"

Knoxville, Tennessee
May 13, 1941

I, Henry Tarwater, voluntarily state as follows to Joseph M. Mannix, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., having been told by Mr. Mannix that I denot have to make a statement and anything I say may be used against me. No threats or promises of any nature have been made by anyone to induce me to make this statement.

I am twenty seven years of age and have lived most of my life in and around Sevier and Knox Counties Tennessee. At the present time I am employed by the Chemistry Department, Division of Rhenium Research, University of Tennessee. While engaged in this work I became associated with Dr. Clarence F. Hiskey, who is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and head of the Rhenium Research project at the University of Tennessee. Dr. Hiskey has invited me to attend parties at his home and while attending these parties he would discuss the ad-

vantages of the new order which Hiskey stated is seeking to establish the form of government presently employed in Russia, which Hiskey advocates as the ideal and model form of government. These parties were attended by David Stone Martin, Francis J. Martin, Ed Manning and Jim Manning, whom I have learned are active members of the Communist party.

Since my acquaintance with Hiskey copies of a publication "In Fact" have been sent to me. I didnot subscribe to this publication or in any way solicit copies of the publication.

I have read this statement including this page and it is true and correct.

/s/ H.. T. Tarwater

Witnesses:
/s/ Joseph M. Mannix
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Knoxville, Tennessee

/s/ Charles H. DeFord
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Knoxville, Tennessee "

This statement is being retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Division.

TARWATER stated that the new order referred to by HISKEY could refer only to a Communist movement because while TARWATER was at HISKEY's home he saw publications of "Daily Worker," "In Fact," and "New Masses." Members of faculty of the University of Tennessee have received copies of the publication, "In Fact", since HISKEY became a member of the faculty, however, there is no definite proof that HISKEY is the distributor or person who placed the publications in the mail boxes at the University, but, since HISKEY's departure, copies of the publication, "In Fact", have not appeared at the University. TARWATER continued by stating that only in HISKEY's home has he seen additional copies of Communist publications and he has been a guest of all the members of the faculty of the Chemistry Department at the University of Tennessee.

It is noted that DAVID STONE MARTIN, FRANCIS J. MARTIN, are identical to persons referred to in the letter to the Bureau from the Knoxville Field Division dated June 18, 1940. Also that the Knoxville Field Division

has a file on ED T. MANNING concerning his alleged Communist Activities and additional information is being obatined on JIM MANNING referred to by TARWATER.

ADLARE MICHAELS, Instructor in chemistry at the University of Tennessee, whose residence is 1517 Laurel Avenue, Apartment 3, Knoxville, Tennessee, advised he attended the University of Wisconsin at the same time his HISKEY attended the school and has also known him since coming to the University of Tennessee in September of 1939, however, he refused to discuss HISKEY on the grounds that he did not in any way want to say anything regarding HISKEY'S Communist tendencies because he was afraid that he might implicate the University of Tennessee. MICHAELS is a young professor with a very cautious attitude, enjoys a good reputation and is respected for his ability in the field of chemistry at the University of Tennessee.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent R. E. SHERK.

Information was received from a confidential source that three copies of the Daily Worker were delivered by mail March 2, 1941, addressed to M. SAND, 532 East Hill Avenue, Knoxville. In endeavoring to ascertain the identity of M. SAND, the following information was obtained:

Mrs. E. L. KEENER, 523 East Hill Avenue, stated that 532 East Hill Avenue has been occupied for the ten months preceding April 1, 1941, by Dr. and Mrs. CLARENCE F. HISKEY. Dr. HISKEY was with the Chemistry Department at the University of Tennessee and is presently employed by the TVA as a chemical engineer at Wilson Dam, Alabama. The HISKEYS were not well liked in the neighborhood because they were reputed to be atheists. Mrs. KEENER had no knowledge of their being Communists.

Mrs. FRANK CRAWFORD, 530½ East Hill Avenue, stated that the HISKEYS were reputed to be Communists. DAVID MARTIN, FRANCIS MARTIN, and JACK KRAUSE, all well known local Communists, were frequent visitors at the HISKEY's apartment. Mrs. MICHAELS, whose husband is a doctor in the Chemistry Department at the University of Tennessee, once remarked to Mrs. CRAWFORD concerning the HISKEYS, "Oh those damned Communists." Dr. HISKEY requested the CRAWFORDS to subscribe to "In Fact," a Communist magazine. Mrs. CRAWFORD noticed while in the HISKEY apartment that they had a phonograph record of an EARL BROWDER speech and a large library of Communist books, including the works of KARL MARX.

Mrs. CRAWFORD further advised that a Mrs. LARSEN, whose husband works at an experimental station connected with the University of Tennessee, was a friend of the HISKEY's. Mrs. LARSEN is a Jewess and once told Mrs. CRAWFORD that Mrs. HISKEY was a Jewess but would not admit it. Mrs. HISKEY is going to have a baby shortly and went to New York where her parents reside for that purpose. Mr. HISKEY is presently at Wilson Dam, Alabama.

Mrs. CRAWFORD further stated that a negro whose nickname is "Sheriff" and who was fired from the Reeder Chevrolet Company, stole the HISKEY's automobile sometime last fall and did not return it for nearly a day. The HISKEY's did not report this theft and this leads Mrs. CRAWFORD to believe that "Sheriff" had something on them or was a friend of theirs.

Mrs. R. S. DUDLEY, 530 East Hill, stated that she had once heard Dr. HISKEY in the adjoining apartment dictating a speech comparing dictatorship with our form of government. The general trend of the speech was that dictatorships are more efficient that our form of government. Mrs. DUDLEY related that at Christmas time, 1940, the DUDLEYS acquired a BING CROSBY phogograph record with God Bless America on one side and the Star Spangled Banner on the other side. When this record was played, Mrs. HISKEY rapped on the wall and demanded that the noise be abated. Mrs. DUDLEY felt that this was significant.

Mr. R. S. DUDLEY, 530 East Hill, stated that the negro janitor in the apartment house who is known as "Brown" and who works for the Tennessee Optical Company, told DUDLEY that HISKEY was a fool, that HISKEY had shaken hands with BROWN, had told BROWN he should go north where he would be well treated, and had asked BROWN to assemble a group of negroes so HISKEY could talk to them.

JAMES MOULDEN, 113 Austin Homes, an employee of the Reeder Chevrolet Company, who is generally known by the name of 'Harvey'Wright.and whose nickname is "Sheriff" stated that he was well acquainted with Dr. CLARENCE F. HISKEY during the time HISKEY worked in Knoxville. MOULDEN is a negro who did cleaning and minor repair work on the HISKEY's automobile, a 1936 Black Standard Chevrolet Coach. MOULDEN stated that in the fall of 1940, he was doing some repair work on the HISKEY'S car and kept the car at his MOULDEN's home overnight. The HISKEYS reported the car stolen and MOULDEN was arrested by the Knoxville Police Department. HISKEY came down to the jail and secured MOULDEN'S release.

MOULDEN stated that upon one occasion when he was working on the HISKEY'S car at the HISKEY'S home on East Hill Street, HISKEY invited MOULDEN into the house, where he offered him a seat in the living room. HISKEY offered MOULDEN a drink of some mixed liquors and sat in the living room and talked to MOULDEN. MOULDEN stated that he did not understand most of the things which HISKEY talked about, but remembered that HISKEY said that if MOULDEN were up north he could sit down and eat with white people and would not be treated as an inferior. He also told MOULDEN that the colored people ought to get together because they are fighting against themselves. HISKEY also told MOULDEN "If these southern people knew what I am saying to you, I wouldn't have a job in the morning. Upon another occasion just before HISKEY left Knoxville, he told

MOULDEN that he was going to work at Wilson Dam, Alabama, and asked MOULDEN to come along and he believed that he could secure a job for him there.

MOULDEN further stated that Mrs. HISKEY had been very nice to him, and more familiar than any white woman he ever knew. Upon one occasion Mrs. HISKEY requested MOULDEN to take she and Mr. HISKEY to a colored dance. Upon another occasion, Mrs. HISKEY stated to MOULDEN that she had always wanted a drink of real old corn liquor and requested MOULDEN to get some for her. MOULDEN stated that he had never taken the HISKEYS to a colored dance or had he obtained any corn liquor for Mrs. HISKEY.

MOULDEN related that upon one occasion Mrs. HISKEY came into the Reeder Chevrolet Company where MOULDEN is employed and requested him to pick up an old car radio for installation in the HISKEY's car. Mrs. HISKEY stated to MOULDEN at that time "If you can get that radio for me I will throw you a kiss, now understand I mean throw it." MOULDEN stated to the writer that he did not know what to make of this statement, coming from a white woman.

MOULDEN stated that upon one occasion Mrs. HISKEY gave him a pamphlet about colored people and white people. She told MOULDEN to keep it quiet and to read the book carefully. MOULDEN stated that he did not read the book but believed he had given it to his wife. He was requested to make a search for the book. MOULDEN was recontacted by agent at a later date and stated at that time that he had made a thorough search for the pamphlet and had not been able to find it, and believed it had been thrown away.

ALVIN BROWN (colored), 614 East Church Street, who is employed as a messenger by the Tennessee Optical Company and who also does janitor work at the apartment on East Hill Street recently vacated by the HISKEYS, stated that Mr. HISKEY was very friendly with him. Upon one occasion HISKEY came down to the basement of the apartment house where BROWN was working, shook hands with BROWN and talked with BROWN at length about discrimination against the negroes on account of their color in the south. HISKEY said that he had obtained a raise for a negro janitor at the University of Tennessee. He also told BROWN that two negro girls who took an examination for a W.P.A. position or N.Y.A. position at the University were discriminated against on account of their color and refused employment. HISKEY told BROWN that negroes were treated much better in the north. BROWN told the agent that he did not like to listen to this kind of talk and started sweeping with a broom and raised so much dust that HISKEY left the basement.

BROWN related that upon another occasion when BROWN was working out in the yard HISKEY called through the window to him and invited him into the house where HISKEY gave BROWN a drink of some kind of liquor.

BROWN stated that a man named "Shepiro" (phonetic) was a frequent called at the HISKEY apartment. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

From a confidential source, copies of the following publications were furnished Special Agent R. E. SHERK, as having been in the possession of the subjects at one time. The January 18 and February 17, 1941, copies of the Daily Worker, published by the Freedom of the Press Company, Incorporated, 5th East 13th Street, New York City; the February 18 and March 4, 1941, issues of the New Masses, published weekly by the Weekly Masses Company, Incorporated, 461 4th Avenue, New York City; the October 12 and October 26, 1940, issues of the World's News and Views, published weekly by Richard Goodman, 16 King Street, London, and printed by Marston Printing Company; seven copies of a pamphlet entitled The Yanks are Not Coming, distributed by District Counsel No. 2, Maritime Federation of the Pacific, Room 524, 24 California Street, San Francisco, California.

The following description was furnished by Mrs. FRANK CRAWFORD of Mrs. HISKEY:

42
18
24

Name	Mrs. MARTIA S. HISKEY
Age	32
Color	White
Sex	Female
Height	5' 1"
Weight	105
Build	Slender
Eyes	Unknown, does not wear glasses
Hair	Light brown with reddish tinge
Complexion	Dark
Scars and marks	None noted
Peculiarities	Harsh rasping voice
Nationality	Believed to be Jewess

The following description of CLARENCE F. HISKEY was obtained from HENRY TARWATER and records examined during the investigation:

Name	CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, alias Zoga Schowskie
Sex	Male
Color	White
Age	29, born Milwaukee, Wisconsin 6-5-12
Height	5' 11"
Weight	145
Complexion	Ruddy
Eyes	Blue
Glasses	Tortois shell, colorless
Nose	Large and protruding
Hair	Red and bushy
Nationality	English-Polish
Peculiarities	Sloppy dresser, overbearing disposition and heavy drinker ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURES

TO BIRMINGHAM:

1 photo of Dr. CLARENCE F. HISKEY and 1 photo of MARTIA S. HISKEY.

TO MILWAUKEE:

1 photo of Dr. CLARENCE F. HISKEY and 1 photo of MARTIA S. HISKEY.

-- PENDING --

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

BIRMINGHAM FIELD DIVISION:

At Wilson Dam, report activities of subject who has resided at Sheffield, Alabama, since April 1, 1941. Endeavor to learn the early history and background of subject MARTIA S. HISKEY.

MILWAUKEE FIELD DIVISION:

At Madison, Wisconsin, through the University of Wisconsin will report the activities of Dr. CLARENCE F. HISKEY while a student at that University. HISKEY boasts that he was known as "The Communist" while a student at the University.

At LaCrosse, Wisconsin, will report activities of Dr. CLARENCE F. HISKEY while attending the LaCrosse College. Also endeavor to develop information concerning the early activities and background of subject MARTIA S. HISKEY

13

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE File No. 100-203

Report made at	Date when made	Period for which made	Report made by
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	5-17-41	4-8,25-5,12,13, 14,15-41	J. M. MANNIX WDT

Title	Character of case
CHANGED DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, alias Zoga Schowskie MARTIA S. HISKEY	INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

SYNOPSIS: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY was born Milwaukee, Wis., 6-5-12. Attended school at LaCrosse, Wis., and received a Ph.D. from the Univ. of Wis. Came to the Univ. of Tenn. as assistant professor, Chemistry Dept. 9-39, and later directed the Rhenium Research project at the University. Resigned 3-31-41 to take position with the Tenn. Valley Authority at Wilson Dam. While at the Univ. of Tenn., subject made statement calling for a "new order" which advocated the Russian form of government as a model. HISKEYS closely associated with known Communist leaders in this area.

- P -

Approved and forwarded: Special Agent in Charge

Copies of this report

(5) - Bureau
2 - Atlanta (1 G2)
2 - Birmingham (Encl.)
2 - Milwaukee (Encl.)
1 - Memphis (Info.)
1 - Philadelphia (Info.)
2 - Knoxville

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 24,521
DATE 2/12/86 BY 9145 c11ams

55 FEB 5 1945

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Milwaukee - Wisconsin
August 15, 1941

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/01 BY 3901BELW/CAL/pc

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey,
w.a., et al;
Internal Security (R)

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent J. M. Mannix dated May 17, 1941, at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the above-captioned case.

This report indicates that Hiskey is employed at the present time by the Tennessee Valley Authority at Wilson Dam. It is requested that the Knoxville office advise the Milwaukee Field Office whether or not Hiskey is presently a Government employee. The lead set out for the Milwaukee Field Office will be held in abeyance pending receipt of the requested information from the Knoxville Office.

For the information of the Knoxville office, the following is information contained in the files of the Milwaukee Field Division. The file entitled, "Communistic Activities in the State of Wisconsin" contains the following information submitted by [redacted] Confidential Informant of the Milwaukee Field Office:

b7D

RECORDED
EX-9 INDEXED

100-0118-4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Clarence Hiskey while attending the graduate school at the University of Wisconsin at Madison was active in Communist matters and his wife also is a Communist. While at the University Hiskey urged radical minded young men to take R.O.T.C. training as he felt that this would provide for a possible penetration of the Communist Party into the armed forces of the United States.

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Director
Washington, D. C.
August 15, 1941

[redacted] stated that Mrs. Miskey, Marcia, was used as a "come-on", particularly among legislators in an attempt to influence them by catching them in a compromising situation. b7D

Very truly yours,

H. T. O'CONNOR
Special Agent in Charge

FMF:eaa
100-1510
cc Knoxville

RECORDED 100-3126-4 September 29, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
Knoxville, Tennessee

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/4/01 BY 3[illegible]

RE: DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY,
with alias;
Tennessee Valley Authority
Internal Security
Hatch Act

Dear Sir:

You are directed to discontinue immediately further investigation in this case pending instructions from the Bureau. Inasmuch as this subject is an employee of the Tennessee Valley Authority, this matter has been presented to the Department for an opinion relative to further investigation. Upon receipt of Departmental advice, your Office will, of course, be promptly advised.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC - Milwaukee
CC - Birmingham

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 29 1941
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[illegible]
101-2118-5

September 29, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY 340632 BCW/sac/sjk
ON 11/1/01
9245SP

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MATTHEW F. McGUIRE
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

There are enclosed herewith one copy of the report of Special Agent G. E. Jennings dated April 16, 1941, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and one copy of the report of Special Agent J. M. Mannix dated May 17, 1941, at Knoxville, Tennessee, in connection with the case captioned: "Dr. Clarence Francis Miskey, with Alias." As you will note, investigation has revealed Dr. Miskey to be an employee of the Tennessee Valley Authority and upon the disclosure of this fact, investigation has been discontinued.

It is requested that you advise me at your earliest convenience whether further investigation of this individual should be conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in view of Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Brayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mendon
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

12

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 30 1941
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 101-2118-5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 8 1941
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

SEP 30 P.M.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
September 29, 1941

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF
THE ASSISTANT
SEP 30 1 00 PM '41
TO THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MATTHEW F. McGUIRE
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DECLASSIFIED BY 3903 eau/dac/jpl
ON 11/1/01

There are enclosed herewith one copy of the report of Special Agent G. E. Jennings dated April 16, 1941, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and one copy of the report of Special Agent J. M. Mannix dated May 17, 1941, at Knoxville, Tennessee, in connection with the case captioned: "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, with Alias." As you will note, investigation has revealed Dr. Hiskey to be an employee of the Tennessee Valley Authority and upon the disclosure of this fact, investigation has been discontinued.

It is requested that you advise me at your earliest convenience whether further investigation of this individual should be conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in view of Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

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CH-23

101-2118-5

November 6, 1941

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/01 BY 340 SEW/jcr/pl

Special Agent in Charge
Knoxville, Tennessee

RE: DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS NISKEY, with alias
Tennessee Valley Authority
Internal Security - Hatch Act

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent J. E. Hannix dated May 17, 1941, at Knoxville, Tennessee, and to my letter dated September 29, 1941, wherein you were directed to discontinue investigation with regard to the captioned subject.

In view of the information which you have received, you are authorized to institute an immediate investigation in accordance with the instructions contained in Bureau Bulletin No. 35, First Series, 1941.

You should first verify the exact Government employment of the subject. If it is learned that the person is no longer employed by the Government the Bureau should be so advised by letter. The Internal Security, Hatch Act, case should then be closed. Any further investigation which you deem necessary should be conducted under an Internal Security Classification, and no further consideration need be given to Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress.

You should then consult your original source of information and determine whether the data originally reported by you is authentic and may be verified. In the event you find that the original complaint is without factual basis the investigation may then be limited to appropriately interviewing the subject. The investigative report in such a case must clearly show the basis for the original inquiry and must specifically set out the facts upon which you have determined that a comprehensive investigation is unnecessary.

RECORDED 101-2118-6
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

If it is determined from the preliminary inquiry that the original information is accurate, the entire matter must receive expeditious attention. A complete report containing all pertinent information and prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in the above-mentioned Bulletin must be submitted within fifteen days.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
NOV 6 1941
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

In accordance with my previous instructions the utmost care must be used in the preparation of this report and in the absence of unusual circumstances the entire investigation should be contained in one report. Inasmuch as copies of these reports are forwarded directly to

the interested Government Agencies there may be no reference to custodial detention matters. Particular care must be given to protecting the identity of the sources of information.

During the interview with the subject, which must be conducted in every case, the questions asked must be concise, pertinent to the case and should not pertain to background information which may have no probative value in developing the investigation. No statements should be made during the interview concerning the identity of the various organizations which have been declared "subversive" in connection with this project. You may ask questions concerning membership in such organizations but no statement should be made to the effect that any particular organization has been designated "subversive."

The only exception to the rule requiring an interview with the subject is in a case where it is shown that the original complaint is false or malicious and the subject has been wrongfully accused.

A complete report must be submitted within 15 days from the receipt of this letter.

Copies of this letter are being directed to the Birmingham Office for information purposes only at this time.

The Milwaukee Office, immediately upon the receipt of this letter, will institute the necessary investigation predicated upon the information furnished the Bureau by the Milwaukee Office in its letter dated August 15, 1941.

For administrative purposes the Knoxville Office will be considered the Office of origin in this case.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC - Birmingham
CC - Milwaukee

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE Milwaukee FILE NO. 101-10

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	11-17-41	6-17,8-25,11-13, 14/41	D. G. HUDSON DGH/MG

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, with alias Zoga Schowskie	INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE 11/1/01 BY 3[illegible] ENW/pmp

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject presently employed COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York City. Born June 15, 1912, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Parents reside at La Crosse, Wisconsin. Subject attended high school and State Teachers College, at La Crosse, and attended the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin, from 1933 to 1939. At La Crosse, some time between 1933 and 1939, Suoject remarked that he was preparing for the time when the world revolution would take place and place the Communist in a position to rule the world. Subject was known as an ultra-liberal at the University of Wisconsin, and was believed to be a Communist, although no specific information developed. No police record or credit record in Madison or La Crosse.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent J. M. MANN, dated May 17, 1941 at Knoxville, Tennessee.

Bureau letter dated November 6, 1941. (Bureau file #101-2118)

DETAILS:

At the outset, it is noted that Informant #1 advised that Subject is no longer employed by the Government, but since September 1941, has been employed on the Staff of the Chemistry Department at Columbia University in New York City.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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101-2118-7

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2-New York
2-Chicago
2-Milwaukee

NOV 19 1941

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Investigation was, however, continued with the thought that the information could be utilized under the general Internal Security classification.

A review of the files of this office reflects that in the case entitled Communist Activities in the State of Wisconsin, Internal Security - R - (Milwaukee File No. 100-42), at page 125 of serial number 45, it is reflected that Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that the Subject was engaged in research work at the University of Wisconsin, was a Chemist by profession, and that Subject's wife was also a Communist. Advised Subject's wife was employed by an attorney in Madison, by name LEVITAN, who has been quite a strong sympathizer with the Communist Party and has, from time to time, given financial contributions to that organization. b7D

It is also noted that in the case entitled JUNE VILLAREJO with aliases, Internal Security - R - (Milwaukee File 100-800) in report by Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated August 20, 1941, Informant #2 stated that MARCIA and CLARENCE HISKEY were associates of JUNE VILLAREJO and that they were residing at 532 East Hill Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee. It is noted that JUNE VILLAREJO is a long time member of the Communist Party at Madison, Wisconsin.

AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

AGNES JENSEN, Clerk, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Milwaukee County Court House, from her records advised that Subject was born June 5, 1912 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

AT LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

The following investigation was conducted by the Police Department at La Crosse, Wisconsin. The Subject was born May 1, 1911, (true date June 5, 1912). The family name at that time was SZCZECHOWSKI which name was officially changed to HISKEY in La Crosse County on December 27, 1937. Subject used the name HISKEY a long time before it was officially changed and everyone knows him only by the name of CLARENCE HISKEY.

The father and mother, MR. and MRS. ERNEST HISKEY, and sister LOUISA, reside at 813 King Street, the father being employed as a machinist at the TRANE CO. in La Crosse. The father was born in Pennsylvania February 6, 1884.

The Subject entered Holy Cross School, September 1922, in the sixth grade and graduated in 1923. He attended Lincoln Junior High for one year and entered La Crosse Central High School September 7, 1926. His marks were excellent, particularly in the sciences. He graduated in June 1929. He entered La Crosse State Teachers College September 16, 1929 and graduated in 1933.

Informant #3 advised that the Subject was very progressive in his studies but was Communistically inclined because, in 1932, there was a lecture given by a Communist under the auspices of the "UNITED STUDENTS UNION," at which Subject and another student of Russian birth were present and appeared to have a hand in the assembly. She felt that the Subject had some connection with the Communist Party.

Informant #4 advised that he attended La Crosse Central High School with Subject and knew him to be an eccentric. He heard rumors that the Subject had joined the Communist Party and had established non-platonic relations with some girl, who was also a member of the Communist Party in Madison, Wisconsin. He advised that the Subject fell away from the Catholic Church after becoming affiliated with the Communist Party. The Subject served with the Civilian Military Training Corps at La Crosse.

Informant #5 advised that the Subject was a brilliant student in physics and had been a student assistant for three years in the physics laboratory at La Crosse State Teachers College, but that as to Subject's activities outside of the laboratory, Informant felt confident he had Communistic tendencies. Subject read many Communist books and was believed to be the type of person who would fit into the Communist Party.

Informant #6 advised that the Subject was a very peculiar sort of person, who had "reverted" to the Communistic viewpoint because of his ugly appearance and the ridicule that his associates had heaped upon him. Informant advised the Subject was brought up as a Catholic but read considerable material on Church psychology and Communism and soon became converted to Communism. Informant advised that on one of Subject's visits to La Crosse, (evidently after the Subject went to the University at Madison), he stated

to Informant that he was preparing for the time when the world revolution would take place and place the Communist in a position to rule the world. Subject stated to Informant that he had bought a revolver and placed it in the custody of his girl friend, who was also a member of the Party. Informant stated that he was positive the Subject's girl friend, from Madison, was a Jewess and Communist and that the relationship between the Subject and this girl was the same as that of man and wife. The Subject was employed at the NORTHERN ENGRAVING CO. at La Crosse in 1930 and 1931 but no information could be obtained concerning his activities and social life from this source. Subject's sister, employed as a Nurse in the City Health Department at La Crosse, advised Informant #7 that the Subject was not married and was employed at COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY in New York City, doing research work in connection with the Nobel Prize.

The Tri State Credit Bureau at La Crosse, had no credit rating on Subject but had a clipping explaining that DR. CLARENCE HISKEY was working in association with DR. E. G. KOCH and PROFESSORS C. A. ROBERTSON and W. T. SMITH, JR. at the University of Wisconsin.

A check of the marriage licenses at La Crosse, failed to reflect any record of the Subject's marriage.

The Police Report further advised that ROBERT FRANCIS FRIES, 6752 South Clyde Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, Instructor of History at DE PAUL UNIVERSITY, has been an intimate associate of the Subject, possibly a roommate of the Subject at the University of Wisconsin, and would have considerable information concerning the Subject. It is reflected that FRIES IS a very fine person with a good background and could be interviewed with confidence.

AT MADISON, WISCONSIN.

ESTHER MADSEN office of the Registrar, University of Wisconsin, from her records advised the Subject was admitted to the University in September 1933, from La Crosse State Teachers College, La Crosse, Wisconsin. He was graduated June 24, 1935 with a B.A. Degree in Chemistry. He entered the graduate school in September 1935, obtained an M.A. Degree in Chemistry on October 3, 1936 and a Ph. D. Degree on June 19, 1939. During the school year 1935 to 1936, he was a research assistant in the Chemistry Department. Informant #1 advised that the Subject was a student of his and associated with him at the University of Wisconsin from 1933 to 1939.

Subject was a very brilliant student, one of the best students he had ever had. He was aggresive and had a genius for organization and for accomplishing whatever he set out to do. He stated that the Subject had been employed by the TVA, but that he left in September 1941, and went to New York City, where he is presently employed on the Staff of Chemistry Department at Columbia University. Quite recently, while the Subject was making a class room experiment, there was an explosion and the Subject was badly burned by sulphuric acid. He is believed to be in a hospital in New York City at the present time. From 1937 to 1939, the Subject was working on a research project under WPA in connection with Chemistry Department of the University. Subject was foreman of the project and the Informant was the supervisor. Informant advised that he was probably more closely associated with the Subject than anyone else in the department and felt that he knew him better than anybody else connected with the University. He stated that he did not, however, recall ever having discussed Russia with the Subject. He knew definitely that the Subject was ultra-liberal and might well have been a Communist but he could recall no specific conversation and could give no examples of the Subject's ideas along political and economical lines, other than to affirm that the Subject was very liberal in his ideas. He stated that he was on leave in the year 1938 to 1939 and that when he returned he found the department was upset over the fact that the Subject was living with some Jewish girl without benefit of clergy. He did not know the girl's name but stated that the two lived together as man and wife in Madison.

Informant #8 advised that he had had the Subject in many of his classes at the University of Wisconsin and was well acquainted with the Subject. He stated the Subject made no effort to conceal the fact that he associated with Communists, belonged to the local Communist organization and believed in Communism. He could not, however, state the name of the organization to which the Subject belonged and could not recall the names of any of his associates. He advised that these associates were for the most part, a group of young Jews on the campus, who were not connected with the chemistry department, whose identities he did not know. He further stated that he had never discussed politics directly with the Subject and knew absolutely nothing of a specific nature concerning his beliefs. He used to joke with the Subject and call him "Comrade," but never had a serious conversation with the Subject concerning Communism or politics. The Subject did not attempt to proselyte or spread Communist theories in

the department. He had no close friends in the department among the students, particularly after he began living with a Jewish girl, whose name he did not know. He was unable to furnish any further information.

Informant #9 advised that he was well acquainted with the Subject during the Subject's years of study at the University. He advised that he did not, of his own knowledge, know that the Subject was a Communist, but that he had always heard the Subject was. He had never heard the Subject express Communist views but the Subject had a reputation for being radical and for belonging to the Communist organization. He was a very brilliant and capable person, well regarded in the department, in so far as his intelligence and ability went, but was not well-met socially and his extra-curricula activities were unknown to the department, except by hearsay.

Informant #10 advised that the Subject was employed under the WPA as a foreman of a research project in the department of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin for two or three years prior to 1939. At the time of the interview, no records were available. He stated, that during this period, he knew the Subject rather well and that the Subject was definitely an ultra-liberal, who believed in state ownership of the property and collectivism. He was definitely liberal in his racial views, having married a Jewish girl, although he himself was not believed to be of that race. He was not religious, but whether or not he was an atheist, was unknown. He had never been heard to express himself concerning revolution or overthrow of this government by force and was not known to be a member of the Communist Party. Informant advised that the Subject had several friends, while at the University, who were Communists but he could not recall the names of any of them and did not know their present whereabouts. He was unable to furnish the names of any other persons connected with the project who might have further information concerning the Subject.

ELIZABETH MADDEN, Secretary to SCOTT H. GOODNIGHT, Dean of Men, University of Wisconsin, from her records advised that the Subject's only list activity while at the University was the "NEW STUDENT," in 1933. She advised that this was a paper which was printed by the NATIONAL STUDENT LEAGUE. GRANT M. HYDE, Professor of Journalism, University of Wisconsin, advised that the "NEW STUDENT," was a publication which appeared for only a few issues in 1933, as the organ of the NATIONAL STUDENT LEAGUE, and that it was a liberal paper. He was unable to find any copies of the paper, and did not recall the name of the Subject as being connected therewith. The purpose of the NATIONAL STUDENT LEAGUE

according to a letter by A. M. SCHULTZ, Secretary of the publicity committee for the League, was to "present and interpret for the liberal opinions of the Wisconsin campus, significant evidence and issues which arise on the campus of the University of Wisconsin." According to a letter by PROFESSOR GRANT M. HYDE, dated April 17, 1936, the NEW STUDENT was discontinued finally in 1936 because of the amalgamation of the NATIONAL STUDENT LEAGUE and the WISCONSIN STUDENT ALLIANCE. There were no publications from 1934 to 1936 and only one or two numbers were ever issued.

An article in the WISCONSIN JOURNAL, a Madison daily newspaper, dated April 4, 1941, reflected that FARREL SCHNERING, in his testimony at the BRIDGES deportation proceedings, in San Francisco, stated he was in charge of the Party (Communist) Activities on the Wisconsin campus and that "we began our activities in the University with the NATIONAL STUDENT LEAGUE."

The following addresses, all in Madison, for the Subject, were obtained from the office of the Dean:

1933 - - - 139 Langdon Street;
1934 - - - 512 North Carroll;
1935 - - - 908 Conklin Place;
1936 - - - 314 North Park;
1937 - - - 314 North Park;
1938 - - - 1118 W. Johnson;
1939 - - - 1118 W. Johnson.

GEORGE LASSERS, 139 Langdon Street, advised that he was the caretaker of the apartments in that building and that neither he nor any of the tenants, had been residing in the building as far back as 1933. He was unable to furnish any information concerning the Subject.

GEORGE HANNON, 512 North Carroll, advised that he had resided at that address for two years and that he was not acquainted with the Subject. The adjoining building was a student rooming house, and HANNON advised that he was acquainted with the students residing in the building and that, to his knowledge, none of them had been in school in 1934.

It is noted that 908 Conklin Place and 314 North Park, are one and the same building. Informant #11, owner and landlord of this building, which is an apartment house, advised that the Subject had resided at this address from September 1935 to June 1937. He stated

that the Subject was a Communist but was unable to furnish any specific information. He stated that the Subject and his wife had a great many friends visit them, who were noisy and poorly dressed young Jews. He stated that he had considerable trouble with the Subject because of the noise which he and his friends made and that one of the students, who was rooming there at the time, whose name he did not recall, had told him that the Subject was a Communist. He did not perceive any literature coming to the Subject, had no conversations with him, except of a business nature, and had never heard him say anything to indicate that he was a Communist. There were no tenants remaining in the building who were acquainted with the Subject.

ARTHUR GISH, 1111 West Johnson, advised that he had lived at 314 North Park for two and one half years, in the apartment immediately below that occupied by the Subject, but that during this time he had no direct contact with the Subject and knew nothing about him, except that he and his friends made a great deal of noise. He had never heard any singing in the Subject's apartment and had never heard any comments to indicate that the Subject was a Communist.

The building at 1118 West Johnson is a three flat dwelling. RUTH HENRTSON, occupant of the upper flat at that address, advised that she had resided there for only one year and was not acquainted with the Subject. MRS. A. H. SMITH, occupant of the lower flat, advised that the Subject had occupied the flat above her from 1938 to 1939. Aside from the fact that he and his friends made considerable noise, she was not acquainted with him and had no information concerning him.

Examination of the records of the Madison Police Department and docket of the Superior Court, Dane County, failed to reflect an arrest record for the Subject.

ESTELLE LENERZ, Madison Rating Bureau, advised that the Subject had no credit rating in Madison.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

101-10

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will contact ROBERT FRANCIS FRIED, 6752 South Clyde Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Employed as instructor at DE PAUL UNIVERSITY, for information concerning sympathies and activities of the Subject. FRIES was intimate associate of Subject in their school days and may have been a roommate of the Subject at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin. FRIES is stated to be a person of good background who may be interviewed with confidence. Any information concerning Subject's wife, MARTIA, will also be developed from FRIES.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

101-10

- KEY PAGE -

b7D

Informant #1 -

Informant #2 -

Informant #3 -

Informant #4 -

Informant #5 -

Informant #6 -

Informant #7 -

Informant #8 -

Informant #9 -

Informant #10 -

Informant #11 -

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Knoxville, Tennessee
November 22, 1941

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/01 BY 34063 ELW/CAL/pt

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, wa
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
INTERNAL SECURITY;
HATCH ACT
(Bureau file #101-2118)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated November 6, 1941 authorizing an investigation in the above captioned matter under a Hatch Act classification.

Please be advised that it has been ascertained through Mrs. ELLEN OSBORNE, Senior Personnel Clerk, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville Tennessee, that Dr. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY resigned from that agency on August 29, 1941 to accept a position as instructor in the Department of Chemistry, Columbia University, New York City.

In view of this information the classification, Hatch Act, will not be added and the investigation will be continued under the Internal Security classification as instructed in reference letter.

Offices having leads outstanding in this case are requested to resume the investigation under the original classification, Internal Security.

Very truly yours,

W. A. MURPHY
Special Agent in Charge

JJL:MLG
CC Birmingham
CC Milwaukee
CC New York City
100-203
101-2

RECORDED 101-2118-8
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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10 JAN 29 1941

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Knoxville, Tennessee
November 22, 1941

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/01 BY 34063 tcw/sr/pl

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, wa,
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith is a Custodial Detention memorandum on the above named individual, whom it is recommended be considered for custodial detention in the event of a national emergency.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Murphy
W. A. MURPHY
Special Agent in Charge

Enc.
CC New York City
CC 100-175
100-203

GWH:MLG

RECORDED 101-2118-9
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
12 NOV 26 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EX-17

1 ENCLO. 12

10 FEB 19 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/1/01 BY 39083 dmw/mlp

Knoxville, Tennessee
November 22, 1941

CUSTODIAL DETENTION MEMORANDUM:

DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, with alias
Zoga Schowskie.
Residence Address: Unknown
Business Address: Chemistry Department (1941)
Columbia University
New York City

While attending the graduate school of the University of Wisconsin, was active in Communist matters. His wife MARTIA S. HISKEY was also a Communist. Urged radical minded young men to take R.O.T.C. training as he felt this would provide for possible penetration of the Communist Party into the armed forces of the United States (Confidential Informant [redacted] Letter, Milwaukee Field Division to Bureau, dated August 15, 1941, Knoxville file 100-203-7) b7D

An out-spoken Communist, considered radical. After he expounded radical, un-American ideas to informant, informant began receiving "Daily Worker" and other Communist literature. Informant believes HISKEY responsible for his receiving this literature. Goes on lecture tours during which he is believed to expound Communistic theories. (Dr. LOREN C. HERD, Superintendent of Development and Production Laboratories, Charles Lennig and Company, Inc., 500 Richmond Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; information based on association with HISKEY prior to 1936; Knoxville file 100-203-4.)

Stated "The present form of government is no good. The Russian Government is a model." Receives Communist literature including "In Fact." Publishes pamphlets containing Communistic propaganda, one of which was distributed through the Nashville Methodist Youth Association, and excerpt from which reads "If the Lend-Lease Bill is passed this country will have a dictator."

Associated with FRANCIS J. MARTIN, DAVID STONE MARTIN, reputed Communists. Believed responsible for distribution of "In Fact" in mail boxes at the University of Tennessee.

(HENRY T. TARWATER, Chemistry Department, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, 5-13-41; Knoxville file 100-203-6) "Discussed advantages of new order which HISKEY stated is seeking to

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101-2118-9

establish the form of government presently employed in Russia which HISKEY advocates as the ideal and model form of government." (Signed statement of HENRY T. TARWATER (above); 5-13-41; Knoxville file 100-203)

Requested Mr. and Mrs. FRANK CRAWFORD to subscribe to "In Fact"; had phonograph record of an EARL BROWDER speech and a large library of Communist books, including the works of Karl Marx. (Mrs. FRANK CRAWFORD, 530½ East Hill Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee; 4-41; neighbor; Knoxville file 100-203-6)

While at the University of Wisconsin denied C.P. membership but was interested and active in all movements sponsored by the party. (Confidential informant 11; 9-21-40; Knoxville file 100-203-2)

Is bitter to capitalists, praises Russia's possessive government; stated "Russia can do no wrong." Boasted that he was known as a Communist while at the University of Wisconsin and paid his way through University by bootlegging whiskey." After a few drinks would condemn the United States and democracies and praise the Russian form of government as the government to which this country should look for leadership. (J. ALBERT BACON, JR., Chemistry Professor, University of Tennessee; 106 Thompson Place, Knoxville, Tennessee; Knoxville file 100-203-6)

Born: Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 5, 1912. Personnel File, Tennessee Valley Authority; GEORGE SLOVER, Chief of the Employment Division.

J. J. LYNCH
Special Agent

JJL:MLG
Copies: 3 Bureau
1 100-175
1 100-203

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE FILE NO. 100-203

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	11-23-41	11-18-41	G. W. HUTCHISON MLG

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, alias Zoga Schowskie MARTIA S. HISKEY	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: HISKEY resigned TVA 9-29-41 to accept position Chemistry Department, Columbia University. Praised Russian Government, received Communist literature, published Communist propaganda, has studied in Russia, discussed plans to raise funds for repeal of poll tax, 40% to be paid C.P. organizers, 50% to Russia. C. D. memo submitted.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated 11-6-41, captioned DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, with alias, Tennessee Valley Authority, Internal Security - Hatch Act.

Report of Special Agent R. A. NEWBY, Birmingham, 8-26-41.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/12/76 BY 9145 CI LOMS

DETAILS: AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE:

By letter dated November 6, 1941, the Bureau authorized an investigation in this matter under the character, Hatch Act. It was ascertained by Special Agent J. J. LYNCH through Mrs. ELLEN OSBORNE, Senior Personnel Clerk, Tennessee Valley Authority, that Dr. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY had resigned from that agency on August 29, 1941, to accept a position in the Chemistry Department at Columbia University, New York City. The classification, Hatch Act, is therefore not being added to the character of this case. The Bureau was advised of this by

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W. G. M. Bickett, Special Agent in Charge	100-2118-10	INDEXED
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letter dated November 22, 1941.

A Custodial Detention memorandum was submitted by this office under cover letter dated November 22, 1941.

The following information was obtained by Special Agent J. J. LYNCH:

On November 11, 1941, Mr. J. A. BACON of the Chemistry Department, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, telephoned this office and advised that a stenographer to whom Dr. HISKEY used to dictate in connection with the WPA Project in rhenium over which Dr. HISKEY was in charge, found some of her old notes of letters that Dr. HISKEY had dictated to some of his contacts who were influential in obtaining WPA Projects for Dr. HISKEY. Mr. BACON gave the names of these contacts as follows: Mrs. H. G. DEIGNAM, Research and Records Division, WPA, 1734 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C. EARNEST FEISE, 401 Rosebank Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. MARCELL KISTON, 2831-28th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. BACON advised that the reply to the above correspondence was filed away, but parts thereof were cut out. Mr. BACON said that these parts cut out were apparently passages that Dr. HISKEY did not care for others to see.

Dr. BACON further advised at this time that Dr. HISKEY was intending to resign his position with the Tennessee Valley Authority and then was planning on taking a vacation to Cuba. Dr. HISKEY was going to Columbia University, New York City as an instructor in the Chemistry Department for the fall term. Dr. HISKEY would work under Dr. UREY (Dr. BACON thought it was HARRY C. UREY, possibly HAROLD C. UREY) who is a famous man in the chemical field.

According to Mr. BACON, Dr. UREY leans towards the pink side. He was nominated for president of the American Chemistry Association, but met considerable opposition due to his Communist views.

A memorandum for the file dated April 8, 1941, indicates that HENRY TARWATER, Chemistry Department, University of Tennessee, advised Special Agent J. M. MANNIX that HISKEY made statements to the effect that "The present government is no good. The Russian Government is a model." He stated further that HISKEY also receives Communist literature, among which is the publication "In Fact," and also publishes numerous pamphlets which are Communist propaganda. The latest was a pamphlet distributed through the Nashville Methodist Youth Association,

an excerpt from which reads "If the Lease-Lend Bill is passed, this country will have a dictator." These pamphlets are memeographed by ED MANNING who is employed in the University of Tennessee Chemistry Department and is a stooge for HISKEY.

TARWATER continued that HISKEY has discussed plans with other men (whose names he did not know) to solicit funds from local women's clubs to fight for the repeal of the poll tax in Tennessee. Their prospective plans are to use ten percent of the funds collected for the fight against the repeal, forty percent to pay the salaries of Communist organizers, and the remaining fifty percent to be sent to Russia. TARWATER stated that HISKEY has studied in Russia, was born in Alma, Wisconsin, and attended school in preparation for the Catholic ministry but did not pursue this course.

In the report of J. M. MANNIX, dated at Knoxville, May 17, 1941, it will be noted that copies of the Daily Worker were delivered to M. SAND at 532 East Hill Avenue, the address of the HISKEYS. It is suggested that M. SAND is possibly the maiden name of Mrs. MARTIA S. HISKEY and that this possibility be borne in mind in attempting to locate Mr. and Mrs. HISKEY.

Inasmuch as Dr. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY is no longer employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, it is requested that the offices which held the undeveloped leads in abeyance because of this fact, resume the investigation.

Since it appears that HISKEY and his wife are presently residing in New York City, two prints of a photograph of CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY and one copy each of two different snapshot enlargements of Mrs. MARTIA S. HISKEY are being forwarded to the New York Office.

A copy of the report of Special Agent G. E. JENNINGS, dated at Philadelphia, April 16, 1941, is also being forwarded to the New York Office. A review of the file indicates that that office has all other pertinent information contained in the Knoxville file.

ENCLOSURES: TO THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

2 copies of a photograph of CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
1 each of two enlarged snapshots of MARTIA S. HISKEY
1 copy of the report of Special Agent G. E. JENNINGS, dated at Philadelphia, April 16, 1941

- P E N D I N G -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE MILWAUKEE FIELD DIVISION:

*At Madison, Wisconsin, through the University of Wisconsin, will report the activities of Dr. CLARENCE F. HISKEY while a student at that University. HISKEY boasts that he was known as "The Communist" while a student at that University. (Report of Special Agent J. M. MANNIX, dated at Knoxville, 5-17-41)

*At LaCrosse, Wisconsin, will report activities of Dr. CLARENCE F. HISKEY while attending the LaCrosse College. Also endeavor to develop information concerning the early activities and background of subject MARTIA S. HISKEY. (Report of Special Agent J. M. MANNIX, dated at Knoxville, 5-17-41)

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

At New York City, will verify the employment of Dr. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY in the Chemistry Department, Columbia University, and ascertain his present residence address. It will be noted that Dr. HAROLD or HARRY C. UREY, under whom HISKEY is supposed to work, is mentioned as having Communistic views.

*At Brooklyn, New York, will ascertain the early history and background of MARTIA S. HISKEY, noting that she is at present residing with her mother at 1608 Avenue H, Brooklyn. (Report of Special Agent R. A. NEWBY, dated at Birmingham, 8-26-41)

THE KNOXVILLE FIELD DIVISION:

At Knoxville, Tennessee, will review the file on EDWARD TIERS MANNING, a former associate of HISKEY, and consider the advisability of questioning him concerning HISKEY.

Will recontact HENRY TARWATER, Chemistry Department, University of Tennessee, to ascertain the source of his information and the possibility of verifying information given by him with particular reference to his allegations that HISKEY published Communist propaganda, discussed plans to raise funds to fight for the repeal of the poll tax in Tennessee, forty percent of which funds were to go to Communist organizers, the remaining fifty percent to be sent to Russia, and that HISKEY studied in Russia.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE FILE NO. 101-46

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.	12/9/41	11/28/41 12/1,8/41	C. B. WHEELER CBW:MAH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, with alias Zoga Schowskie	INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/1/01 BY 39[illegible]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ROBERT FRANCIS FRIES advised subject began Communist activities in student organization at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, which activities continued at the University of Wisconsin. Advised subject well versed in Communistic principles and urged Communism to him. Marriage records Rockford, Illinois, reveal subject married MARCIA SAND, at Rockford, Illinois, November 23, 1935, both stating place of birth as Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

RUC

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent D. G. HUDSON dated November 17, 1941, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

DETAILS: ROBERT FRANCIS FRIES, 6752 South Clyde Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised the writer that his home was at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and that he had known subject CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY and his family nearly all of his life. While at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, FRIES stated he was in school with subject at LaCrosse State Teachers College, LaCrosse, Wisconsin. While at the Teachers College some men came to LaCrosse to organize an International Student League in the school year 1932 and 1933. FRIES stated he attended the first meeting of the International Student League and that HISKEY was present with about thirty other people, but that upon learning the true purpose of the organization he discontinued his attendance as did all but about ten at this meeting. The "Daily Worker" and the "New Masses" were distributed at the meeting. Following this meeting FRIES stated HISKEY became interested in Communism and began to associate with, and often spoke of HAROLD HARTLEY who was believed to be a member of the Communist Party, and whom FRIES stated was mentioned recently in Readers Digest as an active member of the CIO, a local brotherhood

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controlled by the Communist Party. HISKEY is stated to have gone to the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin, before FRIES left the LaCrosse State Teachers College and upon FRIES' entering school in Madison, Wisconsin, he saw HISKEY in Madison, at which time he was living with a Jewish woman believed to have been his wife. FRIES stated he was invited to HISKEY's home, subject stating that he would meet a lot of interesting people, but FRIES stated that he did not associate with HISKEY and did not see a great deal of him in Madison but stated that every time he saw HISKEY for the first year or so in school subject tried to convert him to Communism and was especially outspoken concerning the down-trodden and oppressed. FRIES stated subject was fully converted to Communism and from discussions with him he knew subject had read a great deal of MARX, LENIN and other Communist writers. FRIES stated that as he was a history professor he had studied various Communist writings and that he often argued the question of Communism with subject HISKEY, each trying to convert the other. FRIES stated that someone whom he could not recall had told him HISKEY had been a member of the Communist Party but was out of the Party for an unknown reason.

FRIES stated HISKEY was on the staff of the "Faculty Communist" a publication at the University of Wisconsin distributed to all the faculty at the University. FRIES stated that he could not recall definite statements of HISKEY as he had engaged in general arguments with him and could not say whether he was a member of the Communist Party, but did state that he had never heard HISKEY advocate the overthrow of the American Government in so many words, although he knew he believed in the Communist principles and all that they stood for.

FRIES advised subject was married to MARCIA SAND whom it was stated was of a well-to-do Polish and Jewish family of New York. FRIES explained that the subject was a Pole and Catholic and may not have become a member of the Communist Party due to the objection of his family, stating that it was a subject of dissention between the subject and his father about which they had argued often. FRIES stated that the subject and MARCIA SAND hitchhiked to Rockford, Illinois, either in 1933 or 1934 to be married but that they lived separate lives each going out with other men and women. FRIES stated that MARCIA SAND was employed on the WPA extention at Madison, Wisconsin, during the summer and fall of 1936. FRIES stated that he had had no contact with either subject or his wife since leaving Madison, Wisconsin, and could not advise their present whereabouts.

Confidential source of information #1 advised the marriage records of Rockford, Illinois, revealed a marriage license issued November 23, 1935, to CLARENCE HISKEY, age 24, and MARCIA SAND, age 26; marriage before JUDGE FRED CARPENTER, Rockford, Illinois. This source of information advised that the license reflected both HISKEY and MARCIA SAND to be born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; reflected that subject HISKEY came from Wheatland, Iowa, and to be a chemist; reflected that MARCIA SAND gave her home as Mowden, Iowa.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Confidential source of information #1, [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ESS:mes
101-2118-10

December 22, 1941

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Nolleman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C, HATCH ACT

Under date of November 6, 1941 the Knoxville Office was instructed to institute an immediate investigation with regard to the captioned individual. As a result thereof, an investigation was instituted, however it has now been determined that the captioned individual resigned his position with the TVA on August 29, 1941 in order that he might accept private employment. In view of this fact no further consideration is being given this case in so far as Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress is concerned.

However, this matter is being referred to the Internal Security section for possible future attention inasmuch as it now appears that this subject is no longer an employee of the Federal Government.

Respectfully,

E. S. Slater

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DATE 11/1/01 BY 34043 DLW/CAC/pel

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101-2118-12
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
16 DEC 31 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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3 JAN 15 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE FILE NO. 100-754

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA	8/26/41	6/30;7/2/41	R. A. NEWBY CC

TITLE
DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, alias
Zoga Schowskie
MARTIA S. HISKEY

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject MARTIA S. HISKEY residing with mother at 1608 Avenue H, Brooklyn, N. Y., is not known in Florence, Ala. CLARENCE HISKEY, husband, granted deferment as Reserve Officer in Chemical Warfare Service on basis of work as Associate Chemist with TVA Aluminum Nitrate Plant at Sheffield, Ala., not well liked by fellow employees, has few associates and has made no un-American statements at TVA. Resignation submitted effective 9/1/41 to accept position under Dr. HAROLD C. UREY at Columbia University, NYC.

RUC

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent J. M. Mannix, Knoxville, 5/17/41.

DETAILS: W. C. LINDSEY, Personnel Officer, TVA, Wilson Dam, Ala., in response to a letter of inquiry from the Birmingham office requesting information concerning the activities of Dr. CLARENCE F. HISKEY and the early background of his wife MARTIA S. HISKEY, replied by letter dated June 19, 1941, in part, as follows:

"We are unable to find where HISKEY has demonstrated any tendencies that could be pronounced un-American since he has been working at Wilson Dam. We note from his record that one reference states that he formerly had very liberal tendencies, but after reaching maturity was inclined to more conservative. This employee's local address is 438 N. Walnut Street, Florence, Alabama, and his wife is at

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

present located at 1608 Avenue H, Brooklyn, New York, which we understand is the residence of his mother-in-law. We have been informed, rather informally, that it is HISKEY'S intention to resign his TVA position sometime this fall and accept an instructorship at Columbia University."

LINDSEY was contacted by agent on June 30, 1941, at which time he advised that Dr. HISKEY was definitely leaving the TVA on the first of September, 1941, and returning to New York City to take a position as an instructor at Columbia University. He stated that he knew nothing of value concerning Dr. HISKEY'S wife other than she had moved to New York City at her mother's address, as stated in his letter above because she was expecting a child. He further advised that the child was born in early June and that Dr. HISKEY joined his wife in New York City from June 3 to 6, 1941.

He stated that Dr. HISKEY was extremely unpopular in the laboratory and had few friends in the TVA but that he had ascertained that he frequently associated with Miss BERTHA B. KLENOVA, Principal translator for the TVA who had been employed since May 8, 1939 translating German, French and Russian articles into English. He advised that KLENOVA was born in Russia in 1892 and that she came to the TVA from New York City, giving as her permanent address Miss LEVINE, niece, 107 E 17th Street, New York City. She stated on her application that she was a naturalized citizen. LINDSEY further stated that Miss KLENOVA was a very intelligent woman who formerly worked for the U. S. Consular office at Petrograd, and left Russia after the "Red Revolution." She has never displayed any radical tendencies and is a very capable employee. He stated that he did not know how close a friendship existed between Miss KLENOVA and Dr. HISKEY but that he frequently talked with her at the plant.

LINDSEY stated that the only other person known by any of the employees to have associated with Dr. HISKEY was a Dr. THOMAS W. DeWITT, who resides at 117 Wesleyan St., Florence, Ala., and who gave as his permanent address on his application 19 Walnut Street, Pelham, New York. DeWITT'S application card reflected that he was 5'11" tall, weight 162, and had the following record:

1934-35 Research Fellowship, Carnegie Tech
1935-38 Research Assistant, University of Wisconsin
1938-39 Research Assistant, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
1939-March 1941 Instructor in Chemistry, VPI, Blacksburg, Va.
3-17-41 to present Chemical Engineer Research, TVA, Wilson Dam, Ala.
Salary of $3200 until 7/1/41 when it was increased to $3800

On July 2, 1941, Informant A was contacted, who advised that he had been informed that subject was a Consultant for the University of Tennessee on the investigation of Rhinium and that he reports to Dr. C. A. BUEHLER, head of the Chemistry Department at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, Tenn. He further advised that this work was being done under a WPA grant. Dr. HISKEY'S work with the University of Tennessee was completed as of June 30, 1941.

Informant A further advised that subject had been on annual leave to visit his wife, who was presently living in New York, from June 2, 1941 to June 5, 1941, during which period his child was born. He further advised that subject had made trips to Knoxville, Tennessee, one of which was during the weekend of July 4, 1941. Informant A further advised that he had been informed that subject was a 2nd Lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service Reserve and had been granted deferment on the basis of his work with the TVA.

He produced a copy of a letter dated May 9, 1941 written by R. L. COPSON, Department of Chemical Engineering at Wilson Dam, Ala., and directed to GEORGE SLOVER, Chief, Employment Division, Personnel Department, at Knoxville, which is as follows:

"The reason for making this request is that in addition to important research and development work dealing with fertilizers and mineral resources the Chemical Engineering Division is engaged in research activities in connection with the manufacture of ammonia and ammonium nitrate for military purposes. The work Mr. Hiskey is doing involves important phases of this program and he is considered a necessary man."

Informant A further advised that subject was definitely leaving the TVA on Sept. 1, 1941 to take a position as part time instructor and part time on research work for Columbia University of New York City and that he would be under Dr. HAROLD C. UREY, chairman of the Department of Chemistry at the University.

Subsequently Informant A submitted a report to the Birmingham office giving information which he had obtained from other employees of the TVA to the effect that subject has made the statement he would never be suspected of any sabotage due to his birth and that he had not been with the Authority very long. He drinks very heavily but it does not make him talk. He further informed in the report that subject did not get along with officials of the University of Tennessee or with students and that he would have been discharged had

it not been for the WPA grant to carry on the project.

Inasmuch as there is a lead in reference report to endeavor to learn the early history and background of subject MARTIA S. HISKEY, a copy of the said report is being forwarded the New York office for their information in covering the lead inasmuch as subject's wife is presently living with her family in New York City.

ENCLOSURES: TO NEW YORK:

Copy of the report of Special Agent J. M. Mannix, Knoxville, 5/17/41.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK OFFICE AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Will ascertain the early history and background of subject MARTIA S. HISKEY, noting that she is at present residing with her mother at 1608 Avenue H, Brooklyn.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Informant A mentioned in this report is

b7D

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
January 21, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/01 BY 6986 sew/sdh

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey,
with alias, Et Al;
Internal Security R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter from the Knoxville Field Office to the Bureau dated November 22, 1941, wherein the Knoxville Office advised that Hiskey no longer was a government employee and that investigation would be carried under the original classification of Internal Security R.

Under date of November 17, 1941, the Milwaukee Field Office submitted a report by Special Agent D. G. Hudson in the above captioned case, under the character Internal Security - Hatch Act. Information in this report covered the leads set out in the report of Special Agent G. W. Hutchinson, dated November 23, 1941, at Knoxville, submitted under the character Internal Security C.

It is requested, therefore, that the Bureau and offices receiving copies of Agent Hudson's report mentioned above delete "Hatch Act" from the character of said report and consider it as a referred upon completion to the office of origin report in the presently current investigation carried under the character of Internal Security C.

Very truly yours,

H. T. O'Connor
Special Agent in Charge

4 JAN 30 1942

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FMF:msl
100-1510
CC 101-10
CC New York
CC Knoxville
CC Chicago

EX-2 RECORDED

101-2118-14
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
19 JAN 24 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FIVE

COPY FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

NY FILE NO. 100-14092 EK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK	2/5/42	11/4,5/41; 1/24/42	ROLLIN A. STANLEY

TITLE CHANGED:
DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, with aliases Professor Clarence F. Hiskey, Zoga Schowskie; MARTIA S. HISKEY

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Neighborhood investigation reveals that Martia Hiskey attended public schools in New York City; that six or seven years ago she went away to college and married; subject, Clarence F. Hiskey, is employed at Columbia University and resides at 49 West 76th Street, New York City. No credit or criminal record, New York City.

- RUC -

REFERENCES:

Report of Special Agent G. W. Hutchison, dated November 23, 1941 at Knoxville, Tennessee.
Report of Special Agent R. A. Newby, dated August 26, 1941 at Birmingham, Alabama.

DETAILS:

The title of this case is being changed to add the alias PROFESSOR CLARENCE F. HISKEY, for subject DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, as reflected in an article appearing in the "Daily Mirror" on October 21, 1941.

Officer JOSEPH NANESS, Shield No. 10225, assigned to the 70th Precinct of the New York Police Department assigned to the beat in the neighborhood of 1608 Avenue H, Brooklyn, New York, was contacted. He advised that Mrs. MARTIA HISKEY was unknown to him. However, he contacted one of his friends in the neighborhood, who advised him that she was the daughter of ROBERT SANDS who was a tailor who owned his own business, and that he owned the building in which he resided, occupying an upstairs

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: P. E. Trapnell SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-2118-14X

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5 - Bureau
2 - Knoxville
2 - New York

FEB 7 1942

COPY IN FILE

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2038

apartment where he carried on his tailoring business and where he rented out stores on the ground floor. He advised that there was nothing derogatory concerning Mr. SANDS and that there was no indication that he was connected with any subversive organization. He advised that Mr. SANDS was of the Hebrew race and had resided at his present address for over fifteen years.

Officer NANESS contacted other friends of his in the neighborhood, but was unable to develop any additional information concerning MARTIA HISKEY.

Mr. MAX MATLIN, Druggist at 1602 Avenue H, which is a neighborhood drugstore, was contacted and he advised that MARTIA HISKEY was a daughter of Mr. ROBERT SANDS and that he had been acquainted with the family for approximately twenty years, they having resided in this neighborhood for that period of time or longer. He verified the fact that MARTIA HISKEY had recently visited her parents with the purpose of giving birth to a child and, at the time that he was contacted, the baby was approximately six months of age. Mr. MATLIN stated that, while Mr. SANDS was a likeable individual, he did not consider him a good neighbor. He stated that he did not know anything particularly derogatory concerning the parents of MARTIA HISKEY but merely stated that he just did not like the family. He advised that there was no indication that Mr. SANDS was connected with the Communist Party or any other subversive group. Mr. MATLIN continued that he personally liked MARTIA HISKEY; that, in his opinion, she had raised herself a little above her family. He stated that her father was a naturalized citizen, but that he was of the opinion that she was born in the United States. He stated further that she had attended James Madison High School and P.S.152 of the Erasmus High School. He stated that approximately six years ago or longer, she had left home to attend college and that he has not been in contact with her during this period of time. He stated that, while she was at college, she had married but that he was not acquainted with her husband.

The "Daily Mirror" of October 21, 1941, and the "Daily News" of the same date, carried stories of an explosion in the laboratory of Columbia University to the effect that there was an explosion of a test tube of sulphuric dioxide gas in a container of boiling sulphuric acid which burned two instructors and nine students in a chemistry class at Columbia University at 4 P.M. on October 20. This article also stated that, before collapsing, Professor CLARENCE F. HISKEY, aged 29, murmured: "Dismiss class, and call a doctor."

The new telephone directory dated December, 1941 shows that CLARENCE F. HISKEY resides at 49 West 76th Street and is assigned telephone number TR-4-5955. A pretext telephone call to the above number was made. Dr. HISKEY answered the telephone and advised the caller that he resided at 49 West 76th Street and was employed in the Chemistry Department at Columbia University.

Special Agent J. E. Amos checked the records of the New York Police Department with negative results.

Miss Sbarra of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York checked the indices of her files on Dr. CLARENCE F. HISKEY, MARTIA HISKEY, and ROBERT SANDS, with negative results.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Knoxville, Tennessee
February 10, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/01 BY 39063 EL w/ml

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dr. CLARENCE F. HISKEY, w.a.
Internal Security - C

Dear Sir:

A review of the file of the above captioned case reveals that HENRY TARWATER, Chemistry Department, University of Tennessee, has been interviewed twice concerning HISKEY. It is therefore felt that he can furnish no additional information concerning subject.

A review of the file in the Knoxville Field Division on EDWARD TIERS MANNING indicates that it would be inadvisable to question him concerning HISKEY. It is therefore believed that the undeveloped leads for the Knoxville Field Division as set out in report of G. W. HUTCHISON, dated November 23, 1941 at Knoxville, Tennessee, may be disregarded.

Since it has been definitely established by the report of ROLLIN A. STANLEY, dated February 5, 1942 at New York that subject is presently employed at Columbia University and resides at 49 West 76th Street, New York City, it is requested that the office of origin in this case be changed to New York for any additional information they may deem necessary in order to determine whether or not subject should be placed on the Custodial Detention list.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED
INDEXED
101-2118-15
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
8 FEB 12 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

W. G. MURPHY
Special Agent in Charge.

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LHB:fhcm
100-203
cc New York

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CCM:lem

RECORDED 101-2118 -15 February 21, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/1/01 BY 3948SEW/CAM/pl

Special Agent in Charge

Knoxville, Tennessee

Re: DR. CLARENCE F. HISKEY, W.A.
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of ~~February 10, 1942~~ requesting that the division of origin be changed in the above entitled case.

You are hereby authorized to designate ~~New York, New York~~ as the division of origin.

Upon receipt of this communication, you are requested to carefully check your file and make certain that the new division of origin has all serials in the case containing important data.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc New York

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
FEB 26 1942 P.M.
FBI

9 FEB 27 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK FILE NO. 100-203

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	3-2-42	2-27-42	J. M. HILL at

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DR. CLARENCE F. HISKEY, with aliases	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Review of file shows New York has all pertinent serials.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated February 21, 1942,. Bureau file number 101-2118.

DETAILS: A careful check of the Knoxville file in the above entitled case indicates that New York Field Division, the new Division of origin, has all serials in this case containing important data.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/4/01 BY 39063 EW/ca/pt

not furnished DR
Grant pertinent
JSE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: W. A. Murphy SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
	101-2118-16

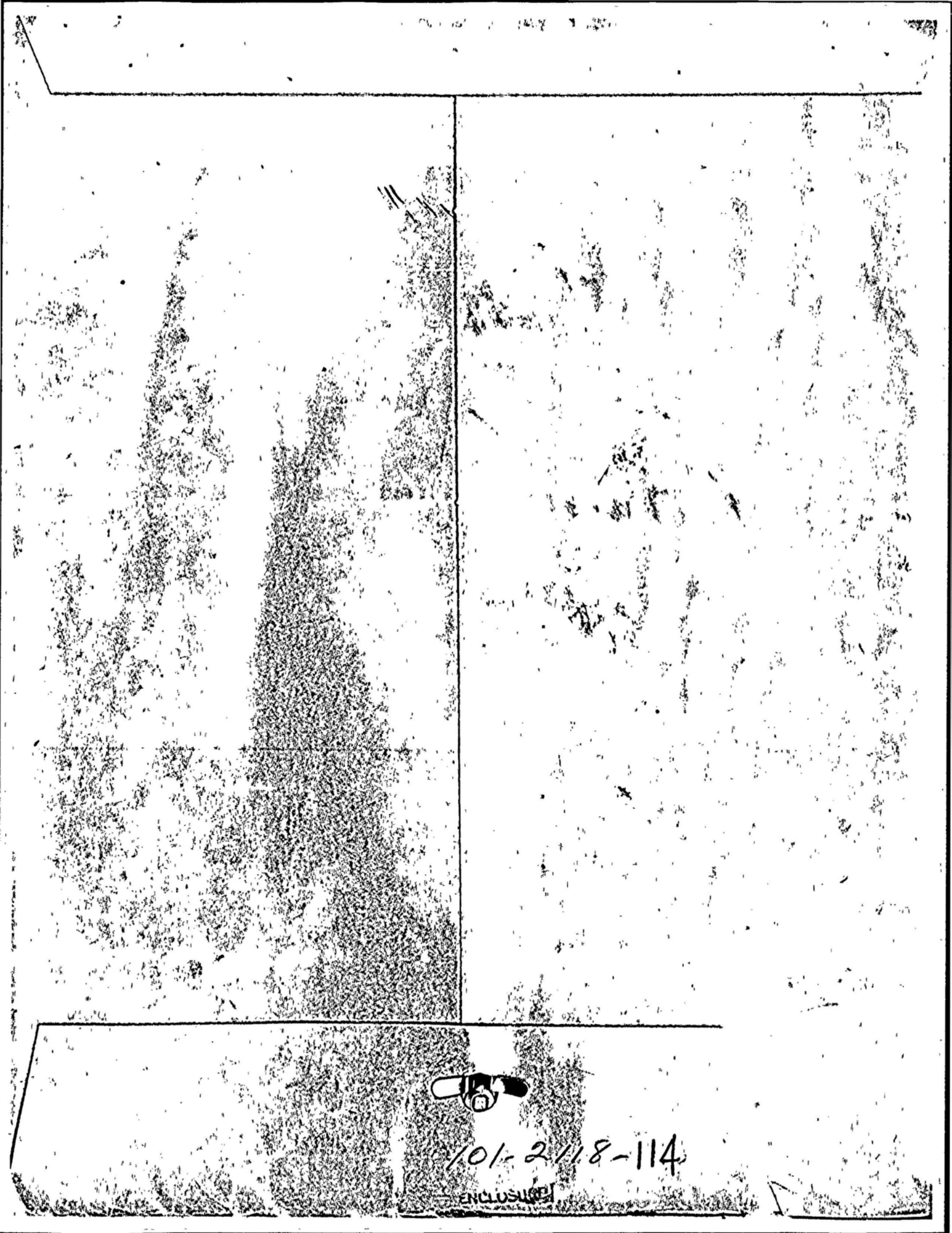
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2 - New York
1 - Knoxville

MAR 4 1942

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MAR 11 1942

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034



101-2118-114

ENCLOSURE

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Hickey, Clarence - Fraud

___ Exact Spelling
___ All References
___ Subversive Ref.
___ Mail File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial SG
Date 12/12/51

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
100-19[illegible]-28	1, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, [illegible]
354, 357 2nd Ind	
100-33[illegible]	
100-340747-15	
100-344[illegible]-15	
100-23[illegible]-34	
100-7582 Dr. Wyb. Lab. Exam	
	9/25/49
100-[illegible]-5-9	
100-34[illegible]-77	
100-[illegible]-132	
100-33[illegible]-19	
100-48466-5	
100-59320-[illegible]-128	
100-[illegible]-[illegible]	
100-[illegible] Finance 5/22/[illegible]	
100-32506-[illegible]	
100-[illegible]-2641	

101-2118-114 Initials

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Hiskey, Clarence Francis

___ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref.
___ Mail File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial 288
Date 12-12-52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
~~121-2750-1X~~	
~~62-28822-67, p 59,~~	
~~Sum. 9-11-47~~	
~~62-28822-67, p 59, Sum.~~	
~~9-11-47~~	
~~121-2118-51, Sum. 8-19-48~~	
~~100-333474-626~~	
~~100-342422-249, Pict.~~	
~~100-207284-1, p. 150, Pict.~~	
~~100-309596-7~~	
~~121-2426-73~~	
~~121-2750-26~~	
~~100-309573-7~~	
~~121-0-4266~~	
~~100-333474-691~~	
~~100-190625-A, N.Y. Journal~~	
~~American 9-28-48~~	
~~100-7582-11, N.Y. Star, 10-3-48~~	
~~100-190625-A, Wash. Star~~	
~~9-28-48~~	

2

Initials

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: His Key, Clarence Francis

___ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref.
___ Mail File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial 59
Date 12/12/52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
11	
~~Phila 323474 D~~	~~Milwaukee Summary~~ 9/30/47
11	
~~Phila 16392 - 17~~	
~~Phila 323474 - 208~~	
~~Phila 323474 - 207~~	
~~WFO 38988 - 14~~	
~~NYC 331280 - 77~~	
~~DL 121 - 34744 - 30 - #23~~	
~~Phila 331280 - 758~~	
~~NYC 230545 - 14~~	
~~DL 65 - 60483 - 44~~	
~~Phila 331280 - 798~~	
~~Phila 331280 - 788 Supp. #27~~	
~~DL 76 - 91485 - 24~~	
~~Phila 323543 - 4~~	
~~Phila 5588 #2 - 137 Pg 44~~	
~~DL 76 - 91485 - 19~~	
~~Phila 323474 - 726~~	
~~DL 76 - 91485 - 20~~	
~~WFO 2950 - 11~~	
~~Phila 327403 - 7~~	

3

Initialed

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Hiskey, Clarence Francis

___ Exact Spelling
_/_ All References
___ Subversive Ref.
___ Mail File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial SG
Date 12/12/52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
VIN 101-2118	
NY 20641	
NY 101-2118-51X [illegible] 9/2/48	
NY 7582-A [illegible]	
NY 12046-13 Enc. pgs 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 25	
NY 33-280-A [illegible]	
NY 45429-1062	
NY 93107-25	
NY 7582-465 Encl. p. 6	
NY 9798-220 Encl. p. 6	
NY 12046-3, Encl. p. #10	
NY 33-Serial 18	
NY 33-280-79	
NY 44966-82	
NY 26145-7-4	
NY 2750-2	
NY 101-20358-5503 - Milwaukee Indexed 9/30/48	
NY 7582-A. N.Y. Post Home Time 9/28/48	

Initialed

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Hiskey, Clarence Francis

___ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref.
___ Mail File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial 288
Date 12-12-52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
100-333474-19	Bud. P. 24
100-190625-2985	
100-190625-A, Dailey	
Memo 9-29-48	
116-60417-3	
100-343879-1	
100-335065-12	
121-12046-1X18	
100-331280-176	
100-331280-175	
62-83626-A, Chicago Dailey	
Dem. Times 4-9-51	
116-18315-18, Bufile 18-9	
100-333806-50	
116-9148-5-16	
62-7582-1539, Bufile 62-83626	
100-335065-42	
116-2263-1	
100-333474-690	
100-333474-700	

5

Initialed

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: His Key, Clarence A. Francis

___ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref.
___ Mail File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial SJ
Date 12/12/52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
WFO 3354-F-100	
LBot 100-43-p.11	
NO 24945-15	
NY100-339246-A-Ltr. to Time	
	9-28-48
NY 100-190625-944	
NY 100-190625-944	
NY100-203581-5226, p.40,	
p.42, 43, 44	
NO-3464-C-18	
NY 100-190625-1044	
NY 65-8[illegible]-A-Daily Mirror 9-27-48	
NY 121-12046-43	
NY 100-[illegible]-72, p.1, 2, 3, 4,	
5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17,	
18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 30, 35, 36	
NY 100-[illegible]-92	
NY 100-190625-1101	
WFO 100-190625-[illegible]	
p77, 78, 90, 92, 93, 103, 104, 105, 106	

6

Initialed

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Harry Clarence Truman

___ Exact Spelling
___ All References
___ Subversive Ref.
___ Mail File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial 2/15/57
Date 5-4

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

1A

62-96280-4, Encl. 3-4

100-335065-17

100-190625-11-1, Daily Mail 9/24/48

100-190625-11-2, Times Herald 9/22/48

100-190625-A-N.Y. Herald-Tribune 9/24/48

100-335065-Annapolis Evening News 10/1/48

100-190625-A-Detroit News 10/1/48

100-20581-Enc.

100-231280-33

100-335065-17

100-335065-17

100-335065-15

100-335065-17

100-20581-3750, 3, 4, 44

100-335065-

100-20581-4378

100-335065-19

100-231280-311

100-231280-320

100-335065-48

2

Initialed

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Hickey, Clarence Francis

___ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
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___ Mail File
___ Restricted to Locality of

_____

Searchers
Initial S-9
Date 12/18/50

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
[illegible]	
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100-339449	11
100-339449	387
100-339029	7
100-178254	321
100-339280	373
100-339280	210
100-339068	26
100-339068	28
100-339065	35
100-339065	224
100-339065	233
100-339065	36
100-339065	38
100-339449	1445
100-339065	91 p. 2, 24
100-339449	5312. D51
100-339449	[illegible]
100-340625	A-N.Y. Nows 9/28/48
61-1582	1538

8

Initialed

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Hiskey, Clarence Francis

___ Exact Spelling
V All References
___ Subversive Ref.
___ Mail File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers
Initial SG
Date 11/15/52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Hickey, Clarence Francis

___ Exact Spelling
4 All References
___ Subversive Ref.
___ Mail File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial 59
Date 11/15/52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Hickey, Clarence F	
NY 101-21128	
NP 62-82424	[illegible] 7/24/48
121-27-5-37	[5-13-49-50]
100-373424-424	
121-34-[illegible]-25	
100-374103-7	
100-332280-779	
100-[illegible]-283	
100-[illegible]-#27	
100-350512-413	
61-1582-[illegible]	
100-48966-2	
100-190625-[illegible]	
100-374103-[illegible]	
100-332280-2	
100-190625-393	
[illegible]-5	
100-331280-[illegible]	
100-331280-581	

Initialed

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Hickey, Clarence Frank

___Exact Spelling
_/_All References
___Subversive Ref.
___Mail File
___Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial SP
Date 12/15/52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Hickey, Clarence F.	
LA 100-190625-94	
ID [illegible]	
LA 116-31334-4	
ID 116-63884-25 X	
ID 116-22[illegible]-19	
ID 116-16710[illegible]-3	
LA 116-[illegible]-47	
ID 116-[illegible]-7	
ID NP 116-[illegible]-6767-15	
ID 116-63884-10	
ID 116-125-6767-21	
ID [illegible] 32, p. 14	
ID 100-[illegible]-15 Brooklyn	
[illegible]	
HQ 121-191410-3	
ID 121-38965-51	
ID 116-3-A-Times Herald 4/2/50	
ID 100-36[illegible]	
LA 100-[illegible]-772	

Initialed

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Hiskey, Clarence Francis

___ Exact Spelling
__1__ All References
___ Subversive Ref.
___ Mail File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers
Initial _____
Date 12/15/52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Hiskey Clarence F.	
~~ID 100-331280~~	~~758, Exhibit~~
~~ID 100-190625~~	~~Wash. Daily~~
	5/23/49
~~LT 65-60483~~	~~44~~
~~LT 100-331280~~	~~789~~
~~ID 100-331280~~	~~Toledo~~
	Toledo 9/21/49
~~ID 100-331280~~	~~60~~
~~ID 100-331280~~	~~64~~
~~LT 61-7821~~	~~53~~
~~ID 100-190625~~	~~Daily~~
~~ID 100-331280~~	~~Daily~~
~~ID 100-331280~~	~~9/28/48~~
~~ID 100-331280~~	~~A - Chicago Daily Tribune~~
	2/9/1950
~~LT 65-5840~~	~~644, Exhibit 5, 104~~

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

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___ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref.
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Searchers
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FILE NUMBER SERIALS

Hiskey, Clarence F

100-190625-A-Wash. Times Herald, 1/27/48

100-7582-A-Wash. Daily News, 10/4/48

110-154281-3

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FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Clarence F.	
~~NO 46 17097 - 7~~	
~~ID 65-58805-330~~	
~~ID 100-0-A-Unit. Pat. 11/25/50~~	
~~ID 74-1933-0550~~	
~~ID 100-340986-A-Chicago Div.~~ 10/6/49	
~~HQ 100-394[illegible]-273~~	
~~ID 100-4896[illegible]-5~~	
~~ID 46-23047-7~~	
~~ID 121-26[illegible]-29~~	
~~ID 100-35[illegible]-10~~	
~~ID 47-2[illegible]-5~~	
~~ID 100-[illegible]~~	
~~ID 100-375[illegible]-4~~	
~~ID 105-114[illegible]-19~~	
~~ID 100-339[illegible]-A-Times Herald~~ 7/29/48	
~~ID 61-65[illegible]~~	
~~ID 100-339649-A-U.P. Chicago~~	
~~ID 61-7558-A-Automatic Educational~~	
	Institutions
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FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Hiskey, Clarence F.	
ID 100-16392-27	
ID 65-58805-232	
LT 100-233474-A-Mil. Intelligence Journal	9/30/49
ID 100-10713?-A-Wash. Daily News	
	8/30/49
ID 61-7592-A-The Evening Star 9/20/49	
ID 100-333479-423	
ID 65-83698-5	
ID 116-15968-128	
ID 94-1-10748-267, 31-36	
ID 100-331280-A-Wash. Times Herald	10/1/48
ID 61-7592-A-Wash. Daily News 5/25/49	
ID 100-331280-3	
ID 100-140625-1240	
ID 100-140625-1239	
ID 100-331280-741	
LT 100-331280-262	
IRD 65-63284-2	
ID 100-331432	15, 24, 25

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Searchers
Initial SP
Date 12/15/52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Clarence F.	
~~100-7582~~	9/28/48 ~~A~~ Brooklyn Eagle
~~100-7582~~	~~5-16-50 Enc. pg. 4~~
10-NO ~~116-2713-64~~	
~~100-350[illegible]2-180~~	
~~100-350[illegible]2-180~~	
~~100-331280-563~~	
~~100-331280-27~~	
~~100-331280-XD~~	
~~100-1190625-1233~~	
~~100-[illegible]-5~~	
~~100-190625-1209~~	
~~100-190625-A-N.Y. World Tele~~	9/28/48
~~100-7582-A-Brooklyn Eagle~~	9/28/48
~~100-331280-12~~	
~~100-190625-A~~	
~~100-335065-7~~	
~~100-[illegible]~~	
~~100-7582-A-The Evening Star~~	9/29/48
~~100-190625-A~~	

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Date 12/15/52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Clarence F.	
~~ID 105-8-4094~~	
~~1D 64-7582-A - Wash. Post~~	
~~1D 121-12046-310~~	
~~Lt 100-332506~~	
~~1 1D 64-7582-A - D.Y. Sun, 9/10/48~~	
~~1 1D 100-440.621-1746~~	
~~1 D 64-7550-A3~~	
~~1D 100-331210~~	
~~Lt 100-331210-115~~	
~~176, 199, 200, 212, 269, 266, 268, 270~~	
~~271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279~~	
~~280, 281, 283, 284, 285, 286, 292, 293~~	
~~295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 310~~	
~~311, 312, 314, 315, 316, 322, 323, 324, 325~~	
~~328, 329, 332, 334, 337, 339, 343, 346, 349~~	
~~350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 357, 377, 380, 408~~	
~~414, 432, 483, 486, 491, 493, 500, 502~~	
~~1D 76-15442-61~~	
~~1D 1-58008-158~~	
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FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Clarence F.	
NY 100-336584	
LT 121-2750-24	
LT 121-2750-[illegible]	
LT 100-203-54-Sec 2, [illegible]	
[illegible]	
ID 46-62884-43	
AK 46-14283-18	
[illegible]	
ID 100-346449-16	
ID 100-331280-54	
ID 100-331280-585	
ID 74-1333-[illegible]	
	1/23/47
ID [illegible]	
ID [illegible]	
ID [illegible]	
ID [illegible]	
ID [illegible]	

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- ___ Subversive Ref.
- ___ Mail File
- ___ Restricted to Locality of

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Date 12/15/42

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Clarence F.	
~~ID 116 - 163 [illegible] - 34~~	
~~ID 116 - 63284 - 3s~~	
~~ID 100 - 190625 - 25647~~	
~~ID 116 - 190997 - 4~~	
~~ID 100 - 190625 - 114935~~	
~~ID 74 - 1 - 179988 - 866, p. 26~~	
~~ID 100 - 344367 - 18~~	
~~Lt 100 - 335865 - 24~~	
~~ID NO 100 - 336564 - 5~~	
~~ID 100 - 346949 - 4~~	
~~ID 100 - 193440 - 14~~	
~~Lt 100 - 190625 - 24[illegible], p. 257~~	
~~ID 121 - 2750 - 3s~~	
~~ID 100 - 190625 - 25647~~	
~~ID 100 - 316999 - 3~~	
~~ID 100 - 331280 - 529~~	
~~ID 100 - 19999 - 247~~	
~~ID 100 - 344485 - 1~~	
~~ID 121 - 2750 - 3~~	

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Date 12-15-52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Hisbey Clarence	
100-335141-8	
100-149166-[illegible]	
100-335065-[illegible]	
100-335065-[illegible]	
100-203581-4378	
100-335065-395	
100-303581-3392, 6, 8, 9, 39, 41	
100-335065-32	
100-148366-[illegible]	
100-144450-[illegible]	
100-334367-13	
100-[illegible]8819-40	
100-335065-35	
100-320176-15-8	
100-334367-2	
100-334999-193	
100-[illegible]25769-14	
100-[illegible]10499-1X13	

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FILE NUMBER SERIALS

Hisbey, Clarence

100-203581-4 ~~1, 2, 3, 4, 7~~

12, 16

100-335065-57

~~100-104437-49~~

~~100-85293-16, Encl P. 167~~

~~100-334193-1, 2, Encl P.~~

~~2, 3, 4~~

~~116-256107-32, P. 26~~

~~101-2436-64~~

~~[illegible]-1548-56~~

~~100-345843-1~~

~~100-188179-43~~

~~100-344387-6~~

~~100-335065-4, P. 1, 2, 4~~

~~5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12~~

~~13, 14, 16, 24~~

~~100-339649-14~~

~~100-391351-2~~

~~100-0-A Times-Herald~~

~~11-25-50~~

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___ Subversive Ref.
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Date 12-15-52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Hisbey, Clarence	
~~100-338174~~	~~4930~~
~~WFO 190625~~	~~2922, P48~~
	119, 50
~~105-12569~~	
~~100-1478284~~	~~Dimes-Herald~~
	5-11-50
~~NY 202554~~	~~5312, P2, 52~~
	~~5509, 5854~~
~~100-346979~~	
~~100-339679~~	
~~100-331280~~	
~~WFO 331280-A~~	~~Dimes-Herald~~
	2-11-49
~~100-331280~~	~~188, E DP24~~
~~100-331280~~	~~288, P1~~
~~WFO 190625~~	~~2849~~
~~NY 1279~~	~~70~~
~~100-190625~~	~~2887~~
~~100-331280~~	~~541~~

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___Mail File
___Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial 64
Date 2-15-52

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

S/ Hisken, Clarence
100-178828-324, P.11, 27
100-203581-3702, P.12, 136, 138
100-190625-4264, P.48
100-325065-17
100-325017-20, P.23
100-344367-3
100-332080-563
100-332180-249
100-333174-321
100-333174-588
100-314102-11
100-178828-241
100-178828-227
100-3-A Washington Post 11-21-50
100-325065-15
100-178828-A, 114 Examined
Classified 4-2-48
100-190625-A Times Herald
Cancelled 4-2-48

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___ All References
___ Subversive Ref.
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Date 12-15-52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Hisbey, Clarence	
100-323865	42
100-148496	32
100-123538	32
100-[illegible]	155 X1
100-332062	53
62-2582-1538	
100-448666	52
100-123971	69
100-346232	1631X
100-108230	106
100-332474	422
100-332474	421
100-344434	7
100-332880	838
100-186625-3213	125
100-[illegible]	2
100-332880	747
100-[illegible]	[illegible]
100-344606	116

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Date 12-15-53

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS

Hiskey, Clarence

~~Dos 3-4-7007~~ P.45

~~116-178457-1~~

~~116-231920-1~~

~~116-91485-1~~

~~116-167107-3~~

~~116-220691-1~~

~~" 82~~

~~116-256781-28~~

~~121-37~~

~~116-142813-10~~

~~116-~~

~~116-91485-24~~

~~116-786339-16~~

~~116-178457-33~~

~~116-167107-5~~

~~116-181209-2~~

~~116-220691-32~~

~~116-3~~

~~116-220691-7~~

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___Mail File
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Date 12-15-52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
	Hiskey, Clarence
NY 116-63284	40
ID 116-178457	15
ID 116-178457	24
ID 116-178457	23
ID 116-178457	20
ID 116-178457	19
ID 116-178457	17
ID [illegible]	16
[illegible]	12
[illegible]	11
NY 116-136339	15
ID [illegible]	10
[illegible]	1
[illegible]	12
ID 116-136339	3
[illegible]	137, 14
[illegible]	3 End. 13
[illegible]	17
[illegible]	1

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Searchers
Initial 64
Date 2-13-52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Hisbey	Clarence
~~Hq 170-[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~
~~Hq 170-180406-~~	~~6~~
~~Hq 170-25859-6~~	
~~Hq 5-14619-136, Encl Rec~~	
~~Hq 5-38625-~~	~~The Chicago~~
	~~American 2-26-52~~
~~Hq 170-190625-1215~~	
~~Hq 170-190625-15-22~~	
~~Hq 170-190625-1611 pkg 1~~	
~~Hq 5-14920-190~~	
~~Hq 170-190625-1560~~	
~~Hq 170-1641~~	
~~Hq 170-23280-381~~	
~~Hq 170-26199-29~~	
~~Hq 170-23280-382~~	
~~Hq 170-26199-4~~	
~~Hq 170-1557-1602~~	
~~Hq 170-190625-3806, Encl~~	
~~Hq 170-190625-2111~~	

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___Mail File
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Date 12-15-52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
100-2 Hisken, Clarence	
100-[illegible]	[illegible]
100-[illegible]	[illegible]
100-[illegible]	[illegible]
100-[illegible]	[illegible]
100-[illegible]	[illegible]
100-[illegible]	[illegible]
100-[illegible]	[illegible]
	72, 76, 79, 98, 99
	100, 101, 102, 103, 104
	105, 106, 107, 108,
	109, 110, 111, 112, 114
	284, 285, 286, 353
	355, 356, 368
100-358805-497, Encl. p. 3	
100-313562-46	
100-190625-1041	
100-[illegible]	368
100-190625-2723	
100-[illegible]	1484
100-190625-A	114 Herald-Tribune 9-28-48

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Subj: Hisbey Clarence Francis

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FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
	Hisbey, Clarence,
100-344949-15	
100-336567-13	
100-203581-4233	
100-190615-1489	
"	1194
"	2942
"	1058
100-3-3-166, Sub A, Pg 15	
100-361457-4	
105-56402-2212	
100-190695-1401	
"	1290
"	1484
"	1289
100-233474-202	
100-203581-4141	
100-344452-211, Pg 31	
105-56402-3636	
100-203581-2899	

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FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Hiskey, Clarence	
~~SPI 100-330460~~	18
~~HD 62-87760~~	17
~~LT 100-331280~~	776
~~HD 121-11~~	23
~~LT 100-15~~	5 Chicago 9/30/48 Daily News
~~HD 100-35~~	2
~~HD 100-3~~	1
~~HD 100-2~~	13
~~HD 100-33~~	5
~~HD 100-331280~~	592
~~HD 62-~~	47
~~HD 100-~~	6
~~HD 64-3~~	374
~~HD 100-~~	45
~~LT 100-~~	64 Encl. p. 53, 59
~~HD 61-7558-A~~	Time Herald 9/1/48
~~HD 62-55810~~	46

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FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Clarence	
ID Wa 3123[illegible]	
ID Dos 333774-517	
LT 62-96280-4, Encl	
	p. 24, 38
LT 100-[illegible]	18, pp 1, 2, 3
p. 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	
p. 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 35, 36	
LT 100-[illegible]	14, 16
ID 100-334600-8	
HD 100-203581-3548	
LT 100-2118-29	
ID 100-333474-413	
HD 100-130358-27	
ID 100-48966-74	
LD 100-203581-3354	
HD 100-203581-3484	
HD 65-59071-84	
ID 100-33807-11	
LT 100-331280-774	

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FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Clarence	
ID 100-190625-1065	
LT 121-38965-51	
LT 100-39651-[illegible]	
ID 66-16897-41	
LB 61-6547-187	
ID 100-190625-2991	
ID 100-331280-A-Baltimore Herald 2/12/49	
LT 94-1-17778-805 Encl	
Pittsburgh	
ID 100-[illegible]-4489	
SL 100-[illegible]-23	
LT 100-333474-621	
LT 100-176288-94	
LT 100-178960-50	
LT 100-[illegible]	
LT 100-190625-[illegible]	
LT 116-313343-8	
LT 100-333474-636	

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Date 12/15/62

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Clarence	
ID 100-331280-536	
ID 100-381280-546	
~~LT 121-12646-43~~	
~~ID 65-59828-27~~	
~~ID 100-331280-558~~	
~~ID 100-331280-563~~	
~~ID 100-340155-1~~	
~~ID 65-42239-269, 6, 48~~	
~~LT 100-335140-2~~	
~~LT 100-335140-12~~	
ID 100-48966 - A-Chicago Daily Sun-Times	
~~LT 100-333774-193 Encl. prom~~	
~~ID 121-11842-189~~	
~~LT 100-190625-248~~	
~~LT 100-48966-5~~	
ID 100-203581-3428	
~~LT 100-335065-1~~	
~~ID 100-29945-20~~	

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FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Clarence	
ID Loc 333 474 1667	
ID 100 - 331280 - 329, pl, 594	
	p. 62, 63, 64
NY 65 - 2118 - 61	
~~CI 65 - 6042 - 44~~	
~~ID 100 - 331280 - 474~~	
ID 100 - 331280 - 475	
~~SL 100 - 331280 - 4~~	
~~ID 100 - 331280 - 477~~	
~~ID 100 - 331280 - 476~~	
~~ID 100 - 331280 - 2683~~	
~~ID 100 - 331280 - 520~~	
~~ID 65 - 88317 - 21, part, Encl p. 495~~	
SL 100 - 331280 - 545	
~~ID 100 - 331280 - A - Wash. Times - Herald~~ 2/12/44	
ID 100 - 331280 - 543	
ID 100 - 331280 - 537	
ID 100 - 331280 - 535	
~~ID - 31887 - A - Chicago~~ 2/13/44	

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Date 12/5/52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Clarence	
~~Lt 100 - 331280~~	~~2~~
~~Lt 101 - 389884~~	~~21~~
~~ID 100 - 331280~~	~~547~~
~~ID 100 - 331280~~	~~348~~
~~ID 100 - 331280~~	~~569~~
~~ID 101 - 77651~~	~~47~~
~~WD 124 254177 - 26 pub 7~~	
~~A 100 331280 - 346~~	
~~ID 100 - 331280 - 1467 pp 24, 27~~	
~~ID 100 331280 - 634~~	
~~Chgo 338474 - 389~~	
~~Lt 100 331280 - 529~~	
~~WD 100 - 331280 - 645~~	
~~Lt 100 - 331280 - 1344~~	
~~ID 100 331280 - 39~~	
~~ID 111 - 1194 - A - Journal American 1/31/51~~	
~~Lt 45 - 68805 - 928~~	
~~ID 45 - 68805 - 125~~	
~~ID 100 - 98966 - 85~~	
85	

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___ All References
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___ Mail File
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FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Clarence	
LT 100-331280-189	
ID 100-3[illegible]-4[illegible] story p. 11,25 p. 29, 30, 31	
LT 100-[illegible]-27	
LD 100-331280-436	
ID 100-309593-6	
ID 100-331280-243	
LT 100-331280-243	
ID 61-3[illegible]-1[illegible]	
ID 62-3[illegible]-734	
LT 100-331280-19	
LD 100-394747-37	
ID 65-54402-3553	
ID 100-331280-28	
ID 100-331280-361	
LT 100-333424-689	
LD 100-205581-5345 p. 1,2,3	
ID 121-61357-187	
LT 100-331280-42	

36

Initialed

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Hiskey, Clarence Francis

Exact Spelling
All References
Subversive Ref.
Mail File
Restricted to Locality of

Searchers
Initial SG
Date 12/12/52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Clarence	
Jet 101-2758-X	
BD 62-[illegible]-1304	
ID 100-333474-693, Enc.	
p. 4, 5, 7, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 33, 34, 30	
ID 100-333474-69	
ID 100-[illegible]-1111	
ID 100-[illegible]-21	
ET 65-[illegible]-32	
ID 100-[illegible]-175	
ID 100-[illegible]-6	
ID 100-331280-482	
ID 100-331280-538	
ID 100-331280-[illegible]	
ID 100-331280-284	
ID 100-331280-274	
ID 100-331280-961	
ID 100-331280-268	
ID 100-278450 Anchorage, Alaska	
ID 100-190625-2984	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Hiskey, Clarence Francis

___ Exact Spelling
_D_ All References
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___ Mail File
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Searchers Initial 12/15/50
Date 1-5-51

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Clarence	
LD 100 - 107137 - 76	
~~1D 100 - 331280 - 775~~	
~~1D 100 - 331280 - 595~~	
~~1D 100 - 331284 - 698~~	
~~1D 100 - 484104 - 100~~	
~~LT 100 - 20350 - 296~~, p. 29, 30, 31	
p. 43, 44	
~~LD 100 - 190625 - 908~~	
~~1D 100 - 3[illegible] - 3~~	
~~1D 100 - 334601 - 115~~	
~~1D 100 - 7502 - 1528~~	
~~1D 100 - 3[illegible]239 - 520~~, p. 533	
~~1D 100 - 331280 - 577~~	
~~1D 100 - 484361 - 41~~	
~~1K 100 - 203 - 111 - 2~~	
~~1D 100 - 190625 - 1007~~	
~~1D 100 - 190625 - 1493~~	
~~1D 100 - 190625 - 1032~~	
~~1K 100 - 190625 - 1125~~	

3/8

Initialed

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Hiskey, Clarence Francis

___Exact Spelling
✓All References
___Subversive Ref.
___Mail File
___Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial CG
Date 12/15/52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Hiskey, Clarence	
~~100-488566-3~~	
~~HD 44-257-1~~	
~~HD 100-1990~~	
~~HD~~	
~~HD~~	
~~HD~~	
~~HD 100-48566-1~~	
~~HD~~	
~~HQ~~	
p. 84, 135, 140, 201, 223, 266, 267, 269, 270,	
p. 270, 271, 272, 277, 278,	
p. 279, 280, 281, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 292,	
p. 293, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303,	
p. 314, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324,	
p. 325, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343,	
p. 346, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 367, 372,	
p. 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 485, 486, 491, 493,	
p. 502, 503,	

Initialed

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Hiss, Alger Francis

___ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref.
___ Mail File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial SG
Date 12/15/52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Alger	
ID 100-334604-104	
~~ID 100-334604-145, p. 3~~	
ID 100-331280-571, p. 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45	
~~HD 100-331280-~~	
~~LT 100-3~~	
~~LT 61-7582-1539, p. 69~~	
~~LT 100-~~	
ID 108-28879-3	
~~ID 100-~~	
ID 100-43807-	
~~LT 100-374103-7~~	
~~HD 100-15252-56, Encl. p. 44, 34~~	
ID 100-332677-63	
~~LT 100-1706 25-Amherst~~ 9/28/45	
~~MM 100-3-A-Daily Worker~~	
~~NY 100-26912-A-Wash. Star~~	

SU

Initialed

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Hiskey, Clarence Francis

✓ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
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Date 12/15/52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Clarence	
[illegible]	
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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Hiskey, Clarence Francis

___ Exact Spelling
___ All References
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Searchers
Initial SG
Date 12/15/52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Clarence	
MF 101-2118	
~~HD 100-331280-193 Bom-119~~	
~~HD 101-3334 74-561~~	
~~HD 100-333474-627~~	
~~Lt +2-282171-321, End. p. 19~~	
~~HD 100-333474-571~~	
~~HD 101-6762-110, Enclosure~~	
~~Lt 121-3474-3 encl~~	
~~HQ-60241-5, Enclosure~~	
~~Lt 100-333474-424~~	
~~HD 100-HQ966-90~~	
~~Lt 101-2426-73~~	
~~HD 121-26466-11, Encl. p. 24~~	
~~HD 100-333474-660, 29, 30, 32~~	
~~HD 77-69-29~~	
~~HD 100-331280-725~~	
~~HQ 100-190625-523, Encl. p. 77~~	
~~Lt 100-333474-327~~	

42

Initialed

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Hiskey, Clarence Francis

___Exact Spelling
___All References
___Subversive Ref.
___Mail File
___Restricted to Locality of

Searchers
Initial 64
Date 2-15-62

FILE NUMBER Hiskey, Clarence SERIALS

100-323065-10

100-369184-85

105-14879-50

100-250699-20

75-62-8 N.Y. Stat 1%/46

100-321280-777

100-333474-706

100-335065-7

Hiskey C.F

100-449666-34

100-333474-244

100-395520-86

100-448786-1 2 3 4 5

7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

25 26 27

100-430446-46

43

Initialed

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Hiskey Clarence Francis

___Exact Spelling
___All References
___Subversive Ref.
___Mail File
___Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial 64
Date 12-15-52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
	Hiskey, C. F.
124-190046-83 p2	
100-190685-1469	
121-190046-3 Encl P.10	
100-190685-A Wash.	
	Daily Herald 9-9-48
100-48966-92	
100-190685-A Brooklyn	
	Eagle 9-29-48
100-235805-45	
100-235805-34	
100-375880-22 p12X	
100-48436-A Wash.	
	Evening Star 9-10-48

44

Initialed

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Hickey, Clarence Francis

___Exact Spelling
1 All References
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___Mail File
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Searchers
Initial SJ
Date 12/15/52

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
Francis	
HD 100-335065	
Clarence Frances [Var]	
HD 100-347367-1	
[illegible]	
LA 116-[illegible]	

4 —

Initialed

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Jarecheswski, Clarence

___ Exact Spelling
___ All References
___ Subversive Ref.
___ Mail File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial 119
Date 12-12

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

Clarence Francis Ridley
NY 401-2118
NY 61-2118-75, Encl. Pg# 384
3, 9, 340,
124-3750-24
100-392584-2312, p51.
Clarence
[illegible] sum 2-1147
100-24260-7, p150 Robert
NY 124146-3, Encl Pg# 1, 1A
3, 6, 11, 14, 15
73, 74, 75, 79
96, 22, 23, 24,
100-392584-3599
[illegible]
100-120581-3762, Pg. 144,
100-331280-1,
100-331280-288, Encl. P. 27
100-331280-[illegible]

46

Initialed

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Beechhurst, Clarence

___Exact Spelling
___All References
___Subversive Ref.
___Mail File
___Restricted to Locality of

Searchers
Initial
Date

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

Clarence,
100-190625-26 #72
73, 76, 77, 78, 98
99, 100, 101, 102
103, 104, 105, 106
107, 108, 109, 110
111, 112, 114, 284
285, 286, 354
357, 358, 361
Francis
W.R.
C.F. Francis
W.R.
C.F.
W.R.

47

Initialed

101-3118-114

Subj: Sobinski, Jerry

Address: 110

Birthdate: _____ SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____ Date 2-12 Searcher Initial HG

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
~~10-21-2250-11~~	
LT. ~~Los 28,1180~~ - 112, Encl.	
~~2 4 5 86, 135, 140~~	
~~20 223, 264, 267~~	
~~268 270 271 272~~	
~~279, 279, 280, 281~~	
~~282 289, 285, 286~~	
~~290 292 293 295~~	
~~296, 297, 298, 299~~	
~~300, 301, 303, 310~~	
~~311, 312, 313, 315~~	
~~318, 319 323, 324~~	
~~325, 327, 328~~	
~~333, 334, 337~~	
~~339, 343 346, 349~~	
4 C	~~350, 351, 352, 353~~

Subj: Ichinoki, Toyo

Address:

Birthdate: _____ SUPV: _____

Misc:

R# _____ Date 12-12 Searcher Initial LLG

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
~~HQ 324280-915 Encl~~	
~~PH 343-269-897~~	
~~HQ 108-11425~~	
~~105-106, 131, 1926~~	
~~do~~	
~~Ichinoki, Toyo (Mrs)~~	
~~NY 2111~~	
~~HQ-2882267, P.59~~	
~~do 2-11-47~~	
~~HQ 2750 HK~~	
~~105-3~~	
~~100-19626-2~~	
~~HQ 2000 2866~~	
~~HQ 2425 3703 Pa.~~	
LLG	

101-2118-114

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LW/pk
cc 100-190623

101-2118-1881

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ [redacted]

cc Mr. Tamm
~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
cc Mr. Ladd
cc Mr. Whitson

To: Lieutenant Colonel John Lansdale, Jr.
Office of the Chief of Engineers
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Date: May 20, 1944

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, with aliases

Attached is a copy of the report of Special Agent William T. Love, Jr. dated at New York City April 19, 1944 regarding the above captioned individual. You will note that the investigation upon which this report was predicated was set out in a report dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 9, 1941, which report was written before your interest in this matter arose. However, the data in that report as well as other information concerning Hiskey has been made available to the Military Intelligence Service, and our files contain a closing report by the Military Intelligence Service on Clarence Francis Hiskey, Army File #0-370050, dated March 10, 1943, recommending that Hiskey be assigned to no duty with the United States Army or in any capacity with the War Department. (U)

Attachment

11/401
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74558

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 12-13-2011

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
MAY 22 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-14092 VCD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, N. Y.	4/19/44	2/28/44; 4/15/44.	WILLIAM T. LOVE, JR.

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was	SECURITY MATTER (C)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject believed presently employed at University of Chicago, Metallurgical Laboratory, under ARTHUR H. COMPTON, Project Director, and SAMUEL K. ALLISON, Director of Metallurgical Laboratory at University of Chicago. Informant states Dr. HAROLD C. UREY of Columbia University, where subject formerly employed, has cautioned subject about being indiscreet concerning his work in the Laboratory. Informant states J. C. STEARNS, Personnel Manager of Metallurgical Laboratory at University of Chicago, told ROBERT F. MOORE, Personnel Director of Laboratory at Columbia, that the University of Chicago was having trouble with subject's "clearance". Information concerning subject's employment as an instructor in Chemistry at Columbia University set forth. Information reflects subject's wife recently resided at 37 South Dutcher Street, Irvington, New York. Persons interviewed state subject a "liberal".

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/1/01 [redacted]

- P -

Reference: Report of Special Agent C. B. Wheeler, dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 9th, 1941.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: E. E. Conroy SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-2118-18X1

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1 - Col. S.Y. Secretant, D of I

4 - New York

25 MAR 8 1961

COPY IN FILE

36 APR 22 1944

cc to Lt. Col. John Lansdale Jr. 5/20/44

FIVE

Details: Mr. HAYDEN of the Secretary's Office, Columbia University, New York City, stated that his records reflected that the subject graduated from Wisconsin University in 1935 and received a Master's and Doctor's degree at Wisconsin in 1941. He stated that subject had been appointed as instructor in the Chemistry Department of Columbia University for the years 1942 and 1943 but had resigned during this term to accept a position in a laboratory at Columbia in war research work.

Mr. HAYDEN stated that subject had formerly resided at 150 West 106th Street and 149 West 76th Street, New York City.

Confidential Informant T-1 stated that the subject had resigned as instructor in the Chemistry Department of Columbia University on approximately September 15th, 1943 and had accepted a position in the SAM Laboratory at Columbia University under the directorship of Dr. HAROLD UREY. Informant stated that the SAM Laboratory was financed and under the business supervision of the United States Army. He stated that HISKEY remained at the SAM Laboratory at Columbia and later transferred to another branch at the University of Chicago.

Informant stated that his records reflected Dr. HISKEY was appointed as an instructor in Chemistry at Columbia University for the academic years 1941-1942 and 1942-1943. He stated that subject received his degrees from the University of Wisconsin and received his B.A. degree in 1935, M.A. degree in 1936 and Ph.D. degree in 1939 at the University of Wisconsin. Before attending Wisconsin University, subject attended La Crosse Teachers' College.

Confidential Informant T-1's records further reflected that the subject was born June 5th, 1912 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and that his nationality is American of English-Polish descent.

Informant stated that subject had received instruction and training at La Crosse Teachers College from 1929 to 1933 and at the University of Wisconsin from 1933 to 1939. Subject had been employed as research assistant in the Analytical Department of the University of Wisconsin from 1935 to 1936 and had been employed as Instructor of Chemistry at the University of Tennessee in September 1939.

Informant T-1 stated his personal opinion of the subject was that the subject was very aggressive and had a tendency to be a liberal thinker. He said that at one time the subject, while performing a chemical experiment, had an explosion with the experiment which injured Columbia University students in the class as well as the subject. He stated that he believed that the subject had not been careful enough in this experiment and that the informant himself would not have performed this experiment before a class. He stated that he believed the subject was egotistical. He further stated that he had met the subject's wife at a reception given by Dr. HAROLD UREY of Columbia University and that he was not impressed by her. He stated that she was a small, sharp-featured girl and that he believed her to be of Jewish extraction.

Confidential Informant T-2 stated that after subject had resigned his position as instructor in the Chemistry Department of Columbia University, he had taken a position in the SAM War Research Laboratory and War Research Project at Columbia University under the direction of Dr. HAROLD UREY. Informant T-2 stated that Dr. UREY had cautioned HISKEY about being discreet concerning his work and his employment and that she had heard from other sources that HISKEY was indiscreet concerning his work. She explained "indiscreet", stating that subject discussed his work with other employees, some of whom were not connected with the project and were not his equal.

Confidential Informant stated that the subject left New York City and Columbia University on October 15th, 1943 and went to the University of Chicago. Informant stated that subject presently has a position in the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago under ARTHUR H. COMPTON, Project Director, and SAMUEL K. ALLISON, Director of the Metallurgical Laboratory. Informant stated that HISKEY has been shifted in several different positions while he has been in the Laboratory at the University of Chicago.

Mr. J. C. STEARNS, Personnel Manager of the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago recently told Mr. ROBERT F. MOORE, Personnel Director of the SAM Laboratory at Columbia, that the University of Chicago was having troubled with HISKEY's "clearance" in Chicago. Informant stated that ROBERT F. MOORE told her that HISKEY attended the University of Wisconsin, which he believed to be a liberal university, and that HISKEY may have belonged to the American Student Union at the University of Wisconsin or another organization which was too liberal and perhaps this was the reason that Chicago was having trouble with subject's clearance.

Informant stated that just before subject left for Chicago, he rented a house on the outskirts of New York City. She stated that she believed subject's wife and family still reside in the house near New York although subject is in Chicago at the present time.

Confidential Informant T-3 stated that Mr. J. C. STEARNS, Personnel Manager of the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago, had told him that HISKEY desired to return to Columbia University as HISKEY's salary has not been approved at the University of Chicago.

Informant T-3 stated that he believed subject was a reserve officer in the United States Army, holding the rank of a second lieutenant in the chemical warfare service.

He stated that while at the University of Wisconsin, subject was associated with the American Student Union that he believed the subject to be on the "pink" or on the "red" side. He explained his remarks further as stating he believed the subject a liberal thinker and Communistically inclined. He stated that he believes HISKEY to be a very capable scientist, that he has been entrusted with confidential material, and that he knows subject to be an aggressive and hard worker.

Confidential Informant T-4 stated that although he admired subject's capabilities, he did not like his personality and did not like subject's wife. He stated that while the subject was employed in the Chemistry Department of Columbia University, he had had two accidents, one an explosion of an experiment which injured students and the subject, and the second accident a flooding of the floor in the chemical laboratory. He stated also that subject was a very liberal-minded person.

Mr. CHARLES JACKSON, elevator operator, colored, 150-152 West 106th Street, New York City, stated that the subject and his wife had lived at that address for approximately one year and had left in October 1943. He stated he believed the subject had moved to Irvington, New York, on the Hudson River. He stated that subject's two year old child made noise and that the landlady at that address would not renew subject's lease. He stated that although the subject and his wife were good tenants, he believed subject belonged to the American Labor Party as the subject received much literature and pamphlets relating to labor matters. He further stated that he and the subject were very friendly and that he believed the subject to be a good friend.

Records of Post Office Station H, on West 104th Street, New York City, reflected that C. HISKEY and family moved from 150 West 106th Street to 37 South Dutcher Street, Irvington, New York, on October 1st, 1943.

P E N D I N G

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois:-

At the University of Chicago, will conduct investigation to ascertain subject's present activities and verify subject's address.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At New York, New York:-

Will interview Mr. ROBERT F. MOORE, 405 West 118th Street, concerning subject's activities at Columbia University.

At Irvington, New York:-

Will verify subject's wife's residence at 37 South Dutcher Street, and ascertain her activities.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The identity of the confidential informants mentioned in the report of Special Agent WILLIAM T. LOVE, JR., dated at New York, N.Y., April 19, 1944, is as follows:

T-1 [redacted] b7D

T-2

T-3

T-4

The identities of the above informants are being kept confidential at their request.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-13-2011

SECRET

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

11/2/81
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924338

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Cleary
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

June 14, 1944

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Director, F.B.I.

Dear Sir:

Re: CLARENCE F. HISKEY, WAS
SECURITY MATTER - C

There is being enclosed herewith a photostatic copy of a report of the Intelligence and Security Division prepared by officers acting under Captain T. O. JONES, Intelligence Officer, Chicago Branch Office, Security and Intelligence Division, Manhattan Engineering District. (U)

As set forth in reference report, subject HISKEY is presently a Second Lieutenant CWS, Army serial No. 0-370050, stationed at Norman Wells, Edmonton District, Northwest Service Command in Canada. (U)

Inasmuch as this report sets forth detailed information relative to HISKEY'S activities while in Chicago, no further investigation is being conducted by this office and the matter is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

Very truly yours,

S. J. Drayton

S. J. DRAYTON, SAC

JEM:DB
101-46
Enc.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

CC New York (Enc)

101-2118-20
F B
37 JUN 17 1944

EX-57

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50 AUG 4 1944

SECRET

101-2118-20

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-14092 MVR

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK	7/7/44	6/11,13;7/5/44	WILLIAM T. LOVE, JR.

TITLE CHANGED:
CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was. Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, Professor Clarence Francis Hiskey, Zoga Schowskie, Clarence Szesechowski

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject ceased employment at Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago, on 4/24/44 and is presently a 2nd Lt.,C.W.S.,Army serial #0-370050 stationed at Canol-Norman Wells, Edmonton District, Northwest Service Command in Canada. Informant states while subject was in Chicago he associated with ARTHUR D. WINSPEAR and IRVING FROMER of the Abraham Lincoln School and alleged communist. Subject's wife, MARTIA SANDE HISKEY presently resides at 37 South Dutcher Street, Irvington, N.Y. Informant states subject requested wife to attend Thomas Jefferson School in NYC.

-C-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/12/01 BY 39063 LCW/jcs/pst

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent WILLIAM T. LOVE, JR. dated 4/19/44 at New York.
Letter to the Director from Chicago Field Division dated 6/14/44.

DETAILS: The title of this case is being marked changed to indicate the additional alias CLARENCE SZCZECHOWSKI, which was disclosed by Confidential Informant A.

Mr. ROBERT F. MOORE, Personnel Director SAM Laboratory, Columbia University, New York City, stated he believed the subject to be a liberal minded person and possibly associated with the Communist Party. Mr. MOORE advised that Dr. HAROLD UREY, famous scientist and nobel prize winner at Columbia University under whom subject worked while at Columbia, is also a liberal thinker. He further stated that although Dr. UREY is not a Communist, he had allowed his name to be

APPROVED AND FORWARDED S. S. Conroy Jr. SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

101-2118-21

RECORDED

INDEXED

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5-Bureau
1-Chicago-(Inf) 125
1-Col.S.V.Constant-D. of I.,2SC
3-New York

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MAR 8 1961

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2034

used on letterheads on one or two Communist Front organizations. Mr. MOORE stated that Dr. UREY always favored the peoples view on a particular question. He stated that HISKEY had worked under Dr. UREY and Dr. CHRIST while at Columbia University. Mr. MOORE advised that the subject had left Columbia University and that he believed subject was presently employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago.

On June 5, 1944 Confidential Informant A, whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised Special Agent HEWITT H. HINDERAKER that CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, who had been formerly employed on the DSM project in Chicago, is presently in Alaska, and through a censorship coverage of the mail, it had been ascertained that Mrs. MARCIA HISKY, 37 Dutcher Avenue, Irvington, N.Y., in corresponding with her husband, CLARENCE HISKY, had stated: "Steve, who is in town this week, is working on some new plans." The week referred to corresponds to the week that STEVE NELSON, Communist Party Secretary, Alameda County, California, was in New York City attending the convention of the Communist Political Association.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent EDWARD H. MacKENZIE at Irvington, New York:

H.B. MORRIS, Assistant Postmaster, stated that CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY presently resides at 37 South Dutcher Street, Irvington, N.Y. He stated that HISKEY has been residing at this address since October, 1943. He stated the HISKEY family apparently reside with another family in this house but was unable to furnish the names of these persons. He stated that the HISKEYS rent the house from Miss ELIZABETH TANZEE, who resides at 10 West 96th Street, New York City.

Mr. MORRIS knew of no Communist or subversive activities on the part of HISKEY or his family in Irvington, nor had he observed any meetings taking place in their home.

At the Irvington National Bank, JOHN HUNTER, Vice-President, stated that two families reside at 37 South Dutcher Street, one of these families being that of Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY. Mr. HUNTER stated that Mrs. MARCIA HISKEY, the subject's wife, formerly had a small account at the Irvington bank which is inactive at the present time. He stated he had observed no suspicious activity on the part of the HISKEYS, nor had he observed any meetings taking place in their home. He was unable to furnish any further information.

Chief McCALL of the Irvington Police Department stated that the HISKEYS have resided at 37 South Dutcher Street for several months, but was

unable to furnish any information concerning them, stating that they do not mingle with the residents of the village, and he has no information regarding their background or present activities. He stated, however, that the HISKEYS have caused no trouble and have been engaged in no suspicious or subversive activities to his knowledge.

The following is a summary of a report concerning the subject made by Confidential Informant A, whose identity is known to the Bureau:

On March 22, 1944 subject received his formal notice that he would be called to active duty as a Second Lieutenant in the CWS of the United States Army. On May 4, 1944 subject left Chicago, Illinois. Subject HISKEY presently is a Second Lieutenant, CWS, Army Serial #0-370050 stationed at Canol-Norman Wells, Edmonton District, Northwest Service Command in Canada, a remote location isolated in the Canadian Northwest on the MacKenzie River.

Subject severed his connections with the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago on April 24, 1944. Confidential Informant A advised that while subject was in Chicago he associated with known Communist Party members including ARTHUR D. WINSPEAR, Director of the Abraham Lincoln School; IRVING FROMER, Communist Party organizer and teacher at the Abraham Lincoln school; and DAVID STONE MARTIN, well known Eastern Communist. Confidential Informant A stated that the subject in a telephone conversation with his wife, MARTIA HISKEY, on April 28, 1944 suggested that she attend the Communist Party's Thomas Jefferson school in New York.

Confidential Informant A advised that subject maintained extra-marital relations with one MIRIAM REBECCA SHERWOOD, alias, Miriam Rebecca Sheinberg both in New York and Chicago. MIRIAM SHERWOOD is married to Capt. SELDEN of the United States Army. Her father, WOLF or WILLIAM SHEINBERG was born in Russia and entered the United States at the age of 5.

Confidential Informant A stated that on September 12, 1943 subject's wife, MARTIA HISKEY, telephoned a Mr. SAMUEL P. LASKY, of 3017 Riverdale Avenue, Bronx. In the course of the conversation, which concerned house hunting, LASKY suggested that she try a new development on 238th Street, near Broadway, explaining that it was populated with Communists, Anti-Socialists, and that HISKEY would have no trouble locating there.

Confidential Informant A stated that DAVID STONE MARTIN, a known Communist and referred to as such by the subject in a personal interview, was visited regularly by HISKEY and his wife in New York, and is mentioned in correspondence by HISKEY and his wife, and is listed in HISKEY's address book.

The following is a description of the subject as ascertained from a review of subject's file:

Name	CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was. Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, Professor Clarence Francis Hiskey, Zoga Schowskie, Clarence Szczechowski
Born	June 5, 1912, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Sex	Male
Color	White
Height	5'11"
Weight	145 lbs.
Complexion	Ruddy
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Red and bushy
Peculiarities	Nose large and protruding
Nationality	Polish Jew
Marital Status	Married, wife MARTIA SANDE HISKEY
Occupation	Second Lieutenant, U.S.Army, Serial #0-370050 stationed at Canol-Norman Wells, Edmonton District, Northwest Service Command in Canada.

Inasmuch as subject was formerly employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago, a copy is being included for information purposes for the Chicago Office.

C L O S E D

CC-150

CODE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(URGENT)

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: SAC NEW YORK
CHICAGO
MILWAUKEE
SAN FRANCISCO

MARCH 8, 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 3906 3BW/sdp/kl

ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS: CIMRAD: (CLARENCE HISKEY) RETEL NEWYORK TO BUREAU FEBRUARY NINETEEN LAST ADVISING ON THAT DATE MAN IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS MR. HISKEY CONTACTED KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INCORPORATED AND VICTORIA STONE, NEWYORK CITY INQUIRING RE WHEREABOUTS ARTHUR ADAMS. POSSIBILITY POINTED OUT RETEL THAT CALLS MAY HAVE PRETEXT USED BY NEWSPAPERMAN. NOW CONFIDENTIALLY ASCERTAINED FROM MANHATTAN ENGINEER DISTRICT THAT ON FEBRUARY THIRTEEN LAST CLARENCE HISKY A.U.S. FT. SHAFTER, HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, APO NINE FIVE SEVEN SAN FRANCI GRANTED EMERGENCY LEAVE THROUGH AMERICAN RED CROSS APPARENTLY FOR THIRTY DAY BASIS SERIOUS ILLNESS MOTHER. FURTHER AUTHORIZED RETURN US ESTIMATED TIME A HAMILTON FIELD, CALIFORNIA, FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN LAST. NO FURTHER INFORMATION LY AVAILABLE. IN VIEW ABOVE FACTS, REMOTE POSSIBILITY EXISTS INDIVIDUAL CO KEYNOTE AND STONE FEBRUARY NINETEEN LAST IDENTICAL HISKEY. NEWYORK INSTR EVERY EFFORT DETERMINE IDENTITY THIS CALLER. SUTEL BUREAU ANY INFORMATI PRESENCE HISKEY NEWYORK CITY. CHICAGO SUTEL BUREAU AND NEWYORK ANY INDICATING HISKEY IN CHICAGO NOW OR RECENTLY. MILWAUKEE INSTRUCT DISCREETLY IF HISKEY NOW OR RECENTLY IN LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN AT WIFE, MARCIA SANDS HISKEY. SAN FRANCISCO SUTEL ANY INFORMATION DI ABLE WHEREABOUTS OR MOVEMENTS CLARENCE HISKEY. INFORMATION CONCERNIN KNOWN CONTACT OF ARTHUR ADAMS AND FORMERLY EMPLOYED METALLURGICAL LABO UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED NEWYORK, OTHER OFFICES CONNECTION CIMRAD AND OTHER ABOVE CAPTIONED CASES. END

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Infor. set out above outgoing teletype furnished telephonically after checking by Lt. LaPlante of the Manhattan Engineer District, Pentagon Bldg., to W.K.Harvey on March 4, 6 and 7, 1946. MED checking further and will advise.
WKH:MD

RECORDED 105-41
EX-69
HOOVER
FBI
52 MAR 18

58 MAR 18 1946

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - ...TES GOVERNMENT

WKH:FVB

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: March 14, 1946

FROM : J. C. Strickland

Time of Call: 5:15 to 5:30 PM 3-13-46

SUBJECT: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/2/01 BY 39013ECW/cmj/kh

At the above time SAC H. K. Johnson of the Milwaukee Office phoned and advised Supervisor W. K. Harvey of the following information with regard to the above matters.

In answer to recent Bureau teletypes requesting that efforts be made to locate Clarence Hiskey, a contact of Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, who is presently in the United States on emergency leave from his Army assignment at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, T. H., SAC Johnson advised that Hiskey had been in Lacrosse, Wisconsin, the home of his parents, from approximately February 22 to about February 26, 1946, when he went to New York City, and further that Hiskey's mother died on March 10, 1946, at Lacrosse, Wisconsin. SAC Johnson advised further that Hiskey's family sent a wire to him in New York City regarding his mother's death and he replied from an as yet unknown location that he would not be able to attend the funeral. The Milwaukee Office is checking further to determine the exact content of these telegrams and the place from which Hiskey's reply was dispatched. SAC Johnson stated the Bureau would be immeidately advised when further information is available.

ACTION

None. The New York Office has been aware of Hiskey's presence in New York City and has been issued appropriate instructions. The above is submitted for information and for the completion of the files.

101-2118-23

F B I

MAR 20 19..

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

57 MAR 26 1946

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: March 7, 1946

FROM : J. C. Strickland

SUBJECT: CLARENCE HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 37013ELW/ENC/DK

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Penning ton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahn
Miss Gandy

At 3:30 p.m. on March 7, 1946, Lieutenant LaPlante of the Manhattan Engineer District telephoned Supervisor W. K. Harvey and advised that Clarence Hiskey, presently in the United States Army at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, T. H., may be discharged soon from the Army. It will be recalled that Hiskey was a close contact of the Soviet Agent, Arthur Alexanderovich Adams, and is believed to have furnished Adams with information concerning the DSM experimentation.

Lieutenant LaPlante stated that appropriate stops have been placed by MED on subject's discharge and that the Bureau would be immediately advised of all pertinent information upon his discharge as soon as it is received.

ACTION: No additional action is presently necessary. In view of Hiskey's importance, his activities will, of course, be covered upon his discharge from the Army.

WKH:rol

RECORDED & INDEXED 101-2118-24 344388

EX-16

F B I

32 MAR 12 1946

70 MAR 29 1946

COM-4

Ltr. 1 am 3-26-46 JTB No action

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/2/01 BY 34983Ews/emp

DECODED COPY

FBI MILWAUKEE 3-25-46 6:55 PM EAA
DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT.

CLARENCE HISKEY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R, REFER 5 IS. NEW YORK TELETYPE JUST RECEIVED INDICATING HISKEY COVERED BY NEW YORK OFFICE IN NEW YORK. AMENDED ORDERS, CAMP MCCOY, WISCONSIN, CHECKED TODAY, REFLECT CAPTAIN CLARENCE HISKEY ON 7 DAY TEMPORARY DUTY FROM MARCH 24 LAST, AT CHEMICAL ANALYSIS WARFARE CENTER, EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MARYLAND. FOUR DAYS TRAVEL TIME THEN AUTHORIZED TO REPORT TO CAMP MCCOY ON OR BEFORE APRIL 4 NEXT, APPARENTLY FOR FURTHER ASSIGNMENT OR DISPOSITION, BY AUTHORITY OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION MARCH 15 LAST OF CAPTAIN ROBERTS, CWS, CHIEF, PENTAGON BUILDING. BALTIMORE DIVISION [redacted] ADVISED AND NEW YORK REQUESTED TO FURNISH ANY DETAILS AND [redacted]UESTED INVESTIGATION TO BALTIMORE SINCE HISKEY APPARENTLY [redacted] YET AWARE OF ORDERS PLACING HIM AT EDGEWOOD ARSENAL.

[redacted] FRANCISCO, BALTIMORE AND CHICAGO ADVISED.
[redacted]OK FBI NYC BTF

[redacted]EIVED: 3-25-46 8:37 PM EST BMB

RECORDED 101-2118-25
EX-37 31 MAR 28 1946

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

31 MAR 29 1946

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. TELETYPE

DECODED COPY

CONF WASH S9 NY S1 FROM SFRAN 3-18-46 9-43 PM HT

DIRECTOR AND SAC ROUTINE

CLARENCE HISKEY. REURTEL MARCH FOURTEEN. SUBJECT SCHEDULED ARRIVE HAMILTON FIELD MARCH TWENTY FOURTH. OFFICIALS ADVISE AIR TRANSPORTATION TO HAWAII MAY BE DELAYED AND HE MIGHT BE IN SAN FRANCISCO AREA SEVERAL DAYS. BUREAU'S ADVICE REQUESTED WHETHER PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE HISKEY BY THIS OFFICE IS DESIRED.

STEIN

RECEIVED: 3-19-46 2-15 AM EST IMR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 3928 Dau/cac/pal

RECORDED 101-2118-26
EX-18 MAR 28 1946

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

CONF WASH 3SANF 1 FROM NEW YORK 21 2-120

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/2/101 BY 3208 new/ens/pk

CLARENCE HISKEY, INTERNAL SECURITY-R, REFER FIVE I.S. NOW ASCERTAINED SUBJECT PRESENTLY HOTEL EMPIRE SIXTY-THIRD AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. CONF. INFT. INFORMANT [redacted] REPORTED b7D EARLY A.M. TODAY THAT MARCIA HISKEY, WIFE, ADVISED SUBJECT HE HAD RECEIVED FOLLOWING TELEGRAM. QUOTE REQUEST YOU AIRMAIL TO COMMANDING OFFICER, REC. STATION SIXTEEN ONE COPY OF PARAGRAPH FIVE DASH S NAUGHT FOUR EIGHT, HEADQUARTERS ONE FIVE NAUGHT THREE AAF BASE UNIT, HAMILTON FIELD IMMEDIATDLY STOP. REMAIN AT PRESENT ADDRES UNTIL FURTHER NOTIFIED BY THIS HEADQUARTERS. COPY OF AMENDED ORDERS GRANTING YOU TDY WILL BE MAILED YOU UPON RECEIPT OF ABOVE MENTIONED SPECIAL ORDER .STOP REF DASH CMC DASH RS EIGHT NINE. SIGNED RACE DASH CD HDQ, CAMP MC COY, WISCONSIN, UNQUOTE. NO ACTIVE INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS TO AWAIT G-TWO CLEARANCE.

RECORDED & INDEXED 101-2118-27

EX-18

31 MAR 26 1946

CONROY

THIRD FROM [redacted] LAST LINE WORD SIX "NO"

FOURTH FROM LAST LINE, [redacted] WORDS TWO AND THREE "STOP REF"

MILWAUKEE ADVISED

4

END

Released to SFRA

WA RB WA

RE RELAY FOR SFRA N

TELETYPE

MAR 20 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 18 20 7-41 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 34083 dmw/lcap-2

b7D

CLARENCE HISKEY, INTERNAL SECURITY-R REFER FIVE IS. DISCREETLY ASCERTAINED SUBJECT CHECKED OUT MARLTON HOTEL IN PM OF MARCH NINETEEN, STATING HE WAS MOVING UPTOWN. ACCORDING TO INFO RECEIVED FROM CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE CLARENCE HISKEY IS APPARENTLY ASSOCIATNG WITH MIRIAM SHERWOOD, HIS PARAMOUR PRIOR TO ENTRY INTO ARMED FORCES, AND MARCIA HISKEY BELIEVES SHERWOOD TO BE REASON FOR HER DIVORCE FROM CLARENCE. [redacted] IDENTITY KNOWN TO BUREAU, ADVISED TODAY THAT MARCIA HISKEY TOLD UNKNOWN WOMAN CLARENCE HAD LEFT HOTEL FOR LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN, THAT HE HAS TO GO BACK THERE AS HE SECURED HIS EMERGENCY THIRTY DAY LEAVE THERE, ALSO ADVISED WOMAN CLARENCE EXPECTS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO SOME OTHER PLACE IN U. S. OR DISCHARGE. SAME INFORMANT LATER ADVISED TODAY THAT MARCIA TOLD UNIDENTIFIED MAN, BELIEVED TO BESAM STEINGISER, THAT CLARENCE HAD LEFT HOTEL. MAN INQUIRED IF CLARENCE-S REASONS FOR LEAVING WAS BELIEF HE WAS BEING FOLLOWED. MARCIA REPLIED IN EFFECT QUOTE PROBABLY SO BUT HE ALWAYS THINKS HE IS BEING FOLLOWED UNQUOTE. FURTHER INFORMED MAN THAT SHE WOULD LIKE TO GO UP AND SEE MIRIAM SHERWOOD BUT DID NOT BELIEVE SHE COULD REACH HER QUOTE UNTIL AFTER CLARENCE LEAVES ON SATURDAY UNQUOTE. AS BUREAU ADVISED BY NEW YORK TELETYPE OF MARCH EIGHTEEN NO ACTIVE INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED TO LOCATE CLARENCE HISKEY DUE TO PRIOR BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS TO AWAIT CLEARANCE WITH G-TWO.

CONROY

RECORDED 105-2118-28
INDEXED
21 MAR 22 1946

cc - Mr. Tolson

CC - 150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TKH:rol
101-2118-29

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. MARCH 22, 1946 URGENT CODE

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK
MILWAUKEE
SAN FRANCISCO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/2/01 BY 39[illegible]

CLARENCE HISKEY, IS - R. REFER FIVE IS. RE NY TELS TO BUREAU AND OTHER OFFICES MARCH EIGHTEEN, TWENTY AND TWENTYONE LAST. RE SAN FRANCISCO TEL TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK MARCH NINETEEN LAST ALL CONCERNING MOVEMENTS AND PROSPECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF ABOVE SUBJECT, CONTACT OF KNOWN SOVIET AGENT ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS AND FORMER EMPLOYEE DSM PROJECT NOW IN AUS ABOUT TO BE DISCHARGED. CLEARANCE NOW OBTAINED FROM G TWO FOR INVESTIGATION OF HISKEY. OFFICES RECEIVING COPIES THIS TELETYPE INSTRUCTED TO IMMEDIATELY INSTITUTE DISCREET, INTENSIVE INVESTIGATION MOVEMENTS, ACTIVITIES AND CONTACTS CLARENCE HISKEY. NOTE CONFLICTING INFORMATION THAT HISKEY TO BE IN BOTH HAMILTON FIELD, CALIF. AND AT LACROSSE, WISCONSIN ON MARCH TWENTYFOUR NEXT. DESIRE THIS BE CLARIFIED IMMEDIATELY AND HISKEY'S PRESENT WHEREABOUTS ASCERTAINED. INDICATIONS ALSO HISKEY TO BE DISCHARGED ARMY IMMEDIATE FUTURE. DESIRE HIS STATUS THIS CONNECTION BE ASCERTAINED. NOTE INFORMATION FURNISHED TELETYPES FROM NYC REFERENCED ABOVE INDICATING IMPENDING DIVORCE SUBJECT AND WIFE, MARCIA SANDS HISKEY. DESIRE NY GIVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION TO PRESENT AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES MARCIA SANDS HISKEY IN CONNECTION POSSIBILITY DIRECTLY CONTACTING HER FOR INFORMATION REGARDING HISKEY AND ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS IN VIEW INDICATIONS HER IMPENDING DIVORCE FROM SUBJECT AND HER BLAMING HIS MISTRESS, MIRIAM SHERWOOD THEREFOR. AFTER PRESENT AND NEAR FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF HISKEY AND MARCIA SANDS HISKEY DEVELOPED NY SHOULD FURNISH BUREAU ITS RECOMMENDATIONS POSSIBLE DIRECT CONTACT WITH MARCIA HISKEY. NO ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN THIS CONNECTION WITHOUT SPECIFIC FURTHER BUREAU AUTHORITY. OFFICES RECEIVING COPIES THIS COMMUNICATION AUTHORIZED TO INSTITUTE SPOT CHECK AND IF APPEARS NECESSARY OR PROBABLY PRODUCTIVE CONTINUOUS SURVEILLANCE ON CLARENCE HISKEY. SPOT CHECK SURVEILLANCE AUTHORIZED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT VIA _____ 10 48 M PER _____

ON MARCIA HISKEY BY MY OFFICE IF APPEARS NECESSARY OR PRODUCTIVE IN CONNECTION ABOVE INSTRUCTIONS.

HOOVER

ENCLOSE

cc - Washington Field (By Special Messenger)

10 48 Cm -

TELETYPE

MAR 18 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
6[illegible] ILLINOIS SECTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 39483 TEW/ca/pt

WASH FROM NEW YORK 21 18 7-11 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

CLARENCE HISKEY, INTERNAL SECURITY-R, REFER FIVE IS. INFORMANT [redacted] IDENTITY KNOWN TO THE BUREAU, ADVISED TODAY THAT CLARENCE HISKEY PRESENTLY RESIDING AT MARLTON HOTEL, THREE WEST EIGHT ST., NYC. INFORMANT ALSO INDICATES THAT MARCIA AND CLARENCE HISKEY ARE TO BE DIVORCED AND CLARENCE IS TO BE BACK IN LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN ON MARCH TWENTY FOURTH. NO ACTION BEING TAKEN BY NY PO IN VIEW OF PRIOR BUREAU TELETYPE STATING THAT CLEARANCE IS BEING OBTAINED FROM G-TWO.

RECORDED & INDEXED 101-2118-29

EX-18

CONROY

HOLD PLS

tel New York + San Francisco 3-20-46 wkh: fwt

cc: NY SF & Milwaukee WKH nrc 3/xx/46

TELETYPE

MAR 26 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 39683 Ewl/sac/pc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Leyton
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH 5 SANF 1 FROM NEW YORK 26 5-11 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

CLARENCE HISKEY (1), IS-R, REFER FIVE IS. INFORMANT ADVISED TODAY MARCIA HISKEY FURNISHED ARMY ORDERS TO SUBJECT. HE DIAGNOSED SUCH AS MEANING THAT HE SHOULD REPORT TO EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD. ON APRIL FOURTH AND WOULD GO FROM THERE TO CAMP MC COY WISCONSIN TO BE DISCHARGED ABOUT MIDDLE OF APRIL. FURTHER TOLD MARCIA HE HAS NO IDEA AS TO WHEN HE WILL BE RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL. ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE WITH G-TWO NY WHEREBY NYO WILL BE IMMEDIATELY NOTIFIED WHEN SUBJ IS TO BE RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL.

CONROY

MILWAUKEE ADVISED

RECORDED & INDEXED
101-2118-30
I II
301
19 48 1946
EX-

A NY R T W

NY R 5 WA APR 2 - 1946 367

REC RELAY FOR SANF Transmitted to Sanf

TELETYPE

MAR 27 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

WASH 14 SAN FRANCISCO 2 FROM NEW YORK 27 6-33 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 39083dlw/ca/pal

CLARENCE HISKEY, IS-R., REFER FIVE I. S.

SUBJECT PRESENTLY CONFINED STATEN ISLAND STATION AREA HOSPITAL, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK. INDICATED SUBJECT POSSIBLY WILL NOT BE RELEASED THIS WEEK. APPROPRIATE STOPS PLACED THROUGH G-TWO FOR NYFD TO BE NOTIFIED SUFFICIENTLY IN ADVANCE OF SUBJECT-S RELEASE.

CONROY

RECORDED 100-21818-31
EFBI
32 MAR 28 1946

EX-75

50 APR 3 1946

MILWAUKEE ADVISED

HOLD PLS

cc: Mr. Tamm

Hard copy being transmitted to San Francisco

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: March 14, 1946

FROM : J. C. Strickland

SUBJECT: CLARENCE HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 390 STW/CAL/pl

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Kendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

You will recall that Clarence Hiskey, formerly employed in connection with the DSM Project at the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago, was in contact with the Soviet agent Arthur Alexandrovich Adams and that at a clandestine meeting in Chicago Hiskey apparently furnished Adams with certain information concerning the DSM Project. It will be recalled also that in 1944 Hiskey's reserve commission was taken up and that he was assigned first to Norman Welles in the Canadian sub-Artic and later to Ft. Shafter, Honolulu, where he was employed in connection with experimentations regarding flame throwing equipment. In addition Adams is known to have been in close contact with Hiskey's wife, Marcia Sands Hiskey, who resides in New York City.

HAND STOP

Hiskey returned to the United States on emergency leave on February 17, 1946, and is presently at his home in New York. It appears that he will be discharged from the Army on points in the near future, and the Manhattan Engineer District in New York has advised they contemplate no investigation of Hiskey due to the proximity of his severance from the service. It is noted also that Hiskey has not been employed by the Manhattan Engineer District on the DSM Project since 1944, and consequently, at least technically, jurisdiction of him while he has been in the U.S. Army would have lain with G-2. In view of Hiskey's importance and his past activities, and in view of the proximity of his discharge it is believed that an investigation of him should be instigated at the present time, and it is noted that the New York Field Office has requested advice as to any investigation desired by the Bureau.

ACTION: It is requested that the Liaison Section discuss this matter with G-2 and obtain clearance for the Bureau to institute an investigation of Clarence Hiskey prior to his separation from the Army of the United States. Attached also for your approval is a teletype to the New York Office and other offices advising them to immediately forward to the Bureau any future information received regarding Clarence Hiskey from their established sources and that as soon as clearance is received from G-2 they will be advised to institute active investigation of Hiskey.

RECORDED & INDEXED 101-2118-32
MAR 29 1946

Attachment

3/25/46.

129

56 APR 11 1946 WKH:agm

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-33128-493

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : Mr. E. G. Fitch

DATE: March 25, 1946

SUBJECT: CLARENCE HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Sele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahn
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/2/01 BY 39683 DMH/CAL/pk

Reference is made to the memorandum to you from Mr. J. C. Strickland in the above-captioned matter dated March 14, 1946, which indicated that Hiskey was presently in the Armed Forces but about to be discharged. The memorandum indicates the Manhattan District Engineers advised they contemplate no investigation or Hiskey due to the proximity of his separation from the Service. Reference memorandum requested the Liaison Section to obtain the necessary clearance from MIS for the Bureau to conduct an investigation of Hiskey.

HANDLE VIA COMINT CHANNELS

This matter was discussed with Colonel Forney, MID, who advised that he would grant the necessary clearance for the Bureau to proceed in an investigation of Hiskey. This information has already been brought to the attention of Mr. W. K. Harvey.

RECOMMENDATION:

EX-10 RECORDED 1 2118-32

32 MAR

It is recommended this memorandum be forwarded to the Internal Security Section for their information.

SWR:MGC

56 APR 1 1946

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-33128

TELETYPE

MAR 26 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

WASH 15 SAN FRANCISCO 1 FROM NEW YORK 25 7-30 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

CLARENCE HISKEY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R, REFER FIVE I. S. ASCERTAINED SUBJECT STILL IN NEW YORK CITY. CHECKED OUT OF EMPIRE HOTEL TODAY. INFORMANT REPORTS SUBJECT TOLD WIFE, MARCIA, HE WAS TO GO TO ARMY HOSPITAL, STATEN ISLAND, TODAY FOR TREATMENT AND WOULD BE THERE SEVERAL DAYS. INFORMANT LATER ADVISED THAT MARCIA HISKEY RECEIVED SUBJECT-S ARMY ORDERS AND IS PRESENTLY ATTEMPTING TO REACH HIM AT HOSPITAL. NO INFO AS TO DETAILS OF THESE ORDERS. SUBJECT SPENT SEVERAL HOURS TODAY IN COMPANY OF MIRIAM SHERWOOD. NO OTHER PERTINENT CONTACTS.

CONROY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 39073 tew/pac

101-2118-34

RECORDED & INDEXED

EX-38

19 MAR 27 1946

4

MILWAUKEE ADVISED

ACK AND HOLD PLS

NY R 15 WA

NY R 1 REALY FOR SANF WA

58 APR 11 1946 307

cc: Mr. Harvey

Transmitted to Sac.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-2-01 BY SP4 Mathews/ca/pt

MAR 1

WASH FROM NEW YORK 9 15 5-30 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

CLARENCE HISKEY, INTERNAL SECURITY R. REFER FIVE IS. RE BUREAU TEL MARCH FOURTEEN INFORMANT [redacted] CONF. IN[redacted] IDENTITY KNOWN TO THE BUREAU, REPORTED MARCH FOURTEEN THAT CLARENCE HISKEY CONTACTED WIFE, MARCIA HISKEY ACCORDING TO INFORMANT HISKEY, HIS WIFE, AND SAM STEINGISER CONTEMPLATED ENGAGING IN BUSINESS MANUFACTURING PLASTIC SEAMLESS PING-PONG BALLS. NO INDICATION AS TO CLARENCE-S WHEREABOUTS BUT FROM TONE OF CALL, HE IS APPARENTLY OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY. REQUESTED WIFE TO FORWARD SOME BOOKS WHICH SHE WILL DO WHEN HE ADVISES QUOTE WHERE AND WHEN UNQUOTE. SHE FURTHER OFFERED TO SECURE AUTOMOBILE AND BRING BOOKS TO HIM IF HE WOULD SUPPLY WHEREABOUTS. HISKEY SAID HE WOULD ADVISE IN A FEW DAYS AS TO WHERE BOOKS SHOULD BE SENT. CLARENCE ADVISED HE HAD BEEN ILL AND AS FAR AS INFORMANT COULD UNDERSTAND ADDED THAT HE HADNT BEEN INTO THE OFFICE FOR A WEEK. FURTHER STATED THAT HE EXPECTED TO TELEPHONICALLY CONTACT AN UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL AT HARTFORD, CONN. RELATIVE TO THE NEW BUSINESS AND ALSO INDICATED A DESIRE TO HEAR FROM QUOTE EDGEWOOD UNQUOTE. HISKEY ALSO INQUIRED OF HIS WIFE IF SHE HAD PACKED AND OF HIS QUOTE STUFF UNQUOTE AS YET WHICH SHE STATED SHE WOULD BE UNABLE TO DO SO UNTIL HER MOTHER RETURNED IN ABOUT TWO WEEKS. CLARENCE THEN INTIMATED THAT THIS WOULD BE SATISFACTORY AS HE WOULDNT NEED IT

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED 100-2118-35

INDEXED

50 MAR 28 1946

24 MAR 20 1946

PAGE TWO

AS YET. HISKEY ALSO INDICATED THAT HE EXPECTED TO SEE AN INDIVIDUAL BY THE NAME OF SWEENEY OR SWEET/PHONETIC/ ON SATURDAY, MARCH SIXTEEN. FROM ABOVE INFO CONSIDERED POSSIBLE THAT CLARENCE HISKEY EXPECTS TO HEAR FROM THE ARMY AUTHORITIES AT EDGEWOOD ARSENAL AND THEY MAY BE AWARE OF HIS PRESENT WHEREABOUS.

CONROY

END

THIRD LINE FROM END ON PAGE ONE SHOULD READ AS FOLLOWS

"ANY OF HIS QUOTE STUFF UNQUOTE AS YET WHICH SHE STATED SHE [redacted] WOULD BE"

MINHOLD PLS

NY R 9 WA

COM-4a

F.B.I. TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 3604 LCW/pal

DECODED COPY

FBI MILWAUKEE 4-11-46 4:28 PM CST FH

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

CLARENCE HISKEY, IS - R. REFER 5 I. S. CAMP MCCOY, WISCONSIN INFORMANT ADVISES LATEST ON HISKEY PERMANENTLY TRANSFERRED HIM TO CHEMICAL WARFARE CENTER, EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MARYLAND, WHERE HE WILL REPORT FROM PRESENT ASSIGNMENT TO GENERAL DISPENSARY HOSPITAL IN NEW YORK. NO SPECIFIC DATE GIVEN. RUC.
JOHNSON

EX-26 RECORDED 19 APR 16 1946

WA 5:32 PM OK FBI WASH DC MFT NY OK FBI NYC JGGV
RECEIVED 4-11-46 6:13 PM EST MD

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

7 APR 25 1946 307

COM-4

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. TELETYPE

DECODED COPY

CONF 3 STATIONS WASHINGTON 2, WASHINGTON FIELD 1 AND NEW YORK 1
FROM BALTIMORE 22 6-55 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

CLARENCE HISKEY, INTERNAL SECURITY R, REFER FIVE IS. RE TELETYPE FROM NEW YORK CITY 4-19-46. SUBJECT DEPARTED 11-00 A.M. TODAY FROM EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MARYLAND. EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, D.C. WHERE HE IS SCHEDULED TO REPORT TO JAMES B. COSTELLO, PERSONNEL OFFICE, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF, CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE, TELEPHONE, REPUBLIC 6700, EXTENSION 3402. SUBJECT IS SAID TO BE PROCEEDING ON VERBAL ORDERS FOR FIVE DAY TEMPORARY DUTY FOR QUOTE SPECIAL DUTY ON FLAME THROWER UNQUOTE. HE IS SCHEDULED TO REPORT BACK TO EDGEWOOD ARSENAL BY MIDNIGHT, APRIL 27TH NEXT. WASHINGTON FIELD TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED OF FOREGOING AND GIVEN BACKGROUND DATA SET FORTH IN REFERENCED TELETYPE. WFO REQUESTED TO MAKE APPROPRIATE ARRANGEMENTS TO BE KEPT ADVISED OF SUBJECTS ACTIVITIES WHILE IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AND TO ADVISE BALTIMORE UPON SUBJECTS DEPARTURE SO THAT COVERAGE CAN BE RESUMED AT EDGEWOOD ARSENAL.

HALLFORD
WA BA R 2 WA
WFO OK
NYC BA R 1 NY
WFO NYC R 4 WFO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/2/01 BY 39[illegible]

RECEIVED 4-22-46 8-14 PM EST RECORDED NH 101-2418-37

CC: WFO

F B I

36 APR 25 1946

EX-23

5-RY

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

57 MAY 3 - 1946

COM-4

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. TELETYPE

DECODED COPY

WASH 33 BALT 1 FROM NEW YORK 19 10-39 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT CONF. INFT. NYT 268

b7D

CLARENCE HISKEY, IS-R, REFER FIVE IS. SUBJECT DISCHARGED INSTANT DATE FROM STATEN ISLAND STATION AREA HOSPITAL. DEPARTED THIS HOSPITAL NINE TEN AM TODAY. HAS ORDERS TO REPORT EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD. BELIEVED TO HAVE ONLY TRAVEL TIME TO REPORT LATTER STATION. NOT UNDER SURVEILLANCE. CI [redacted] KNOWN TO THE BUREAU REPORTED SUBJECT ADVISED WIFE, MARCIA HISKEY, THIS MORNING HE WAS LEAVING HOSPITAL AND GOING TO EDGEWOOD ARSENAL. SUBJECT SAID HE EXPECTED ARMY DISCHARGE IN TWO WEEKS AND WOULD RETURN TO NYC IN ABOUT THREE WEEKS. ADVISED MARCIA HE HAS NO JOB AS YET. FOR INFO BALT SUBJECT IS CAPTAIN US ARMY, CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE. FORMER EMPLOYEE DSM PROJECT AND CONTACT OF ARTHUR ADAMS' KNOWN SOVIET AGENT. BUREAU HAS CLEARED WITH G TWO AND HAS AUTHORIZED SPOT CHECKS. BALT REQUESTED TO MAKE APPROPRIATE ARRANGEMENTS WITH G TWO EDGEWOOD ARSENAL TO BE KEPT ADVISED OF SUBJECT ACTIVITIES.

CONROY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/2/101 BY 39063 Dev/eaw/pk

WA NY R 33 WA
BA NY R1 BA

RECEIVED 4-19-46 11:46 PM EST MG

RECORDED & INDEXED 29

100-2118-38
F B I
26 APR 25 1946

EX-8

5-RT

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

52 MAY 6 1946

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 32013 clw/cmc/jcl

DECODED COPY

WASHINGTON 7 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM BALTIMORE 2 2:25 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

CLARENCE HISKEY, INTERNAL SECURITY R. RETEL APRIL 22, 1946. SUBJECT RETURNED TO EDGEWOOD ARSENAL FROM WASHINGTON, D.C. ASSIGNMENT APRIL 29, 1946. TELEGRAPHIC SPECIAL ORDERS RECEIVED AT EDGEWOOD APRIL 25, 1946 FROM SIXTH SERVICE COMMAND CAMP MC COY, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNING SUBJECT TO HEADQUARTERS C W CENTER, EDGEWOOD, ARSENAL EFFECTIVE APRIL 26, 1946. VERBAL ORDERS FROM OFFICE OF THE CHIEF, C W S, WASHINGTON, D.C. RECEIVED AT EDGEWOOD TODAY QUOTE EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY RELEASE AS SURPLUS UNQUOTE. SUBJECT WILL REPORT TO FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, CAMP, MARYLAND SIXTH INSTANT FOR DISCHARGE. G2 HERE WILL ENDEAVOR DETERMINE IMMEDIATE ITINERY AFTER DISCHARGE. N.Y. SUTEL ANY ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS AS TO ACTION DESIRED.

HALLFORD

WFO TO BE ADVISED

END WA ACK AND HOLD NY ACK AND DISC
WA BA R 1 WA
NY BA R 1 NY

RECEIVED: 5-2-46 4:00 AM EST MW

RECORDED 1 101-3118-39
F B I
39 MAY 8 1946

EX-13

5-87

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

MAY [redacted]

COM-4a

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/8/01 BY 3U83Tdw/ear/pch

DECODED COPY

CONF WASHINGTON 6 AND BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 3 4:44 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

CLARENCE O HISKEY, IS R. RETEL FROM BALTIMORE ADVISING SUBJECT WILL REPORT TO FORT GEORGE T. MEADE, MD., SIXTH INSTANT FOR DISCHARGE. SUBJECT WILL BE PLACED UNDER SURVEILLANCE ON ARRIVAL IN NY AND ACTIVITIES WILL BE SPOT CHECKED THEREAFTER. BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO SPOT CHECK AND SUTEL TRAIN ACCOMMODATIONS WHEN SUBJECT DEPARTS BALTIMORE FD.
CONROY

RECORDED 101-2118-40
EX-13

RECEIVED 5-3-46 4:32 PM EST MD WA NY R 6 WA BA NY R1 BZ 1

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

53 MAY 15 1946

OM-4

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 39063 lew/CAL/pk

DECODED COPY

CONFERENCE TWO STATIONS WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BALTIMORE
8 10-21 PM
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

CLARENCE (O) HISKEY, IS - R. RETELS. SUBJECT DISCHARGED AT FORT MEADE, CAMP TODAY AND DEPARTED THAT POST AT 3-45 P.M. G-2 ADVISES HE WILL TAKE 4-45 P.M. PENNSYLVANIA R.R. COACH FROM BALTIMORE TO NEW YORK CITY OR FIRST ONE THEREAFTER. IS WEARING O D SHIRT AND TROUSERS AND CARRYING MUSETTE BAG. HOME ADDRESS 618 EAST, 15TH STREET, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. RUC.

HALLFORD

WA BA R 2 WA
NY BA R 1 NY
RECEIVED 5-8-46 10-41 PM EST MK

RECORDED 101-2118-41
37 MAY 10

EX-1

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

5 MAY 22 1946 367

ENT OF JUSTICE
IONS SECTION

MAY 10

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 39683/lew/cal/pet

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 1 10 12-47 PM

DIRECTOR ..... ROUTINE

CLARENCE HISKEY, IS R. ASCERTAINED SUBJECT CURRENTLY AT HENRY HUDSON HOTEL, THREE FIVE THREE W. FIFTY SEVENTH ST., NYC. REGISTERED WITH WOMAN, UNDOUBTEDLY MIRIAM SHERWOOD, AS CAPT. AND MRS. C. F. HISKEY. MADE APPOINTMENT TO MEET MARCIA TODAY TO DISCUSS DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS WITH ATTY. ACTIVITIES BEING SPOT CHECKED.

CONROY

RECORDED
INDEXED
344
FK-26

100-2118-42
F B I
32 MAY 16 1946

52 MAY 29 1946

August 8, 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED 101-2118 - 43

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

EX-56

RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that a security index card has been prepared at the Bureau, captioned as follows:

WISKEY, DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS NATIVE BORN COMMUNIST
Alias: Clarence Francis Szczechowski

160 Cabrini Boulevard
C/O William S. Sherwood
New York, New York (Res.) (temporary)

DECLASSIFIED BY 39063 CLW/CAL/pjh
ON 11/2/01
924558

The above caption should be checked immediately for accuracy against the information contained in your files, and the Bureau should be informed of any discrepancies. You will prepare without delay a 5" x 8" white card captioned as above and reflecting your investigative case file number for filing in your Confidential Security Index Card File. In the event the above caption is not correct, the card you prepare should be correctly captioned, and the Bureau should be informed of the correct caption.

The caption of the card prepared and filed in your Office must be kept current at all times and the Bureau immediately advised of any changes made therein in that connection.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mease
Miss Gandy

HWC:jd

AUG 19 1946

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FD-122

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-21-01 BY 39043 Eew/CAL/jcL

July 2, 1946

Director, FBI

RE: Dr. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, wa.
[redacted]
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

It is recommended that a Security Index card be prepared relative to the individual named below: OK

Name: Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey
Aliases: Clarence Francis Szczechowski

Residence Address: 160 Cabrini Boulevard
% William S. Sherwood
New York, New York (temporary)

Business Address: none

X Native Born	____ Alien	____ Naturalized
____ Communist	____ German	____ Miscellaneous
____ Fascist (Italian)	____ Japanese	____ _____

Date of Birth 6-5-12
Place of Birth Milwaukee, Wisc.
Entered U. S. _____ at _____
Naturalized (date) _____
Naturalized (place and Court) _____

SE 30 101-2118-43
IB IB I
RECORDED JULI 3 1946

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
SAC

EX-25

No SI Card 7-23-46 lmd

JJW:MJF
100-14092

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-17720

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	7/13/46	4/24,26/46	JEROME M. GARLAND JMG:AAJ

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CLARENCE HISKEY	INTERNAL SECURITY - R (REFER 5 IS)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject in Washington, D. C., April 22-26, 1946, for temporary duty at Chemical Warfare Service, Gravelly Point. He resided Commodore Hotel, Washington, D. C. No suspicious activity noted.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Baltimore Field Division teletype to Bureau, New York and Washington Field Division, dated April 22, 1946.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

[redacted]

It was ascertained from Confidential Informant T-1 that Captain CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY arrived in Washington, D. C. on April 22, 1946 for temporary assignment with the Chemical Warfare Service, Gravelly Point, Virginia. It was stated that Captain HISKEY had some very unusual and progressive ideas with reference to the development of the efficiency of the flame thrower which he wanted to take up with his superior. Informant stated Captain HISKEY would return to his post at the Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland on completion of this assignment.

Informant also advised that HISKEY's activities would be closely supervised and restricted. The sole purpose of his assignment was to determine the feasibility of his ideas.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-2118-44

COPIES DESTROYED
125 MAR 8 1961

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 Bureau
3 New York
2 Baltimore
2 Washington Field

COPY IN FILE

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—20.14

It was ascertained from Mr. LEWIS M. FIREY, Manager of the Commodore Hotel, Washington, D. C., that Captain C. F. HISKEY registered at the Commodore Hotel on April 22, 1946. He was assigned Room 402, and stated that he resides at 618 East 15th Street, Brooklyn, New York. HISKEY checked out of the hotel on April 26th, and Mr. FIREY advises he neither made nor received any phone calls. He also stated HISKEY received no visitors and came in early in the evening during his stay. HISKEY did not receive any mail at the Commodore Hotel.

A highly confidential source made HISKEY's personal effects available to the writer and Special Agent WILLIAM R. CORNELISON. No information of value was obtained through this contact. It was noted, however, that HISKEY had a piece of paper, the writing on which was partially obliterated, and appeared to be "Putter--1106, Baynton Ave., Brooklyn (?), New York."

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

T-1: Identical with Lt. Col. JAMES B. COSTELLO, Personnel Officer, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army, Room 1309, Gravelly Point, Virginia.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-14092 tfc

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	AUG 9 1946	3/15 - 7/15/46	JOHN J. WARD, JR.

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was.	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: CONFIDENTIAL

Subject discharged from U.S. Army 5/8/46. Interrogated by Agents at New York Office 6/11/46, relative to contacts with ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH. HISKEY denied any knowledge of ADAMS through identity or capacity as Russian Agent. Denied that he ever furnished ADAMS with information regarding Manhattan Project. Claimed ADAMS was casual acquaintance and through common interests in plastics and political questions became friendly. HISKEY stated ADAMS never indicated unusual interest or knowledge of Manhattan Project. Did not recall arranging meeting of ADAMS and JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN in spite of confrontation with CHAPIN'S admissions. Informant advised, subject, subsequent to interview said it was, "an effort to weave a plot against the Communist Party and labor - - - an effort to drive the party underground." Subject stated he ha s never been a member of the Communist Party. HISKEY unemployed at the present time and is living temporarily with MIRIAM SHERWOOD and her father at 160 Cabrini Blvd., NYC. Separation agreement reached with MARCIA SAND HISKEY, his wife, and divorce proceedings are imminent.

- P - DECLASSIFIED BY 39863 ELW/CAL/JAL
ON 11/2/01
924558

REFERENCE: Bureau File 101-2118.
Teletype to Bureau 6/11/46.

DETAILS: Through Confidential Informant T-1 it was ascertained in March, 1946, that the subject, CAPTAIN CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, had returned to

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: E.E. Conroy SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 126 MAR 8 1961	101-2118-45 RECORDED & INDEXED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - San Francisco (Info) 2 - New York	COPY IN FILE

AUG 9 1946

7—2034

the continental United States from an overseas assignment in the United States Army Chemical Warfare Service. This source advised that HISKEY requested his wife, MARCIA, to meet him at La Crosse, Wisconsin, late in February of this year. Subsequently the same informant advised that the subject, while on leave, lived for a few days at the Empire Hotel, and at the Hotel Marlton, both in New York City, from March 18 until March 24, 1946. On March 25, it was ascertained from the same source that the subject was undergoing treatment for a minor disorder at the Army Hospital, Staten Island. On release from the hospital on April 19, 1946, subject reported for duty at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, and at Fort George Meade, Maryland, subject was placed on terminal leave on May 8, 1946.

On his discharge from the Army HISKEY returned immediately to New York City and for a few days lived at the Henry Hudson Hotel in this city. Then it was learned through Confidential Informant T-1 that HISKEY was living with MIRIAM SHERWOOD at the home of her parents at 160 Cabrini Boulevard, New York City.

On June 11, 1946, Special Agent FRANCIS X. PLANT and the writer contacted the subject personally at the SHERWOOD apartment, 160 Cabrini Boulevard and requested him to accompany the Agents to the New York Office. Arriving at the office at 10:30 A.M. the subject was interrogated regarding his relationship with ARTHUR ADAMS until 7:00 P.M. the same date.

HISKEY advised that he first met ARTHUR ADAMS some time in the Fall of 1941 in the "LIBERTY MUSIC SHOP." He identified this store as being located in the forties between Broadway and 6th Avenue. From a description of the store it is believed that HISKEY referred to the MUSIC ROOM which is owned and operated by ERIC BERNAY and which is located on 44th Street between Broadway and 6th Avenue. This store is an outlet for Keynote records.

HISKEY claimed that he had gone to this store because it had been recommended to him as a place where he could get records of "a liberal nature." When he was asked to define the latter phrase as it would pertain to records he was very indefinite, merely remarking, "you know what I mean." Continuing, HISKEY stated that while in this store he met ARTHUR ADAMS. He claimed that ADAMS was not introduced to him by any one but was merely looking over records. They began talking, and according to HISKEY, discussed "the labor movement" and "the Spanish question." He said he secured the impression that ADAMS was well known about the store although

apparently not employed there. He said he did not recall whether he told ADAMS his name at that time or whether he mentioned where he, HISKEY, was employed. In the Fall of 1941 HISKEY had joined the staff of Columbia University at the request of Dr. HAROLD UREY. He joined the staff as an Associate in Chemistry. He said he had lectured as a guest on one occasion at Columbia the preceding year and this attracted Dr. UREY'S attention. Within a short time after joining the Columbia staff UREY requested him to devote time to work then in progress at the S.A. M. Laboratory of Columbia University. Subsequently when this work went under O.S.R.D. HISKEY was transferred officially to the project from the Columbia University payroll.

Following this first meeting HISKEY related that he did not again see ARTHUR ADAMS until some time in October or November of 1943. HISKEY had been transferred from the S.A.A. Laboratory to the METALLURGICAL LABORATORY at the University of Chicago and while attending a metallurgical exhibition at one of the downtown hotels in Chicago he met ARTHUR ADAMS. Again he said this was a casual meeting. He claimed that he immediately recognized ADAMS and alleged that the latter recognized him about the same time. He said that he had no trouble remembering ADAMS even though their one and only meeting had occurred two years previously. He recalled, however, what they talked about on the occasion of this second meeting, namely plastics, and in particular mass production of a seamless ping pong ball in which HISKEY was interested. The subject said that he did not recall specifically but thought that he probably told ADAMS where he was working. Further, he thought he also gave ADAMS his address and invited ADAMS to visit him. HISKEY said he also told ADAMS that his wife, MARCIA, was living in New York City, and gave him her address and suggested that he visit her. Relative to this last mentioned invitation HISKEY remembered that ADAMS apparently took him up on this as his wife wrote that ADAMS had called her first at her place of employment and later at home. Later ADAMS took some pictures of MARCIA HISKEY and her son which ADAMS brought to CLARENCE HISKEY in Chicago.

According to HISKEY, ADAMS said that he operated what he termed an inspection and consultant service and consequently was in Chicago at that time on business. Following this meeting at the Metallurgical Exhibit HISKEY said he continued to see ADAMS at intervals and thought that altogether he had been with ADAMS five or six times up to May, 1944, when HISKEY was commissioned and departed for overseas duty. He said he believed the third meeting with ADAMS occurred in January, 1944, at which ADAMS again said that he was there on business.

With respect to the inspection and consultant service which ADAMS alleged that he was operating HISKEY said he was told by ADAMS that he went to various plants and inspected their production methods and acted as a consultant. However, HISKEY said he was unable to recall any specific plants at which ADAMS had been engaged. He said that ADAMS had told him that he had done work on gauges. HISKEY said he believed that ADAMS had an office in New York City and alleged that he had never been there.

During the course of the friendship ADAMS told HISKEY a number of things concerning his background which HISKEY related as follows:

ADAMS was born in Montreal, Canada, and his parents died when ADAMS was a youth. He was raised by an uncle who was supposedly a British subject, and this uncle took ADAMS with him to Russia during the latter's youth when the uncle had gone there to work. ADAMS said that he had remained in Russia and nothing further is known of the uncle's history. In Russia, ADAMS, some years later, helped to re-organize an automobile factory and was a Director of an Assistant Director of this factory. Also he had told HISKEY of his work in helping to build a large plant in the Ural Mountains for the production of fertilizer. All of this, according to HISKEY, occurred in the late 1920s or early 1930s. Then in 1933 he related that ADAMS came to the United States and was employed by AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION in negotiating contracts with the CURTISS-WRIGHT and PRATT and WHITNEY COMPANIES. Supposedly ADAMS was with AMTORG for about five years following which ADAMS entered business for himself in the inspection and consultant service.

HISKEY described ADAMS as being very sympathetic towards Russia and that ADAMS often spoke of advancement being made there. He claimed that ADAMS had never made an outright offer to obtain work for HISKEY in Russia but admitted an intimation had been made in this connection. HISKEY said it was his understanding that ADAMS still retained his Canadian citizenship.

Throughout his contact with ADAMS, HISKEY said that ADAMS never asked what HISKEY termed "suspicious questions" regarding HISKEY'S work. Further, that none of ADAMS' questions were other than normal ones which have been asked of him by many other acquaintances. HISKEY admitted that he probably talked with ADAMS concerning his work but denied that he had ever given any information of value concerning the D.S.M. project. He stated that any one who was around the University of Chicago in those days knew well that some important government job was going on and HISKEY alleged that ADAMS showed no greater interest or knowledge of the project

then anyone else. HISKEY was specifically questioned as to the identity of his associates whowere also known to ARTHUR ADAMS and he mentioned EDWARD MANNING and MIRIAM SHERWOOD. He was asked this question in a number of ways but always limited his answer to MANNING and SHERWOOD. He made no mention of JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN. When he was confronted with admissions which were obtained from CHAPIN on the previous day he admitted that he knew CHAPIN had claimed that he was not aware that CHAPIN had met ARTHUR ADAMS.

It will be noted that CHAPIN in a signed statement made on June 10, 1946, admitted that he first heard of ADAMS on April 30, 1944, when HISKEY visited CHAPIN in Cleveland. CHAPIN said that HISKEY discussed the possibility of CHAPIN meeting ADAMS. At this time CHAPIN gave a key from his keyring to HISKEY and subsequently ADAMS presented the key to CHAPIN on the occasion of their first meeting in Chicago in the Fall of 1944. Confronted with these admissions HISKEY said he could not recall the discussion concerning ADAMS nor could he recall the key passing incident. He admitted that he met CHAPIN at about that time in Cleveland. In explanation of this meeting with CHAPIN, HISKEY said that he had received orders during April to report for active duty in the United States Army. CHAPIN and HISKEY had first met while both were employed at the S. A. M. Laboratory and they became closer friends when both were transferred to METLAB in Chicago. They had spent considerable time together socially. Both were interested in chess and they held similar "liberal views." CHAPIN had been assigned to a project in Cleveland which related to an effort to ascertain the progress of German atomic bomb efforts. Briefly the plan was described by both CHAPIN and HISKEY as follows:

Especially equipped planes were to be shuttled across German territory according to a mathmatical plan, and this special equipment could detect installations in German territory which would tip off the progress of Germany's atomic bomb program. This would involve Army Air Corp planes and personnel but the scientific phase of the plan would be operated by D. S. M. scientists. HISKEY said, therefore, when he was commissioned he went to Cleveland to ascertain whether CHAPIN had requested that HISKEY be assigned to the project as Army personnel.

Information has been furnished by Confidential Informant T-2 concerning arrangements for HISKEY'S trip to Cleveland this time. This source overheard a conversation between ADAMS and HISKEY in which ADAMS indicated that he had been in touch with an airline and had made a reservation for HISKEY on a plane for Cleveland on April 29, 1944. HISKEY was questioned regarding these arrangements but said that he could not recall that ADAMS had any part in making reservations for him.

Attention is directed to report of Special Agent HUGHITT H. HINDERAKER, entitled, "ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, INTERNAL SECURITY - R", dated at New York, New York, December 29, 1944, Page 31, wherein there were set out certain notations found in the possession of ARTHUR ADAMS which the D. S. M. authorities indicated that he possessed intimate knowledge concerning highly secret phases of the project. It was considered a possibility that these notations were made available to ADAMS by CHAPIN or HISKEY since some of the notations seemed to refer to plants in Germany and "heavy water" in Norway, and might, therefore, have been related to the project on which CHAPIN was assigned. HISKEY agreed that the notations probably referred to the German effort but disclaimed any knowledge of their origin or manner in which they came into ADAMS' possession. In this connection HISKEY said it was his opinion that one of the best means of determining the extent of German progress would be to know the amount of "heavy water" being produced.

HISKEY said that he saw ADAMS several times during this period. On one occasion ADAMS came to HISKEY'S apartment for dinner and EDWARD TIERS MANNING was present. He said that MANNING later commented that he was suspicious of ADAMS because ADAMS had asked him unusual questions concerning the D. S. M. project with which MANNING was associated at that particular time. On one of these occasions HISKEY said he gave ADAMS a radio which ADAMS brought to New York and gave to MARCIA HISKEY. It will be noted that HISKEY, on March 22, 1944, received the first formal word that he would be called to active duty as a Second Lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service. On April 19, 1944, he received his movement orders informing him that he would be transferred to the Sixth Service Command in the Yukon Territory. On April 26, 1944, he severed his connections with the Metallurgical Laboratory. On April 27th he reported in uniform to the headquarters of the Sixth Service Command in Chicago. On May 4, 1944, the subject departed for Edmonton, Canada, on Army orders.

Confidential Informant T-2 has advised that in May, 1944, the subject received a letter from his wife MARCIA HISKEY in which she states that she, "received CHAPIN'S letter and forwarded it to ARTHUR." HISKEY admitted receiving a letter from CHAPIN after his arrival in Canada. He said he did not recall any mention of ADAMS in that letter. He said he did not recall receiving word from MARCIA concerning CHAPIN'S letter which she forwarded to ARTHUR.

HISKEY said he had no further contact with ADAMS after leaving Chicago but was aware that ADAMS met MARCIA HISKEY and MIRIAM SHERWOOD several times in New York City. He said these meetings were of a social nature. After receiving the one letter from CHAPIN in Canada he said he had no further contact with CHAPIN until they met in New York City in April of 1946.

During the course of the interview HISKEY stated that he is not, and naver has been, a member of the Communist Party. He said that he formerly was a member of the INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER and also had been a member and active in the work of the LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM while at the University of Wisconsin. HISKEY described his political views as left-wing. He said these views date from the Spanish Revolution when he was an ardent supporter of the Loyalists.

Also during the course of the interview HISKEY confirmed information recently developed that he has separated from MARCIA SAND HISKEY and contemplates a divorce. He said he intends to marry MIRIAM SHERWOOD as soon as his divorce is effective.

HISKEY advised that he was unemployed and still on Terminal Leave from the United States Army. He said he had no specific plan regarding employment. He said he met MIRIAM SHERWOOD while both were employed at the S. A. M. Laboratory. She visited him in Chicago in April of 1944 just prior to his departure for Canada. During this time she met ARTHUR ADAMS. Later SHERWOOD returned to her employment at the S. A. M. Laboratory and she was terminated by the laboratory in November of 1944.

HISKEY declined to give the Agents a written statement without benefit of counsel. He said he would be glad, however, to prepare such a statement within the following two or three days and would bring it to the New York Office. No statement, however, has been forthcoming.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Following HISKEY'S departure from the New York Office, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that he contacted MARCIA SAND HISKEY who had also been interviewed on the same day by Agents. They discussed their respective experiences and CLARENCE advised her that, "they were trying to weave together a plot involving the Soviet, and why....so that they could call on ADAMS and all of us and prove that we are RED and drive the party underground....that's their strategy....the thing is not a case against me or ADAMS it's a case against the whole liberal thinking. They're out to make a political issue of this thing....they're going to try to wreck it (liberal movements)."

On May 16, 1946, a physical surveillance of the subject disclosed that he met MARCIA HISKEY at Foster and East 16th Street in Brooklyn, at which time the subject was driving a 1941 Plymouth Sedan, carrying New York license number PC634. This car is registered to WILLIAM S. SHERWOOD, MIRIAM'S father, Lake Oscawana, Peekskill, New York. More recent investigation indicates that Mr. SHERWOOD has a summer place at the latter

address. On the occasion of this meeting between CLARENCE and MARCIA HISKEY she was observed to remove articles of clothing from her apartment and load them into the car which HISKEY was driving. Confidential Informant T-1 indicated that these were pre-war civilian clothes which the subject had requested MARCIA to bring him. The subject then returned to 160 Cabrini Boulevard, Manhattan, and entered the building with this clothing. Confidential Informant T-3 later disclosed that he received several cartons of books and personal belongings and some of these possessions are in the SHERWOOD apartment while other stuff has been stored in a locker in the basement of the building.

Confidential Informant T-1 had advised that MARCIA had shipped boxes of personal items and books to CLARENCE from her mother's residence where they had been in storage during the war.

Telephone calls made by the subject from hotels Henry Hudson, Empire, and Marlton, while he was a guest at those places were obtained but nothing pertinent was noted. However, on March 20, 1946, he called Edgecombe 4-4300 from the Empire Hotel. This telephone is listed to CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICAL CORPORATION, 3280 Broadway. It is believed that SAM STEINGEISER is employed by this company. STEINGEISER was formerly associated with HISKEY at S. A. M. Laboratory and at the METLAB, and according to Confidential Informant T-1 is still engaged part time at the S. A. M. Laboratory where he is writing a summary report of work accomplished there. Confidential Informant also advised that STEINGEISER had advised him that he was in contact with HISKEY while HISKEY was in New York on leave during March and April, 1946.

It was noted that in each instance HISKEY registered at the above hotels as Captain and Mrs. CLARENCE HISKEY of La Crosse, Wisconsin. Confidential Informant T-1 advises that MARCIA HISKEY did not stay with him at the hotels and on the contrary was usually unaware of his address. It is, therefore, indicated that MIRIAM SHERWOOD lived with the subject at the hotels.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that on June 29, 1946, Doctor HAROLD UREY, who directed research at S. A. M. Laboratory and later at METALLURGICAL LABORATORY in Chicago, contacted MARCIA HISKEY and asked where he could get in touch with CLARENCE HISKEY. MARCIA said that she would try to get a message to CLARENCE and UREY advised that CLARENCE would reach him at the University of Wisconsin. It is known that prior to the subject's discharge from the Army he had made efforts to contact UREY presumably for post-war employment.

Confidential Informant T-3 advised that MIRIAM SHERWOOD told him that she was recently married to Mr. HISKEY, and MIRIAM SHERWOOD'S mother told the same informant that her daughter and HISKEY would be living in her apartment during this summer.

Confidential Informant T-4 advised that MIRIAM SHERWOOD told him she is to be married to CLARENCE HISKEY on or about July 28, 1946. The wedding is to be a family affair and will take place, according to this informant, in Peekskill, New York. Insofar as is known HISKEY has not yet been divorced from MARCIA HISKEY and indications are that MIRIAM SHERWOOD is covering up her clandestine relationship with the subject. Confidential Informant T-4 advises that MIRIAM told him that the subject has been appointed an Associate Professor in Analytical Chemistry at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and will assume his duties there in September, 1946.

- P E N D I N G -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At New York, New York

Will follow and report subject's activities and contacts.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential Informants mentioned in the report of Special Agent JOHN J. WARD, JR., dated at New York, New York, AUG 9 1946 are listed below:

b7D

T-1 CONF. INF. [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

T-2 Manhattan Engineering District.

T-3 [redacted] who has requested that his identity be protected.

T-4 [redacted] has requested his identity be protected.

The San Francisco Field Division is being furnished copies of this report in view of the subject's connection with the COMRAP investigation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-14092 NMH

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	1/31/47	1/3/47	JOHN J. WARD

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was.	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Information relative to subject set forth in accordance with request contained in Section E, SAC letter #28, 1946 Series, dated 3/12/46.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/2/01 BY 39013 new/mcp/L

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 101-2118
SAC letter #28, 1946 Series, 3/12/46

DETAILS: Reference letter requested the following data relative to the subject's background. The information set forth was obtained from a review of instant file in the New York Office.

Name: Clarence Francis Hiskey
Born: 6/5/12, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Relatives: Father: Ernest Hiskey (formerly Szczechowski) born 2/6/84, Pennsylvania
Mother: Hedwig Kolowczak Hiskey born Wisconsin - unknown date
Wife: (Marriage unverified) Miriam Rebecca Sherwood Born Brooklyn, New York
Wife's Father: William Sherwood (formerly Wolf Sheinberg) born Russia

5-3-48 cc DJR EHMcnd

- PENDING -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
Edward Scheidt		101-2118-46	RECORDED INDEXED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

G.I.R.-3

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE No. 100-14092 NMH

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	3/13/47	11/15/46 2/24,25,26/47	JOHN J. WARD

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was.	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HISKEY appointed an associate professor of chemistry at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, 85 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York; assumed duties September 1946. Now residing with MIRIAM SHERWOOD at 53 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, New York, a rooming house. Informants state HISKEY and SHERWOOD allege they were married but this marriage and subject's divorce from MARCIA HISKEY has not been verified. Prosecution declined by the Department for insufficient evidence.

- C -

[redacted]

REFERENCES: Bureau File 101-2118
Report of Special Agent JOHN J. WARD, 8/9/46, New York

DETAILS: DR. HARRY S. ROGERS, President of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, 85 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, stated that CLARENCE HISKEY was appointed an associate professor of chemistry by that institution and assumed his duties in September 1946.

Referring to HISKEY's application for an appointment, DR. ROGERS said that he gave 160 Cabrini Boulevard, New York City, as his residence address. This is the address of MIRIAM SHERWOOD and her parents.

DR. ROGERS said that HISKEY came well recommended as an analytical chemist and his duties consist of teaching.

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Edward Scheidt 101-2118-47

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EX-31

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NY 100-14092

There are two projects in progress at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, which might be considered confidential. One is a Navy project, in which the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute is collaborating with other institutions at the direction of the United States Navy. This work is being done on "guided missiles".

DR. ROGERS said that HISKEY would not be directly connected with either of these projects. However, as a member of the faculty, considerable information would be available to him concerning the progress of this research.

Mrs. Clarence Francis Hiskey

Confidential Informant T-1 was contacted at intervals for verification of the subject's residence at 160 Cabrini Boulevard, New York City. The Informant stated that he was told by MIRIAM SHERWOOD that she had been married to CLARENCE HISKEY in August or September of 1946. The exact place and date of the marriage was not furnished.

The Informant said that HISKEY and MIRIAM SHERWOOD resided continuously at 160 Cabrini Boulevard, New York City, until the first week in February 1947, when they moved to an unidentified address in Brooklyn.

It was ascertained through the President's office at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, that HISKEY is now living at 53 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, New York. This information was verified by the owner of the rooming house located at 53 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, New York, a MRS. SCHWEITZER.

MRS. SCHWEITZER advised that HISKEY and his wife, whose description tallies with that of MIRIAM SHERWOOD, took two rooms on the third floor of the building, the first of February 1947. MRS. SCHWEITZER stated that she had no information concerning the couple, other than that he was employed at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. MRS. SCHWEITZER resides at 70 East 7 Street, Brooklyn, New York, telephone, STerling 8-3959.

Confidential Informant T-2 advised the writer that MIRIAM SHERWOOD resigned her position with Anaconda Copper and Mining Company, 29 Broadway, New York, New York, in October 1946. This Informant stated that it was believed that MIRIAM SHERWOOD is employed by another firm in New York City, the identity of which is not known.

The New York Office was advised by the Bureau in a letter dated October 24, 1946, entitled "ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, INTERNAL SECURITY -R", that the Department of Justice advised that the evidence presently available is

not sufficient to warrant a prosecution of CLARENCE HISKEY.

This case, therefore, is being placed in a closed status subject to being re-opened in the event developments in this case warrant such action.

A copy of this report is being sent to San Francisco, in view of its interest in the case entitled "COMINTERN APPARATUS; INTERNAL SECURITY - C", of which San Francisco is the Office of Origin.

3711 L

NY 100-14092

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The following Confidential Informants are mentioned in the report of Special Agent JOHN J. WARD, at New York, dated March , 1947.

T-1 [redacted] who requested that his identity be protected. b7D

T-2 [redacted] who requested that his identity be protected.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : J. P. COYNE

DATE: December 12, 1947

Encl

FROM : E. H. MOSSBURG

SUBJECT: CINRAD
ESPIONAGE - R

There are attached hereto separate memoranda on members of the Communist Party who were employed on the DSM project while it was under the jurisdiction of MED. Each memorandum reflects the individual's position on the project, where the information was available, the basis for the statement that they are members of the Communist Party and whether the person was discharged or is still employed, where this information is available.

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EX-41

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CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, with alias
Clarence Szczechowski

Clarence Hiskey was employed as a chemist on the DSM project by the SAM Laboratories at California University as a group leader in charge of "P-9 Utilisation Experiments. In the fall of 1943 he was transferred in a similar capacity to the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago.

Hiskey is a member of the American Association of Scientific Workers, an organization which has been infiltrated by members of the Communist Party. Investigation conducted by the Milwaukee Office of the Bureau has established that Clarence Hiskey and his wife, Marcia Sand Hiskey were members of the Communist Party. On one occasion Hiskey told an informant of the Manhattan Engineering District that he was preparing for the time when the world revolution would take place and put Communists in a position to rule the world. The Manhattan Engineering District advised that their investigation of Hiskey disclosed that he was associated with prominent Communists in the Chicago area, and advised further that on April 28, 1944, Hiskey contacted Arthur D. Winspear, Director of the Abraham Lincoln School, a Communist dominated and controlled school in the Chicago area.

100-190625, serial 2648, p.98,99,100

On April 26, 1944, Hiskey severed connections with the Metallurgical Laboratory when he received orders to report to active duty as a Second Lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army. In January 1947, Hiskey was an associate professor in Chemistry at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

100-190625, serial 2648, p.98,99,100

The New York Office advised in March 1947 that Hiskey was employed as an associate professor, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York. There is no indication in indices that he has applied for a position under the AEC.

101-2118-47

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/2/01 BY 390 BCW/cac/pd

101-2118-49

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-13-2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, New York

September 15, 1948

Director, FBI

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.
(Your file 100-14092)

For your information there is attached a photostatic copy of a report dated August 9, 1948, which the Bureau has received from the Intelligence Division of the Army. (U)

Attachment

101-2118 - 50

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
SEP 16 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SEP 27 19[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: August 19, 1948

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/2/01 BY 39023 tcw/ear/gcl

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY - SUMMARY

In accordance with your request, there is set forth below a brief summary identifying the captioned subject, outlining his espionage activity, and indicating the decision of the Department relative to prosecution.

Hiskey was born June 5, 1912, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as Clarence Szczechowski of American-born parents. He received his early education in Catholic and public schools at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and attended La Crosse College and the State Normal School in that city. He attended the University of Wisconsin from 1933 to 1939, obtaining his A.B. degree in 1935, his M.A. in 1936, and his Ph.D. in 1939. Beginning in September, 1936, he was employed for approximately eight months by the University of Wisconsin on a special research project. In September, 1939, he became an instructor at the University of Tennessee. In April, 1941, he became an Associate Chemist for TVA at Wilson Dam, Alabama, and in September of 1941 accepted employment with Columbia University as an instructor and research worker in chemistry. He was employed by the SAM Laboratories of the DSM Project at Columbia University and in the fall of 1943 was transferred in a similar capacity to the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago. On March 22, 1944, he received his first orders as a Reserve Lieutenant for active duty with the Chemical Warfare Service. He severed his connections with the Metallurgical Laboratory on April 26, 1944. He was discharged May 8, 1946.

Hiskey has been the subject of a Bureau investigation since March, 1941, inasmuch as he was reported as closely associated with Communists and to have Communist sympathies.

An investigation by MED disclosed that Hiskey had been in contact with persons reliably reported as Communist Party members and that his contacts also included Arthur Adams and John Hitchcock Chapin. It also disclosed that he was guilty of numerous indiscretions breaching the security of the atomic bomb project.

Investigation by the Bureau, of course, has disclosed that Arthur Adams was a Soviet agent and was active in the United States from 1938 until his disappearance in January, 1946.

The Bureau investigation of Chapin, mentioned above, reflected that he was also in contact with Arthur Adams and he was interviewed on June 10, 1946, at which time he gave considerable information concerning this association.

101-2118
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INDEXED - 91 | 5 AUG 31 1948

FBI

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Subsequently he was reinterviewed and advised that Clarence Hiskey had advised him of Adams' identity as a Russian agent and arrangements were made by Hiskey for Chapin to meet Adams in Chicago. This was about the time that Hiskey was separated from the Metallurgical Laboratory. Chapin was subsequently contacted by Adams and discussed securing information for Adams. Chapin denied giving Adams a definite answer as to whether or not he would furnish information and further denied that he had actually ever furnished any information to Adams. He admitted that although Hiskey had never definitely informed him that he, Hiskey, was supplying Adams with information, this was implied.

Hiskey was interviewed on June 11, 1946, by Agents of the New York Office and confronted with statements made by Chapin, at which time he made a complete denial of Arthur Adams' true identity and further denied that he had arranged a meeting between Adams and Chapin.

By memorandum dated October 15, 1946, Mr. Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, advised, "The evidence presently available is not sufficient to warrant prosecution of Hiskey or Chapin." (100-331280-574)

(Unless indicated otherwise the above information was obtained from 100-190625-2648.)

COTT:AJR

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: August 30, 1948

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/2/01 BY 3906 sw/ar/pl

[redacted] advised me confidentially on August 26 that the New York Grand Jury would reconvene on September 14, that only the Grand Jurors and Donegan are supposed to know this, that Donegan told his contact. He stated that in the near future he would furnish me with the name of Donegan's contact, which he thought we might want to have. He further stated that his information was that the majority of the jurors wanted to indict and wanted to take action; however, the foreman of the New York Grand Jury has held the line in line with the Department of Justice request. [redacted] also told me that the next phase of the Un-American Activities Committee hearings would center around the cases involving Martin Kamen, Rossi Lominetz, Steve Nelson, Clarence Hiskey and Arthur Adams. He also told me that the Committee had testimony in executive session from Colonel Considine, Lieutenant Colonel Nichols and General Groves, and that they had a good lineup. In this connection, Congressman Thomas told me substantially the same when I saw him earlier in the day.

b7D

Hiskey, Clarence

LBN:hmo

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SECURITY DIVISION — FBI

_____ 1948

TO:

✓ Director

___ Mr. Tolson		___ Mr. H. B. Fletcher	
___ Mr. Clegg		___ Mr. Baumgardner	
___ Mr. Glavin		___ M_____	
___ Mr. Harbo		___ M_____	
___ Mr. Nichols		___ Mr. Laughlin	
___ Mr. Rosen		___ Mr. Wall	
___ Mr. Tracy		___ Mr. Keay	
___ Mr. Q. Tamm		___ Mr. Whitson	
___ Mr. Mohr		___ M_____	
___ Miss Gandy			
___ Mr. Nease		___ Mr. Sanders	
		___ Foreign Service Desk	
___ Mr. Winterrowd			
___ Mr. J. A. Carlson		___ See Me	
___ Mr. E. J. McCabe		___ Call Me	
		___ Appropriate action	
___ Miss Artley		___ Note & return	
___ Mrs. Metcalf		___ Send file	
		___ Bring up-to-date	
		___ Correct	
___ Mrs. Davidson		___ Re-date	
		___ Please initial & return	
___ Chief Clerk's Off.		___ Place on record & return	
___ Records Section		___ Place on record	
___ Personnel Files			
___ Mechanical Sec.			
___ Ident. Division			
___ Technical Lab.			

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

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DATE 11/2/01 BY 39683 dmw/cac/pt

D. M. Ladd - Rm. 5736
Telephone Ext. 555

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: September 2, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Clarence Francis ~~H~~ Hiskey - Summary

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

There is attached a summary of information available in our files concerning the above captioned.

You will recall there are indications that the House Committee on Un-American Activities plans to include the data concerning Hiskey in its forthcoming hearings scheduled for early September, 1948.

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DATE 11/8/01 BY 340/BEW/leach

Attachment

WAB:EW

INDEXED - 76

RECORDED - 76

10-1-2118-52X

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DATE 12-13-2011

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
with aliases Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey,
Professor Clarence Francis Hiskey, Zoga Schowskie,
Clarence Szczechowski

I. BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

The Bureau's initial information concerning Clarence Francis Hiskey was furnished by the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department under date of August 21, 1940. This information, made available by a reportedly reliable informant of MID, was as follows: ~~(X)~~ (U)

Hiskey, then of the University of Tennessee and formerly a Research Assistant at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, and his wife, were described as "active members of the left wing" and although he (subject) denied membership in the Communist Party, he was reported to be deeply interested and very active in all movements sponsored by the Party. Hiskey was further described as a very clever and able chemist who reportedly held a Reserve Commission in the Chemical Warfare Service (CWS) of the War Department. ~~(X)~~ (101-2118-1) (U)

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II. INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS

A. Personal History

The following background information concerning Clarence Francis Hiskey was furnished by the Manhattan Engineer District (MED): Hiskey was born June 5, 1912, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as Clarence Szczechowski. He is the son of Ernest J. Szczechowski, a machinist, and Hedwig Kolomczak. His father was born in Pennsylvania and his mother was born in Wisconsin. Both reside in La Crosse, Wisconsin, with a daughter, Louise, who is employed as a city health nurse there. Hiskey received his early education in Catholic and public schools in La Crosse, Wisconsin, and attended La Crosse College and the State Normal School there. He also attended the University of Wisconsin from 1933 to 1939, obtaining his AB degree in 1935, his MA degree in 1936 and his PhD degree in 1939. Beginning in September, 1936, Hiskey was employed for approximately eight months by the University of Wisconsin on a special research project. Thereafter, he was employed as a substitute teacher in a parochial school but was discharged for teaching heresy.

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In September, 1939, Hiskey became an instructor in chemistry and director of the Rhenium Project, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. In April, 1941, Hiskey became an associate chemist for the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) at Wilson Dam, Alabama, and in September of 1941 he accepted employment with Columbia University, New York City, as an instructor and research worker in chemistry. While at Columbia University, Hiskey was employed by the Sam Laboratories as a group leader in charge of the so-called "P-9 Utilization Experiments" and in the Fall of 1943 he was transferred in a similar capacity to the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago. These experiments at Columbia University and the University of Chicago were related to certain phases in the development of the atom bomb and Hiskey's employment at both institutions was under the supervision of Dr. Harold Clayton Urey. Hiskey is or was a member of the American Chemical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Association of Scientific Workers. (100-190625-2648 pages 98-99)

Having held a commission as a second lieutenant in the Reserve, Hiskey was called to active duty as a second lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army, on April 27, 1944, and he was discharged from the U. S. Army May 8, 1946. (62-28822-67 p.59)

Marriage records reflect that a marriage license was issued to Clarence Hiskey and Marcia Sand on November 23, 1935, at Rockford, Illinois. In June, 1946, Clarence Hiskey advised that he was then separated from Marcia Sand Hiskey, that he contemplated a divorce from her, and that he intended to marry Miriam Rebecca Sherwood. (101-2118-11 and 45)

In March, 1947, the Bureau's New York Office advised that Hiskey had been appointed Associate Professor of Chemistry at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York, having assumed his duties there in September, 1946. (101-2118-47)

B. Evidence of Un-American Activities and Beliefs

On March 15, 1941, Dr. Loren C. Herd, Superintendent of Development and Production Laboratories, Lennig and Company, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised Special Agent G. E. Jennings that from 1925 to 1936, he had taught chemistry at the University of Wisconsin and that during this time he became acquainted with Subject Hiskey. Herd related that during this acquain-

tance he found Hiskey to be an outspoken Communist who was regarded by some of the faculty and a great portion of the student body as a "radical." On one occasion, according to Herd, Hiskey expounded certain radical and un-American ideas and subsequent thereto he (Herd) received copies of the "Daily Worker" and other Communist propaganda which he could not identify. Herd stated that it was his opinion that subject had placed his name on the mailing list for such publications and he furnished the further information that Hiskey's wife was likewise active in Communist activity. Subject at that time was believed to be undertaking employment in a chemical research plant of the TVA which had for its objective the development of chemicals for munition purposes. Dr. Herd regarded Hiskey as a brilliant chemist and stated that because of Hiskey's "radical" ideas he had on several occasions declined to recommend him. (101-2118-2)

J. Albert Bacon, Jr., Chemistry Professor at the University of Tennessee, advised that Hiskey was bitter toward capitalism and praised Russia. He stated that Russia could do no wrong and he informed that Hiskey had boasted that he was known as a Communist while at the University of Wisconsin. Professor Bacon stated that after a few drinks of alcohol Hiskey condemned this country and said that Russia is a country that we should look to for leadership. (101-2118-3)

Henry T. Tarwater, University of Tennessee, said that while he was visiting Hiskey in Knoxville, Tennessee, he saw copies of the "Daily Worker," "In Fact," and the "New Masses" in Hiskey's home. (101-2118-3)

In view of the fact that Hiskey at that time was employed by the TVA, a Hatch Act investigation was instituted. The Hatch Act investigation, however, was terminated when it was determined that Hiskey had resigned from the TVA on August 29, 1941, to accept employment at Columbia University.

Dean James A. Fairchild, La Crosse State Teachers College, La Crosse, Wisconsin, advised that while Hiskey attended that institution he read many Communist books. (101-2118-7)

William Rossiter, Police Department, La Crosse, Wisconsin, advised that while Hiskey attended the La Crosse Central High School, he established non-platonic relations with a girl who at that time was believed to be a member of the Communist Party in Madison, Wisconsin. Rossiter advised

that although Hiskey was born in the Catholic religion he fell away from his Catholic faith after becoming interested in the Communist Party. (101-2118-7)

Professor Norris F. Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, advised that while Hiskey attended the University of Wisconsin he made no effort to conceal the fact that he associated with Communists, belonged to a local Communist organization and believed in Communism. (101-2118-7)

Elizabeth Madden, secretary to the Dean of Men, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, stated that while the subject attended that institution he was connected with the "New Student," a publication of the National Student League, predecessor to the American Student Union and a Communist front organization at the University of Wisconsin. (101-2118-7)

Robert Francis Fries, 6752 South Clyde Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised that while Hiskey was at the University of Wisconsin he espoused Communism and attempted to convert Fries to Communism. Hiskey was on the staff of the "Faculty Communist," a publication of the University of Wisconsin, distributed to the faculty. (101-2118-11)

In view of the fact that Hiskey was employed on the DSM Project (Atom Bomb Project) at Columbia University and later at the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago, the Counter-Intelligence Corps of the U. S. Army instituted an investigation and developed the following information concerning Hiskey:

In an interview with Dr. V. W. Maloche, University of Wisconsin, on September 29, 1942, Hiskey was described as "an out and out Red." Dr. Maloche advised that Hiskey had a Red philosophy and Communist sympathies. He also believed that Hiskey was a member of the Young Communist League. (101-2118-17 Memo Y)

Dr. R. C. Herrin, University of Wisconsin, when interviewed on September 29, 1942, stated that subject was very outspoken in favor of Russia and criticized our economic setup. (101-2118-17 - Memo H)

On May 4 1943, Hiskey was interviewed by Counter-Intelligence Corps agents, at which time he denied being a Communist or a member of any affiliated group. He described himself as a "pronounced liberal." He admitted being active in the National Student League (predecessor to the American Student Union, a Communist front organization) while at the University of Wisconsin. He further admitted that while he had attended the University of Wisconsin he lived with one Thomas Silverburg whose brother was president of the Young Communist League. He admitted reading "The Worker" and the "New Masses" but he could not recall subscribing to the "Daily Worker." He stated that he first regarded the war as a "phoney" but that later he regarded our participation as necessary. (101-2118-18X)

While in Chicago working at the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago, Hiskey associated with known members of the Communist Party, namely, Arthur D. Winspear, director of the Abraham Lincoln School; Irving Fromer, a Communist Party organizer and teacher at the Abraham Lincoln School; and David Stone Martin, a known Communist. On April 28, 1944, while talking to his wife in New York, Hiskey suggested that she attend a Communist Party school, namely the Thomas Jefferson School in New York. (101-2118-21)

On April 27, 1944, Hiskey entered on active duty with the U. S. Army at Chicago, Illinois, and he was ordered to report to the Commanding Officer, Northwest Service Command, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. (100-331280-563)

On May 7, 1944, at Norman Wells, Edmonton District, Northwest Service Command, it was determined by the Manhattan Engineer District that in a red leather briefcase which Hiskey carried there was a notebook containing highly classified material relating to his work with the Manhattan Engineer District. Likewise, in the pocket of a gray military overcoat worn by Clarence Hiskey there was a notebook containing highly classified material relating to his work with the DSM Project. An examination of the red leather briefcase disclosed seven pages of partially filled notes containing information of a highly classified nature regarding the work which had been done by Hiskey as an employee on the DSM Project. It is noted that when Hiskey turned in his keys and other effects which belonged to the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, he was instructed by the Intelligence agent there to turn in all notes and other material relating to the DSM Project and the provisions of the Espionage Act were explained to him. (100-190625-2648 p.101)

Investigation conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District reflected that Hiskey was guilty of numerous indiscretions breaching the security of the atom bomb project. Subsequent to the time Hiskey left the Sam Laboratories at Columbia University to continue his employment at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, it was determined that he had left approximately 207 pounds of "X" metal oxide in a garbage can at the Sam Laboratories without making any notification to the personnel concerning the identity of the material or the safeguarding of it. It was determined that this material probably was subsequently thrown out with other garbage although this fact has never been proven. (100-190625-2648 p.101)

Bureau investigation concerning one June Blythe, with aliases, a long-time member of the Communist Party, reflects that she was a friend of both Clarence Hiskey and his wife. June Blythe, formerly of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, joined the Communist Party in 1932 and in 1935 reportedly succeeded Nathan Garfield as Financial Secretary of the Communist Party of Wisconsin. (100-29945-3)

June Blythe resided with Clarence and Marcia Hiskey at 37 South Dutcher Street, Irvington, New York, around the year 1944. (100-29945-23)

Upon interview at the New York Office of the FBI on June 11, 1946, Hiskey denied membership in the Communist Party although he admitted he had formerly been a member of the IWO and had been active in the League Against War and Fascism while at the University of Wisconsin. He also claimed that his political views were "left-wing" and he stated that these views dated from the Spanish Revolution during the time he was an ardent supporter of the Spanish Loyalists. (101-2118-45)

C. Relations with Arthur Alexandrovich Adams

Investigation of the activities of Arthur Alexandrovich Adams was predicated on an inquiry conducted by representatives of the Manhattan Engineer District of the activities of Clarence Francis Hiskey. On April 28, 1944, in Chicago, Illinois, agents of MED observed that Arthur Adams spent the evening of this day with Clarence Hiskey and Miriam Rebecca Sherwood, who is Hiskey's paramour. Sherwood, at the time, was employed on the DSM Project at Chicago, Illinois. In connection with this meeting it was noted that on April 26, 1944, two days previous, Hiskey had severed his connection with the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago, as he had been called to active duty as a second

lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army. On April 29, 1944, Clarence Hiskey, according to MED, traveled to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was reported to have persuaded John Hitchcock Chapin to take up work at the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago. Chapin, at the time, was an employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory engaged on special work at the Cleveland Wire Works. With respect to this meeting, a letter written by Chapin dated May 17, 1944, was addressed to Marcia Hiskey, which he, Chapin, intended to be forwarded to her husband, Clarence Hiskey. In a letter to Clarence Hiskey dated May 18, 1944, bearing the return address of Marcia Hiskey, she advised her husband, "I received Chapin's letter which I forwarded to Arthur..." According to MED, when Hiskey finally received the letter written by Chapin, it was enclosed in a plain, typewritten envelope postmarked at New York, May 22, 1944. It would appear possible that Marcia Hiskey opened Chapin's letter of May 17 and forwarded it to Adams, who, in turn, sent it to Clarence Hiskey. In this letter Chapin made remarks pertaining to the organization at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago.

Following the meeting of Arthur Adams and Clarence Hiskey on April 28, 1944, MED ascertained that Arthur Adams was residing at the Peter Cooper Hotel in New York City, 130 East 39th Street, and from further investigation it appeared to them that Adams was an intelligent, educated person interested in engineering, chemistry and the study of plastics. Subsequent investigation disclosed that Arthur Adams was a Soviet agent who last entered the United States in 1938, falsely claiming Canadian citizenship.

MED observed that Arthur Adams had also been in conference with Edward Tiers Manning, an associate of Hiskey, who likewise had been employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago. The same source determined that on May 31, 1944, Manning wrote to Adams that he had received a short note from "Miriam," probably referring to Miriam Rebecca Sherwood, in which she had mentioned that Adams might be in Chicago in the near future. Manning stated that he "would be delighted to see Adams" and mentioned that he planned a trip to New York City in order to "investigate the possibility of getting work on the other project," or work in Russia.

Investigation conducted by MED subsequent to the meeting between Adams, Hiskey and Sherwood on April 28, 1944, disclosed that Sherwood was in contact with Arthur Adams. In a letter dated May 20, 1944, Miriam Sher-

wood stated to Hiskey that she had seen Adams on May 18 and "there wasn't anything new to tell him as I had not heard from you." Subsequent letters reflected that Sherwood met more or less regularly with Adams and in one letter to Hiskey dated June 19, she stated, "Haven't heard from Arthur in past week. That is unusual. Perhaps he is out of town." In a letter dated September 9, 1944, Sherwood wrote to Hiskey that she had received a letter from Edward Manning and that he was coming to New York and that "We will try to get together with Arthur for an evening."

During the time that Clarence Hiskey was in the U. S. Army, it was also determined that Arthur Adams was meeting regularly with Marcia Sand Hiskey. Bureau Agents observed that Adams visited Marcia Sand Hiskey at her residence, 618 Malborough Road, Brooklyn, New York, on September 19 and 30, 1944, and on October 7 and 9, 1944. It was also determined, through a highly confidential source, that on a rough draft notation of personal expenses incurred by Adams during the months of September and October, 1944, there was noted an expenditure of $50 to "Marcia," believed to be Marcia Hiskey.

Arthur Adams also contacted Marcia Sand Hiskey on October 18 and 22, 1944 and on December 2, 1944. He was also in contact with her on January 1, 4, 5, 24; March 8, 30; April 30; and May 11, 1945; thereafter her contacts with him were infrequent, occurring on August 28, September 3, and October 12, 1945. She attempted to contact him on December 5 and 6, 1945, immediately after the expose of Adams in the New York "Journal-America" newspaper, and on January 16, 1946, she visited him at his hotel. According to MED, letters written by Marcia Hiskey to her husband reflected that Adams had probably not divulged a great deal of information concerning his true identity to her. In a letter dated June 6, 1945, Marcia Hiskey wrote that it appeared to her from her association with Adams that he was being followed and that "if it is not his imagination or phobia, then there is a very good reason for it that he refuses to divulge."

On June 10, 1946, John Hitchcock Chapin was interviewed by Bureau Agents. He stated he first made the acquaintance of Hiskey at the Sam Laboratories, Columbia University, and that Hiskey first spoke to him concerning Arthur Adams on a visit which Hiskey made to him in Cleveland, Ohio, about the time Hiskey was separated from the DSM Project (April, 1944). Chapin

related, "Hiskey and I discussed a number of things. Among them, the possibility of my meeting Adams at some later date. The purpose of my meeting Adams was not made entirely clear but I believed that Adams was a Russian and that he might wish to make some demands on me. I gave Hiskey a key which Adams was to give to me when and if he ever met me in person.... Some months later, in Chicago, in the Fall of 1944, a man, saying he was a friend of Hiskey, phoned me and said he might drop in on me at home. Approximately two or three days later, Adams came to our house (4330 South Drexel Boulevard). I asked him in but he declined. I went up stairs for a few minutes and went out doors where I met Adams and Adams gave me the key. Thereupon, I agreed to meet Adams at the Stevens Hotel. One or two days after that I visited Adams in his room at the Stevens. There Adams and I talked for an hour or so. I discussed some of the things that the Russians had done in technological fields, some of the advances it had made in recent years, and so on. I got the impression that he was probably a Russian agent. It was indicated to me, exactly how I cannot remember, that Adams would be pleased if I would give him information on the work in which I was engaged. I indicated an unwillingness to do this. These two meetings represent the only communications that I have had with Adams."

Chapin stated that he wrote one letter to Clarence Hiskey on or about May 18, 1944, but denied he gave his answer to Adams' proposal in this letter. Chapin denied having ever furnished or having any intention to furnish Adams with information concerning the Manhattan Project. He was unable to explain why he never reported the incident to the proper authorities and admitted discussing the Adams case with Hiskey as it was publicized by the New York "Journal-American" newspaper.

Chapin, through his attorney, arranged a subsequent interview on 8/26/46 with Bureau Agents of the New York Office. Upon this occasion Chapin stated that Hiskey had advised him of Adams' identity as a Russian agent and that arrangements were made for Chapin to meet Adams on his return to Chicago. Chapin was to advise of his return to Chicago by writing a letter to Hiskey in care of his wife, Marcia Hiskey, who would show the letter to Adams. Chapin admitted he wrote the letter and forwarded it to Marcia Hiskey and subsequently he was contacted by Adams who gave him the key which he had previously given to Hiskey. No propositions were discussed at this meeting and arrangements were made for a second meeting which took place in Adams' hotel room. On

this occasion Adams asked if Chapin was desirous of obtaining employment in Russia and spoke of the progress Russia made in collective research. Chapin stated he was unable to recall how Adams brought up the subject of his, Chapin's, securing information but he recalled that Adams suggested three possible alternatives:

(1) Chapin would be provided with a camera and he would photograph documents and bring them to Adams;

(2) Chapin would secure documents and bring them to Adams who would photograph them;

(3) Chapin would dictate from the documents and bring the results to Adams.

Chapin claimed he did not give Adams a definite answer as to whether or not he would do any of these things and further claimed that Adams made no proposal for paying him. Chapin advised that Clarence Hiskey never told him he would receive financial remuneration from Adams. He admitted that although Hiskey had never definitely informed him that he had been supplying Adams with information, the implication that he had been so doing was always there.

Clarence Francis Hiskey was interviewed on June 11, 1946, by Bureau Agents of the New York Field Office. He was confronted with the statements made by Chapin but made a complete denial that the purpose of his trip to Cleveland was to arrange a meeting between Chapin and Adams. Hiskey informed he could not recall the incident of the key passing as described by Chapin and did not recall ever having discussed Adams with Chapin. Hiskey denied any knowledge of Arthur Adams' true identity. Hiskey related that he first met Adams in a casual manner in a music shop in New York City in September, 1941 (believed to be the Music Room, 129 West 44th Street, Eric Bernay - owner). He stated that his second meeting with Adams, in 1943, at a metallurgical exhibit in a Chicago downtown hotel, was purely accidental; thereafter, they met on several occasions and their acquaintance grew into a friendship. With reference to the purpose of his visit to Chapin in Cleveland on April 29, 1944, Hiskey explained that Chapin at that time was engaged on a special project looking toward obtaining intelligence information on the progress of German atomic research. The project involved shuttling planes across Germany with special equipment. While under the supervision of the Air Corps

certain qualified scientists were also connected with it. Chapin supervised the technical phase. Hiskey stated that he went to Cleveland to ascertain from Chapin whether it was likely that he (Hiskey) would be assigned to the project since he had been placed on active military duty. During the interview Hiskey denied any exchange of letters between Chapin, Marcia Hiskey, Arthur Adams and himself. He did admit, however, that he received a letter from Chapin shortly after he left the project. Hiskey stated that Adams never made any requests of him for information concerning the work on which he had been engaged and he had never discussed secrets of the project with Adams. Hiskey admitted that on one occasion Edward T. Manning had been present when Adams visited his (Hiskey's) apartment and that Miriam Sherwood had been present during a similar visit by Adams. Hiskey declined to give a signed statement without benefit of counsel.

On June 11, 1946, Marcia Sand Hiskey was interviewed by Bureau Agents at the New York Field Office. During the interview Marcia Hiskey denied any knowledge of Adams' capacity as a Soviet agent. She stated her husband wrote her in February or March, 1944, advising her a friend of his was contemplating a trip to New York and urging her to see Adams and become closely acquainted with him. Thereafter Adams called for her about a week later and she continued to see him on an average of approximately once or twice a month until January, 1945. According to Marcia Hiskey, she saw Adams on several occasions in 1945 but in May or June of that year Adams advised her to discontinue her association with him in order that she would not become involved because of her husband's position and reputation. Marcia Hiskey denied ever having met Chapin and definitely stated that at no time did Chapin ever write to her or to Clarence Hiskey or Arthur Adams in her care.

Marcia Hiskey executed a signed statement setting forth the above information, which she furnished upon interview. On June 14, 1946, Miriam Sherwood was interviewed by Bureau Agents, during which she admitted frequent contact with Adams but denied any knowledge of Adams' capacity as a Russian agent. (100-190625-2648 p.72-79; 100-331280-545; 101-2118-45)

Investigation revealed that Samuel Steingiser, Clarence Hiskey and Edward Manning all became acquainted when they were working together at the Sam Laboratories, Columbia University, and in October, 1943, all three were transferred to the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago. It is noted that Samuel Steingiser and Edward Manning were also known contacts of Arthur Adams and both were investigated as a result of their contacts with Adams. (100-346949-4)

As a result of a technical surveillance, it was developed that on January 21, 1946, Samuel Steingiser contacted Marcia Hiskey, at which time they discussed the stories recently published in the New York "Journal-American" newspaper concerning Arthur Adams, which stories were authored by Howard Rushmore. (100-331280-467)

The Manhattan Engineer District made available an address book belonging to Dr. Clarence Hiskey, which included the following: "V. Stone, 39 West 55th Street, New York 19, New York, for Arthur." According to this source this indicated that Victoria Stone was being used by Arthur Adams as a mail drop. Victoria Stone, who operated a jewelry store at 510 Madison Avenue and resided at 39 West 55th Street, New York City, was the closest contact and paramour of Arthur Adams in New York City. (100-334606-18 p.4 and 100-331280-19)

III. DISTRIBUTION

The following distribution of information in the Clarence Francis Hiskey case was made on the indicated dates. It is to be noted that information concerning Hiskey was currently made available to MED and MID for review in view of the fact that these agencies were also conducting investigation into his activities. With the exception of two reports which were made available to the Assistant to the Attorney General on September 26, 1941, no other distribution of information in the Clarence Hiskey case, as such, was made until November 27, 1945, because the manufacture of the atom bomb bore the highest classification of secret information. However, prior to November 27, 1945, some distribution was made of the information in the Arthur Alexandrovich Adams case, wherein mention was also made of Clarence Hiskey, such distribution being relevant to the prosecutive action of Arthur Alexandrovich Adams.

Report of SA G. E. Jennings dated 4/16/41 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, entitled "Clarence Hiskey; Internal Security - R": (101-2118-2)

Matthew F. McGuire, Assistant to the Attorney General - 9/26/41

Division of Records - 5/3/48.

Report of SA J. M. Mannix dated 5/17/41, at Knoxville, Tennessee, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was.; Internal Security - R," (101-2118-3)

Matthew F. McGuire, Assistant to the Attorney General - 9/26/41
Division of Records - 5/3/48;

Report of SA D. G. Hudson dated 11/17/41, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was.; Internal Security - Hatch Act," (101-2118-7)

Division of Records - 5/3/48;

Report of SA G. W. Hutchinson dated 11/23/41, at Knoxville, Tennessee, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was.; Internal Security - C," (101-2118-10)

Division of Records - 5/3/48;

Report of SA C. B. Wheeler dated 12/9/ 41 at Chicago, Illinois, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was.; Internal Security - Hatch Act," (101-2118-11

Division of Records - 5/3/48;

Report of SA R. A. Newby dated 8/26/41, at Birmingham, Alabama, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was. et al; Internal Security - R," (101-2118-13)

Division of Records - 5/3/48;

Report of SA Rollin A. Stanley dated 2/5/42, at New York, New York, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was. et al; Internal Security - C," (101-2118-14X)

Division of Records - 5/3/48;

Report of SA William T. Love, Jr., dated 4/19/44, at New York, New York, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was; Security Matter - C," (101-2118-18X1)

MID, Chicago - 4/19/44
Col. S. V. Constant (G-2), New York, New York - 4/19/44
Lt. Col. John Lansdale, Jr., Office of Chief of Engineers, War Dept., Wash., D. C. - 5/20/44
Division of Records - 5/3/48;

Report of SA William T. Love, Jr., dated 7/7/44 at New York City, entitled "Clarence Francis Hiskey, was; Internal Security - C," (101-2118-21):

Col. S. V. Constant (G-2), New York, N. Y. - 7/7/44
Division of Records - 5/3/48;

Summary entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated November 27, 1945, reflecting information concerning Clarence Hiskey's meeting with Arthur Alexandrovich Adams in Chicago, Illinois, in April, 1944:

Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President - 12/4/45 (61-3499-199);

Secretary of State - 12/4/45 (61-3499-198);

Attorney General - 12/4/45 (100-7826-39)

James V. Forrestal - 12/7/45. Personally delivered by D. M. Ladd to Major Mathias Correa, USMCR, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Navy; (61-3499-197, 200)

Spruille Braden, State Department - 12/7/45. Personally delivered by D. M. Ladd (61-3499-200 & 62-76274-196).

Summary entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States dated December 12, 1945, reflecting information concerning Clarence Hiskey's meeting with Arthur Alexandrovich Adams in Chicago, Illinois, in April, 1944:

Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, White House - 2/20/46 (61-3499-225);

Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department - 2/26/46 (61-3499-229);

Frederick B. Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, State Department - 3/15/46 (61-3499-238)

Attorney General - 7/24/46. Personally delivered by J. P. Coyne. Discussed by Attorney General with President on July 24, 1946 (61-3499-295, 296)

Honorable Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury - 3/5/46 (100-3-1308)

Summary entitled "Communist Infiltration of Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, California" dated March 5, 1946, reflecting background information concerning Clarence Hiskey, his employment on DSM Project, and his contact with Arthur Alexandrovich Adams in April, 1944:

Secretary of State - 3/7/46 (100-190625-2055)

Admiral William D. Leahy, White House - 3/7/46 (100-190625-2054)

Attorney General - 3/7/46 (100-203581-5147 & 61-3499-295, 296)

Summary of results of interview with Clarence Francis Hiskey by Bureau representatives:

Lt. Col. Charles Banks, U. S. Army Engineers,
Manhattan District, Washington, D. C. - 6/21/46 (100-331280-545)

Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle - 7/9/46 (100-331280-557)

Report of SA Jerome M. Garland dated 7/13/46, at Washington, D. C. entitled "Clarence Hiskey; Internal Security - R," (101-2118-44):
Division of Records - 5/3/48

Summary entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States" dated July 25, 1946, reflecting that Clarence Hiskey was the principal contact of Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, a Soviet agent interested in information concerning the DSM Project:

Attorney General - 7/25/46 (For White House for use of President in connection with Paris Conference on 7/29/46) (100-345686-1)

Report of SA John J. Ward, Jr., dated 8/9/46, at New York, New York, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was.; Internal Security - R," (101-2118-45):
Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle - 8/28/46

Report of SA John J. Ward, Jr., dated 1/31/47, at New York, New York, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was; Internal Security - R," (101-2118-46):
Division of Records - 5/3/48

Report of SA John J. Ward, Jr., dated 3/13/47, at New York, New York entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was; Internal Security - R," (101-2118-47):
Division of Records - 3/22/47.

IV. PROSECUTIVE ACTION

Under date of December 18, 1945, the Judge Advocate General's Office advised the War Department that it was not deemed advisable at that time to try Lt. Clarence F. Hiskey on charges resulting from Hiskey's possession of certain highly classified information pertaining to the DSM Project following Hiskey's departure from employment on the Project and his entrance on active duty with the U. S. Army. Under date of July 8, 1946, the Judge Advocate General's Office advised Major General L. B. Groves, (MED), Washington, D. C., that all the evidence against First Lieutenant Clarence F. Hiskey was not considered sufficient to warrant charges against him and recommended that all pertinent information be turned over to the Department of Justice for use against Hiskey if sufficient evidence was secured to charge him in Federal Court. (100-331280-563)

Under date of August 29, 1946, the Bureau forwarded to then Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle a memorandum and requested an opinion as to whether the facts concerning Hiskey constituted a violation of the Espionage Statutes. (100-331280-568)

By memorandum to the Bureau dated October 15, 1946, Assistant Attorney General Theron L. Caudle advised that evidence presently available is not sufficient to warrant prosecution of Clarence Hiskey. (100-331280-574)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: September 9, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER HBF

SUBJECT: HEARINGS BEFORE THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE, September 9, 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Supervisor William Ryan of the Washington Field Office called at 3:45 p.m. today and advised that Mr. Lou Russell, former Bureau Agent who is now an investigator with the House Un-American Activities Committee, furnished the WFO with the following information concerning the Executive Hearing of the Committee today.

Clarence Hiskey was called but refused to answer any questions relating to Arthur Adams on the grounds that to do so might incriminate him. Victoria Stone, one of Adams' contacts, also was called to testify but she "broke down" and because of her condition could not testify. The Committee expects to bring her back before Monday, September 13. Russell indicated that Stone's counsel told the Committee she would be willing to talk "off the record" or in private somewhere to the Committee. Russell was unable to furnish the Committee's reaction to this proposition.

Former Special Agent Larry Kerley also testified. According to Russell, Kerley was not critical of the Bureau but blamed the failure of action in the Arthur Adams case on the State Department. Russell told Mr. Ryan that Congressman Thomas indicated he was going to show Kerley's testimony to the Director this evening.

LLL:cmw

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57-15428-1948

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DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

G.I.R. 3

CLARENCE HISKEY, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R. HEADLINES MILWAUKEE JOURNAL ~~XXXX~~ TODAY STATE HOUSE UN AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE SENT THREE INVESTIGATORS TO MILWAUKEE TUESDAY TO FOLLOW ONE PHASE OF ITS INVESTIGATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY ESPIONAGE. HEARINGS WILL BE HELD IN MILWAUKEE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY OCTOBER ONE AND TWO NEXT. NO INFO WILL BE GIVEN ANYONE WITHOUT PRIOR BUREAU ~~AUTORITXX~~ AUTHORITY. ARTICLES CONCERNING MATTER AND MILWAUKEE JOURNAL EDITORIAL FORWARDED AMSD TODAY.

JOHNSON

END ACK PLS

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cc: Mr. Fletcher

6-00 P OK FBI WASH DC NCD

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 28, 1948

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: CLARENCE HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference Milwaukee teletype to the Bureau dated September 28, 1948.

Enclosed are clippings of three articles and an editorial which appeared in the Milwaukee Journal for Tuesday, September 28, 1948 referring to the spy hearings being conducted by the House Un-American Activities Committee and to hearings of the Committee which will be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2, 1948.

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Spy Hearing Is Slated Here Friday; Milwaukee Born Scientist Accused

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/15/11 BY SP2 AMS/MLK

House Probers Want Hiskey to Face Trial

Prosecution of His First Wife, Another Expert and Steve Nelson Also Is Demanded

Journal Washington Bureau

Washington, D. C.—The house un-American activities committee late Monday recommended immediate prosecution of Clarence Francis Hiskey, Milwaukee born and Wisconsin reared atomic scientist, for conspiracy to violate the federal espionage act.

In a bulky report, the committee said Hiskey divulged atomic secrets to Arthur Adams, a known Russian spy. Hiskey, who was born in Milwaukee June 5, 1912, is now a professor of analytical chemistry at Brooklyn Polytechnic institute. The committee also asked prompt prosecution of Hiskey's first wife, Mary Clelland, whom he met at the University of Wisconsin, where he obtained three degrees.

The report urged prosecution of Dr. John H. Chapin along with Hiskey and his former wife on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. Both Hiskey and Chapin were atomic bomb project scientists.

Steve Nelson Named

The committee asked indictment of Steve Nelson, Yugoslavian born chairman of the western Pennsylvania Communist party, on direct charges of espionage and contempt of congress. The committee said he received atomic information from a "scientist X" who worked at the University of California in 1943. It said also that "scientist X" should either be prosecuted or cleared.

The proposed prosecutions would be under the 1917 espionage act, which provides a maximum penalty of death or up to 30 years imprisonment.

The committee report, made public by Chairman J. Parnell Thomas (Rep., N. J.), states that the committee was careful to name as individuals involved in espionage activities only those against whom "clear and convincing" evidence has been presented and against whom prosecution is warranted.

The committee found that during World War II diplomatic representatives of the Russian government in the United States organized and directed several espionage groups made up of American Communists for the purpose of obtaining secret information concerning the development of the atomic bomb.

Lived in La Crosse

These espionage groups, said the committee, were successful in placing some of their members in highly strategic positions in various atomic bomb installations, where they had access to the most secret and confidential information.

These groups were successful, said the committee, in obtaining and transmitting secret information concerning the atomic bomb to diplomatic representatives and espionage agents of the Russian government.

The committee went into great detail in setting forth the facts of what it calls the "Chapin-Hiskey case." It told how Arthur Adams came here as virtually a "charter member" Communist of the Soviet Union. It told how Hiskey went from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Wis., where he attended Lincoln Junior high school, Central high school and the state teachers college for four years.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

9-28-48

101-2118
ENCLOSURE

Refused to Answer

Then, he went to the University of Wisconsin, where he got his bachelor of science degree in 1935, his master's degree in 1936, and his doctor of philosophy degree in 1939.

The un-American activities committee quoted the following evaluation of Hiskey from an official military intelligence report dated June 5, 1945:

"Hiskey was active in Communist movements while attending graduate school at the university. Allegedly Marcia, his wife, was a Communist. It was reported Hiskey had stated that the present form of government is no good, the Russian government is a model and that Russia can do no wrong; if the the lend-lease bill is passed, this country will have a dictator."

The un-American committee reported that when Hiskey and his former wife testified before the committee on Sept. 9 they both refused to answer any questions concerning their Communist affilia-

Turn to ESPIONAGE, page 6, col. 3

Espionage

From page 1, column 8

tions and connections while attending the University of Wisconsin.

Silent on Adams Link

"Hiskey was given every opportunity to clear his record and deny the testimony before the committee that he had given information to Adams," said the report. "Instead, he refused to answer these questions on the ground his answer might incriminate him."

While attending the university, Hiskey applied for a reserve commission from the United States and on June 15, 1938, he was issued a reserve commission as a second lieutenant in the chemical warfare service.

From September, 1939, to 1941 he was an instructor in chemistry at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, and for five months in 1941 he was an associate chemist with the Tennessee Valley authority aluminum nitrate plant at Sheffield, Ala.

Later he went to Columbia university and in the fall of 1942, upon the recommendation of Harold Urey, he was asked to do research work in connection with atomic energy in a laboratory at Columbia known as the SAM laboratory. This laboratory worked primarily on the gaseous diffusion process of separating out uranium 235.

In September of 1943, the laboratory in which he was engaged was moved to the University of Chicago and he joined the metallurgical laboratory, where he remained until Apr. 28, 1944, when he was ordered to active duty because the army wanted to get him out of the atomic bomb project, the report said.

Tells Chapin Contacts

The committee said that the day on which Hiskey was called to active duty in the army Adams arrived in Chicago from New York and immediately met with him.

"From what transpired thereafter the inference is irresistible that at this meeting Adams told Hiskey he would have to develop a contact within the metallurgical laboratories to take Hiskey's place," said the report. "On the following day Hiskey proceeded to Cleveland. There he went to the home of Chapin, a chemical engineer employed in the metallurgical laboratories who was in Cleveland engaged in a project which, according to Chapin, was even secret within the Manhattan engineering district project itself.

"At that meeting between Chapin and Hiskey, Chapin, upon the urging of Hiskey, agreed to meet with Adams and furnish him with information as to the progress being made in the development of the atom bomb. So that Chapin would be sure of the individual to whom he was to give the information, Chapin gave Hiskey a key, which Hiskey in turn gave to Adams for the latter's identification. Chapin admitted to the committee that Hiskey informed him that Adams was a Soviet agent."

"Continued While in Army"

The committee said it is "apparent from all of the testimony that the committee has, as well as from other reliable information secured from former intelligence officers, that Hiskey was engaged in Soviet espionage in connection with the atom bomb."

The testimony is clear that he continued his contacts with Adams after he went into uniform," said the report. "Hiskey still holds a reserve commission as captain of the army of the United States."

While Hiskey was stationed at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, said the committee, a search of his effects by security officers disclosed that he had a personal notebook which contained notes he had made while working on the atomic bomb project at Chicago relative to the development of several components of the bomb.

A counterintelligence agent assigned to the Chicago office of the Manhattan engineering district was sent to Whitehorse where he obtained the notebook and returned it to authorities at the district.

"Clear Case of Conspiracy"

The meeting in Cleveland between Hiskey and Chapin, the conversation which transpired, a letter from Chapin to Marcia Sand Hiskey and a subsequent contract between Chapin and Adams in Chicago present a clear case of conspiracy between Hiskey and Chapin and Marcia Sand Hiskey to divulge secrets and classified information relating to the atom bomb project to the Soviet espionage agent," concluded the committee.

The committee recommended immediate prosecution of the conspirators.

The committee reported that when Chapin completed work on his secret project in Cleveland and returned to the metallurgical laboratories in Chicago, he wrote a letter to Hiskey in care of Marcia Sand Hiskey. Whereupon, continued the report, Marcia Sand Hiskey wrote her husband, who was at that time stationed at Whitehorse, that she had received a letter from Chapin which she had forwarded to Adams.

Chapin told the committee that

this letter was a prearranged signal whereby Adams would be informed that Chapin had completed the project in Cleveland and was returning to Chicago.

Letter Was Signal

Chapin testified that it was agreed between all parties concerned that when he wrote this letter to Hiskey, that would mean he was ready to see Adams.

The report quoted Chapin as saying he met Adams in Chicago but "got cold feet" and decided not to give him any information.

The committee said it felt that Chapin's "participation in the conspiracy is mitigated by the fact that when he appeared before the committee he was co-operative and apparently sincere in his answers to pertinent questions directed to him.

Chapin impressed the committee as a person of deep sincerity who, in a moment of weakness, made a vital mistake."

A light touch was provided to this spy melodrama by the testimony of the mysterious "Col. X," who told the un-American committee about Hiskey's service in Alaska.

Was "Strong Suspect"

"Hiskey was, I think, a $9,000 a year man," Col. X told the committee. "He was very definitely in our opinion a strong suspect and then finally we were convinced that he was a subversive agent."

The colonel told the committee that when that conclusion was reached by security officers, something had to be done about Hiskey, who had won a second lieutenancy in the University of Wisconsin ROTC.

"Providentially, he had not given up his second lieutenancy," the colonel said, "and we called the adjutant general and we had him call Hiskey to active duty amidst a great furor that we were doing it deliberately. We transferred him to the Canol project in Canada, where, in the quartermaster corps he counted underwear, until that went out of business. He was then transferred to an outfit in the south Pacific. He was promoted under ordinary steps from lieutenant to captain with no interference from us and he finally came out of the army as a captain."

Name Adams' Contacts

The committee described the Communist spy apparatus in the Chapin-Hiskey case, Adams, who came here in 1938, was born in either Russia or Sweden. His contacts during the 1940's, the committee reported, were Victoria Stone, a New York jeweler; Julius Heiman, a steel importer; Eric Bernay, a phonograph record manufacturer; Samuel Novick, president of the Electronics Corporation of America, and Dr. Louis Miller, "all of whom had a Communist background, were mutually acquainted and were then engaged in some type of business or professional activity."

The committee said these individuals constituted "a vital branch of the Communist spy apparatus in the United States," and that they represent a Communist echelon even higher than the highest echelon of the open Communist party in this country.

The report said Miss Stone was a close friend of Adams, and that Novick helped Adams enter the United States in 1938. Adams worked for both Bernay and Novick, the report added.

"The committee has definite information that the associations of Adams, Heiman, Stone, Novick and Bernay were not innocent associations," the report said.

The committee said when Adams' status as a Soviet spy was discovered he was thereafter under constant surveillance by the security officers of the Manhattan engineering district as well as by special FBI agents. Eventually, the committee reported, he discovered he was under surveillance and in February, 1945, made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to leave the United States. According to the committee's best information, he is now in Russia, however.

List "Scientist X"

The committee said that it might ask later for perjury charges against three witnesses heard in recent weeks.

The report also said Dr. Martin D. Kamen, now a professor at Washington university in St. Louis, "very definitely gave classified information" to a Russian consular official in San Francisco in 1944. Kamen "concedes that what he did constituted a gross indiscretion," the report said, adding:

"Whether that was all it was, or whether it constituted something more than that, the committee is not prepared at this time to say."

The Kamen affair was reported as separate from the Hiskey-Chapin and "scientist X" matters, although the committee declared it was pursuing leads which indicated a tie-up of all atomic spying at the top.

The committee also said it had indications of "other acts of apparent treachery" that required further investigation.

Comment by Accused

From Press Dispatches

Hiskey Monday night told the New York Times that he had received "no notification" of the findings of the committee and that "until I have been officially informed I can make no statement."

His former wife, Marcia Sand, said the charges against her and Hiskey were "ridiculous to begin with."

At his New York home, Chapin said: "I have not conspired to commit espionage. I have not yet read the Thomas committee's report and their action comes as a shock.

"So far as I know I have never done anything for which I need fear legal reprisal and the only effect that I can foresee on me personally is that of blasting my professional and personal reputation."

Hiskey's Kin Shocked; Can't Believe Charges

Clarence Comes of Polish Stock, Should Hate the Russians, His Father Declares

The legend under the picture of one graduate in the 1929 annual of Central high school in La Crosse read:

"Some people are seen and not heard,
But Clarence isn't that kind."

Tuesday the family and friends of Clarence Francis Hiskey, Milwaukee born chemistry professor, heard of him in an entirely unexpected manner. Prof. Hiskey was accused by the house un-American activities committee of conspiring to give Russia atomic bomb secrets during the war.

The charge was being received in Hiskey's home town of La Crosse with a mixture of disbelief and shock.

Hiskey's father, Ernest, and his sister, Louise, who live in La Crosse, found the news particularly hard to believe.

"I do not believe he is guilty," said Hiskey, an assembler at the Trane Co., air conditioning equipment manufacturers. "Our family always were devout Catholics. Clarence is, too. It is in a Polish person's blood to hate the Communists. Unless he has changed since he left here, he would never go that way. If he did I would think, 'What the hell, he's lost his mind.'"

Name Was Szczchowski

The father explained that the family's name originally was Szczchowski, but was changed because of pronunciation difficulties. He said his parents came here from Poland, settling in Uniontown, Pa., where he was born.

The scientist's parents moved to Milwaukee about 1909, where he was born June 5, 1912. The family was living at the time at what was then 38 Hanover st., now S. 3rd st. The father was employed here variously as a machine hand and a woodworker, before moving to La Crosse in 1913.

Prof. Hiskey's sister, Louise, a nurse in the La Crosse public health department, said, "I can't believe what they say is true."

The senior Hiskey said that his son never had told him that he was engaged in atomic research. Hiskey said that he had questioned his son about work he was doing at the University of Chicago early in the war and had received the answer:

"I'm not supposed to talk about it and I won't talk about it. You wouldn't understand it, anyway."

Hiskey recalled that his son had been badly burned by a sulphuric acid explosion while working in his classroom at Columbia university. He said that burns received by the chemist necessitated a skin graft on his face.

Hiskey's family was surprised to learn that news stories reported that the scientist and Marcia Sand, whom he met and married at the University of Wisconsin, had been divorced and that he had been remarried. The family said it had received no word from the professor to this effect.

George Scott, principal of Central high school, recalled that young Hiskey was "a studious type," respected and well liked at the school. He was not interested much in athletics, Scott recalled, but was active in debating societies.

Hiskey was on the high school newspaper and also a member of journalism and science clubs at the school. He showed great interest in physics and chemistry during his high school years, and his marks generally ran "A's and B plusses," according to Scott. At graduation he ranked 38th in a class of 153.

The school head described young Hiskey and his family as "hard working, reliable and much respected" in the community. At one time when Mr. and Mrs. Scott found it necessary to leave town for a week, they hired Louise to take care of their young son.

Not Obviously Leftist

Scott said he had noticed no more left wing tendencies while Hiskey was at school than are found among other young students.

"They are always ready to reform the world," he said.

After being graduated from the high school, Hiskey studied for four years at the La Crosse State Teachers college. His subjects included science, chemistry and physics. He did not obtain his degree, however, before transferring to the University of Wisconsin. At the university Hiskey majored in chemistry, receiving his bachelor's degree in 1935, his master's in 1936 and his doctor's in 1939.

While at the university, Miss Hiskey recalled, her brother received publicity in Madison and La Crosse newspapers for a chemical process which he developed.

Prof. V. W. Meloche of the university chemistry department said Hiskey developed a process for separating certain chemical elements by distillation. He was working with the elements of rhenium and molybdenum at the time. The process, he said, had "a limited success." Hiskey was in charge of a national youth administration project in the chemistry school at the time.

Hiskey's family at La Crosse described Marcia Sand as "thin and small, with auburn hair." The couple have a child, Nicholas, born in 1941. Miss Sand was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1909. Her parents were natives of Russia.

The family said that Prof. Hiskey had visited in La Crosse only twice since his University of Wisconsin days. Once was in 1944, after he had been inducted into the army. Young Hiskey's troop train went through La Crosse en route to Alaska and the father and sister saw him then for a few hours. In 1946 he returned to La Crosse with his wife, Marcia, and son to be at the bedside of his dying mother.

At Madison associates remembered Hiskey as "a very good student." Prof. Meloche said Hiskey was an analytical chemist who specialized in discovering new methods for measuring the various chemical elements.

While he was at the university his wife, Marcia, worked on a WP project in the department of debating and public discussion of the extension school.

At one time the couple lived third floor apartment of a room house at 314 N. Park st., Madison. The landlady recalled Tuesday that the couple had failed to meet some of their monthly rent payments and that she had canceled their one year lease. Later the couple lived at 1 W. Johnson st. in Madison.

In 1939 Prof. Hiskey was appointed to the faculty of the University of Tennessee. He went from there to the chemistry department of Columbia university and in 1946 became associate professor of analytical chemistry at Brooklyn Polytechnic institute.



This wartime photo, made by a La Crosse (Wis.) studio, shows Dr. Clarence F. Hiskey as a lieutenant in the army. The house un-American activities committe has recommended he be charge with conspiracy to commit espionage. —Haberman Stu

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MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN





Top, Acme Telephoto; bottom, AP Wirephoto

The house un-American activities committee has urged prosecution on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage of Dr. Clarence F. Hiskey, former atomic project scientist, who came from La Crosse, Wis., and his former wife, Marcia Sand Hiskey, whom he met while they were students at the University of Wisconsin.

101-2118-55

Probe Seeks 'True Story' of N. Y. Ring

Washington, D. C.-(AP)-The house un-American activities committee sent three investigators to Milwaukee Tuesday to follow up one phase of its investigation of spying on atomic secrets.

Chairman Thomas (Rep., N. J.) said hearings would be held in Milwaukee Friday and Saturday.

Thomas told reporters the hearings would concern one of the cases mentioned in a preliminary committee report Monday on progress of its espionage investigation. The report recommended one prosecution for spying, and three for conspiring to hand atomic energy secrets over to Russian agents.

Thomas said the committee had received new evidence that a witness heard in secret "committed perjury." He said the witness was one of five persons identified by the committee as making up a New York "ring" which during the war was closely associated with a Soviet agent known as Arthur Alexandrovich Adams.

The new evidence, Thomas said, is a letter written by the witness under oath. It contradicts testimony the man gave to the committee, Thomas added.

Committee Investigator Robert E. Stripling said the perjury case does not involve a scientist.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

101-2117-58-28-48
ENCLOSURE

President and Attorney General Cannot Laugh This Off— Nor Can Scientists

Revelations in the report of the un-American activities committee which will be found on page 1 of The Journal today are shocking, to say the least. The committee names names and makes very specific charges of deliberate acts of espionage by a scientist and an engineer connected with wartime atomic research. And more of the same sort of revelations will follow, says the committee.

Accusation is not proof of guilt, of course. Any man accused must have his day in court. But in general the committee has been able to find a lot of very strong evidence of everything from downright intrigue and treason to the most astounding lack of discretion on the part of some of the scientists and others who had access to highly secret information of utmost value to the nation—and to any potential enemy.

That fact in itself should be the answer to the loud insistence of some scientists that science should enjoy some special immunity from the reasonable precautions imposed to protect the national security. It indicates very clearly that even the most loyal and trustworthy of scientists cannot rightfully ask to be allowed to operate in a realm of wholly free intercourse which ignores all the military and diplomatic facts of life, and also ignores the unpleasant realities of present day international relationships.

If even a substantial part of the revelations in the un-American activities committee report proves true, the grossest sort of carelessness in high government circles is indicated. Even worse, there are strong indications that the White House and the justice department have been anything but determined and energetic in following up suspicious circumstances. Sharp warnings by the military men in charge of the atomic development have gone unheeded, and disturbing reports have not been thoroughly checked.

By calling the investigation a "red herring," the president himself has even tried to discount the importance of what a congressional committee has said that it found. Atty. Gen. Tom Clark has cried "Politics" and tried to pooh-pooh the probe.

The report of the un-American affairs committee, with its direct charges, certainly puts it up to the administration now to change its tune in a hurry. A very disturbed people are thoroughly tired of casualness and smart cracks and cries of politics by the very members of the executive department who should be most concerned over uncovering every trace of disloyalty within government circles and plugging every possible leak of secret military or diplomatic information. The American people want facts—neither magnified to discredit anyone nor minimized to protect anyone.

The administration will have to show far greater interest in vigorously combating espionage and disloyalty now, if the president and the attorney general are to redeem themselves for their early contemptuous disregard for what congressional investigators have been finding.

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9-28-48

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ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 39076 tew/cac/pc

Spy Probers Arrive Here In Hunt for 'Scientist X'; Hiskey Vows to Defend Self

Questioning to Be Held Friday at Federal Bldg.

Center of the Soviet atomic spy probe was swinging to Milwaukee today, as Congressional investigators came here to solve the identity of the mysterious "Scientist X."

There were also indications they would follow leads developed from secret testimony given by Prof. Joseph Weinberg, former atomic scientist, who is the son-in-law of Gilbert Hoesly, mayor of New Glarus, Wis. Weinberg, now at the University of Minnesota, appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee on Sept. 21.

There were further indications the investigation here would be related to committee charges that a New York witness had perjured himself before the committee at Washington.

Two committee probers arrived here from Washington last night. They are R. B. Gaston and C. E. McKillips. Chief Investigator Robert Stripling may come here from the capital later if developments warrant.

The investigators here will prepare for a hearing Friday, possibly at the Federal Building, which will be conducted by Rep. Richard B. Vail, Republican member of the committee from Chicago.

Rep. Vail, contacted yesterday at Chicago, said he expects about a half dozen witnesses, but the hearing probably will be closed. He himself expects to come to Milwaukee late tomorrow.



MARCIA SAND HISKEY
Ex-Wife Also Accused
Associated Press Wirephoto

Information from Washington indicated the probe here would follow new leads on "Scientist X," who, according to committee investigation, was a professor in the radiation laboratory of the University of California and passed an atomic formula to Steve Nelson, "inspector general" of the Communist Party, at a midnight meeting in March, 1943. The committee believes Nelson later turned this formula over to Peter Ivanov, Soviet vice consul at San Francisco.

Rep. Vail said the quiz here was also related to an announcement in Washington yesterday by Committee Chairman Thomas that one of five New York witnesses had perjured himself before the committee.

Asked if the investigators were also coming to Milwaukee in connection with the Weinberg testimony, Vail said:

"That is correct."

Thomas said a "forgotten" letter now in the possession of the committee proves that a New Yorker called in the atomic spy quiz is guilty of perjury.

WANTS INDICTMENT

Thomas said he was turning the available facts over to the Justice Department with a request the unnamed witness be indicted for lying under oath.

The letter contradicts testimony given by one of five persons identified by the committee as belonging to a "spy ring" in New York, Thomas said. The committee had indicated that the ring was closely associated with the Soviet spymaster called Arthur Alexandrovich Adams.

The five listed in the ring were Victoria Stone, Julius Heiman, Eric Bernay, Samuel Novick and Dr. Louis Miller. Chairman Thomas ruled out Miss Stone as the person accused of perjury when he said it was a man.

COMMITTEE REPORT

Thomas said the letter which tipped off the committee had been "written by the witness himself, which the witness had "forgotten" about. The committee's report on the ring observed:

"The inference, from the evidence the committee has before it, is irresistible that those individuals constitute a branch, and a vital branch, of the Communist espionage apparatus in the United States." It added that testimony given by Miss Stone, Novick and Bernay "is vague, contradictory and otherwise incredible."

Novick is president of the Electronics Corp. of America. He was [illegible] the committee report helped Adams in [illegible] into the [illegible] of Russia. It [illegible] record manufacturer [illegible] York. He told the committee [illegible] was "well acquainted with Adams."

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
9-29-48

ENCLOSURE

101-2118-56

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This is the photo Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, Milwaukee born and Wisconsin educated scientist who stands accused of spying for the Russians, sent home to his family in La Crosse in 1938 while he was studying for his Master degree at the University of Wisconsin. He built most of the equipment shown himself, even to blowing the glassware. It was at this time that Hiskey won local newspaper notice with a process he developed for reducing the time required to extract the element rhenium. (Another picture on Page 3, Part 2.)

Badger Expert Will Demand Jury Trial

LA CROSSE, Sept. 28 — (Special) — Prof. Clarence Francis Hiskey, accused by the House Un-American Activities Committee of conspiring to give Russia the atom bomb secret, will defend himself in open court if necessary.

The Milwaukee-born, Wisconsin-educated scientist, who kept himself "unavailable" all day at his Brooklyn, N. Y., home, disclosed his plans tonight in a telephone conversation with his sister, Louise Hiskey, a nurse in the La Crosse public health department.

Miss Hiskey said her brother told her he had tried to reach her all day, but was unable to do so until she and their father, Ernest, returned from work.

Miss Hiskey said her brother told her:

"I have done nothing that will jeopardize me.

"The charges are part of a political snare. As soon as elections are over the bottom will drop out of the case.

"I will ask for a hearing to defend myself. If the charges are prosecuted, I will seek a jury trial where I will tell everything I know about this matter. (Miss Hiskey said her brother did not elaborate the point.)

"I have already contacted President Truman in connection with the investigation.

"I'm not upset and don't you be upset. I have given no information that will jeopardize me."

She said her brother told her his school, Brooklyn Polytechnic where he is a professor of chemistry, is 100 per cent behind him. Hiskey said he had heard from scientists throughout the nation who were backing me.

ENCLOSURE
101-2117-5-6

ENCLOSURE 101-3118-56

—Arft, 2, Priddy, Groth 2, Hutchinson. Two base hits—Priddy, Arft, Zarilla 2, Dilinger, Lipon. Home runs—Arft, Groth, Hutchinson. Stolen bases—Kokos, Hutchinson, Mullin. Left on bases—St. Louis 7, Detroit 8. Base on balls—Sanford 5, Hutchinson 2. Strikeouts—Hutchinson 1. Attendance—2,418.

Suder to Fain, Stirnweiss to Rizzuto to Henrich, Suder to Joost to Fain. Left on bases—New York 9, Philadelphia 8. Base on balls—Raschi 2, Page 2, Reynolds 1; Scheib 3. Strikeouts—Raschi 3, Page 1, Reynolds 1, Scheib 1. Hits—Raschi, 6 in 2 (none out in 3rd); Page, 2 in 2; Reyn-

More Scrimmage at M.U. As Detroit Game Nears

By RED THISTED

There wasn't any great danger of overconfidence in the Marquette camp but just to make sure the Hilltoppers kept their feet on the ground and their heads out

figure. Detroit's two best fullbacks, Len Ritoi and Mike Kayserian, are on the injured list and may not suit up.

Coach Chuck Baer has moved Halfback Emory Parke to full to help out Jim Massey, the only re-

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6 FLIGHTS TO DETROIT

3 FLIGHTS TO CLEVELAND

9 FLIGHTS TO TWIN CITIES

ALASKA—10 TRIPS WEEKLY
ORIENT—3 TRIPS WEEKLY

Phone: MARQUETTE 8-6320
or your Travel Agent

Hiskeys Take a Walk

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attention: Assistant Director L. B. Nichols DATE: September 29, 1948

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee

SUBJECT: CLARENCE HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/21/01 BY 39[illegible]/eal/pcl

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Remytel September 29, 1948. Attached are articles from Milwaukee Sentinal dated September 29, 1948.

Clarence Francis ⊕ Hiskey

3 ENCL

Encl. (AMSD)
HKJ:HNU
Mi 100-1510

RECORDED 95 101-2178-56

FBI

3 OCT 6 1948

G.I.R. 3

5 OCT 20 1948 17

AIRTEL COPY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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FBI, MILWAUKEE 9-29-48 10-57AM-CST HNU

DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

RUSH ATTENTION ASSISTANT DIRECTOR L. B. NICHOLS

CLARENCE HISKEY, IS DASH R. REMYTEL AND LETTER SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHT LAST. ARTICLE MILWAUKEE SENTINEL TODAY STATES R. B. GASTON AND C. E. MC KILLIPS, INVESTIGATORS FOR THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE, ARRIVED IN MILWAUKEE LAST NIGHT AND THAT CHIEF INVESTIGATOR ROBERT STRIPLING MAY COME LATER IF DEVELOPMENTS WARRANT. HEARINGS

BEGIN FRIDAY, PROBABLY IN FEDERAL BLDG, WILL BE CONDUCTED BY REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD B. VAIL, REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE FROM CHICAGO WHO HAS STATED HE EXPECTS ABOUT ONE HALF DOZEN WITNESSES AND THAT HEARING WILL PROBABLY BE CLOSED. PURPOSE OF HEARING ALLEGEDLY TO SOLVE IDENTITY MYSTERIOUS QUOTE SCIENTIST X QUOTE, ALSO TO POSSIBLY FOLLOW LEADS DEVELOPED FROM SECRET TESTIMONY BY PROFESSOR JOSEPH WEINBERG, FORMER ATOMIC SCIENTIST WHO TESTIFIED HUAC SEPTEMBER TWENTY ONE. HEARING HERE ALSO MAY DEAL WITH POSSIBLE RELATION TO COMMITTEE CHARGES A NEW YORK WITNESS PERJURED HIMSELF BEFORE COMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON. THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL STATE DESK JUST ADVISED ME A TELEGRAM RECEIVED BY LA CROSSE, WIS., TRIBUNE FROM HISKEY AT NEW YORK IN WHICH HISKEY STATES THAT TWO YEARS AGO HE TESTIFIED FREELY AND COMPLETELY TO AGENTS OF FBI ON FACTS OF SITUATION AND THAT HOUSE COMMITTEE HAD DISTORTED FACTS AND DRAWN UNWARRANTED CONCLUSIONS FROM INFERENCES COMPOUNDED ON INFERENCES. NO COMMENT WILL BE MADE BY THIS OFFICE TO ANYONE AND IDENTITY POSSIBLE WITNE

RECORDED 57 100-2118-577
3 OCT 6 1948

PAGE TWO

TO TESTIFY BEFORE COMMITTEE MILWAUKEE UNKNOWN. ARTICLES REFERRING TO MATTER BEING FORWARDED AMSD.

JOHNSON

END ACK PLS

12-03 PM OK FBI WASH DC ELRV

cc: Mr. Fletcher

Enclosure

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DATE 11/2/01 BY 63706 STP/sw/enc/LL

101-2118-58

The paper clip attach. to the pamphlet is propably what they want scan.

ϕ.

EXCERPTS FROM HEARINGS REGARDING INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATOM BOMB

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

Public Law 601

(Section 121, Subsection Q (2))

SEPTEMBER 9, 14, AND 16, 1948

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

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3 OCT 12 1948

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81335 WASHINGTON : 1948

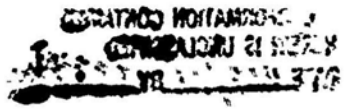
60 OCT 19 1948

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JOHN McDOWELL, Pennsylvania	JOHN E. RANKIN, Mississippi
RICHARD M. NIXON, California	J. HARDIN PETERSON, Florida
RICHARD B. VAIL, Illinois	F. EDWARD HÉBERT, Louisiana

ROBERT E. STRIPLING, *Chief Investigator*
BENJAMIN MANDEL, *Director of Research*



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Testimony of John Hitchcock Chapin	51

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DATE 11/2/01 BY 39663 EDW/CAC/pl

101-2118-59

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

REPORT ON SOVIET ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATOM BOMB

INVESTIGATION OF
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES IN THE
UNITED STATES

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTIETH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

Public Law 601
(Section 121, Subsection Q (2))

SEPTEMBER 28, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/2/01 BY 390 JCW/jeh/pal

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3 OCT 12 1948

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
81334 WASHINGTON : 1948

60 OCT 19 1948

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

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JOHN McDOWELL, Pennsylvania
RICHARD M. NIXON, California
RICHARD B. VAIL, Illinois
JOHN S. WOOD, Georgia
JOHN E. RANKIN, Mississippi
J. HARDIN PETERSON, Florida
F. EDWARD HÉBERT, Louisiana

ROBERT E. STRIPLING, *Chief Investigator*
BENJAMIN MANDEL, *Director of Research*

Note.—Page numbering follows preceding reports to allow continuity in complete sets of reports for this session of Congress.

REPORT OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATOM BOMB

INTRODUCTION

1. These facts have been clearly established by the investigation of the committee to date:

(*a*) During the war, diplomatic representatives of the Russian Government in the United States organized and directed several espionage groups made up of American Communists for the purpose of obtaining secret information concerning the development of the atomic bomb.

(*b*) These espionage groups were successful in placing some of their members in highly strategic positions in various atomic bomb installations where they had access to the most secret and confidential information.

(*c*) These groups were successful in obtaining and transmitting secret information concerning the atomic bomb to diplomatic representatives and espionage agents of the Russian Government.

(*d*) The committee cannot accurately evaluate the importance or volume of the information thus transmitted. It has been established, however, that certain vital information was actually transmitted to the Russian Government, and that this information has been and will be of assistance to the Russians in their development of the atomic bomb.

2. The committee wishes to emphasize that this report tells only a very small part of the complete story of Russian espionage activities against the United States during the war. The committee has had access to only a portion of the information contained in the files of the investigative agencies of the Government. There is no question but that those agencies have a great deal of additional information concerning Russian espionage activities not disclosed by this report. There can also be little doubt that, despite the efficiency of our investigative agencies, there were some Russian espionage activities which were not discovered; and which were successful.

3. The committee has been most careful in issuing this report to name as individuals involved in espionage activities only those against whom clear and convincing evidence has been presented and against whom a prosecution is warranted. The committee has excluded from this report the names of a number of other individuals against whom serious charges of espionage were made, pending further investigation and corroboration of these charges.

4. The committee wishes to emphasize that in issuing this report, it intends to cast no reflection upon that great majority of American scientists who are without question loyal to the United States. The committee is aware of the great debt which the American people owe to our men of science who are responsible for our world leadership in

RECORDED 61-2118-60
100-3[illegible]79

cc-Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher

The Attorney General

October 21, 1948

Director, FBI

CLARENCE HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

[illegible] INFORMATION CONTAINED
[illegible] IS UNCLASSIFIED
[illegible] 11/2/01 BY 39013 6 [illegible]

You will recall that I have furnished you with considerable information in the past relating to the activities of the captioned subject and particularly in regard to his suspected involvement in Soviet espionage with Arthur Alexandrovich Adams. On October 14, 1948, Dr. Harry S. Rogers, President of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and President of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, was interviewed by Assistant Special Agent in Charge Howard Belment of the New York Office pursuant to his request.

Dr. Rogers did not advise in advance of the purpose of his visit but upon being interviewed he stated that the recent publicity resulting from the testimony of Clarence Hiskey before the House Committee on Un-American Activities had naturally placed Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in a rather embarrassing position. He advised that he had issued a statement to the press to the effect that statements of the House Committee did not show that Hiskey was guilty of activities against the United States and until some authoritative source indicated that Hiskey was an undesirable employee of Brooklyn Polytechnic it did not behoove the Institute to dismiss him or take action against him and consequently the Institute was maintaining a neutral attitude.

Dr. Rogers made no bones about his intense dislike of the activities of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and his distrust of their opinions and the manner in which they carried on their activities. He advised that he realized full well that Congressional committees had a definite place and value but that the publicity-seeking methods of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were very harmful and could well destroy a man's reputation without solid basis in fact.

Dr. Rogers advised that he had called a meeting of the Directors of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and had discussed the situation regarding Hiskey with them and that they had agreed on the release which he later put out to the papers and had agreed on the policy to be pursued. Dr. Rogers stated, however, that if Hiskey is guilty of activities against the interests of the United States he should not be retained at Brooklyn Polytechnic although he has excellent qualifications in his field. He advised that he had publicly stated that he would not keep as an employee of Brooklyn Polytechnic a member of the Communist Party, but that in Hiskey's case, such membership had not been proven and, in fact, nothing had been proved against Hiskey except that he had refused to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and had stood on his constitutional rights.

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Munington
Winn
Tamm
Room
Lee
Mandy

Dr. Rogers wanted to know if it were possible for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to furnish information to him on which he could base judgment as to whether Hiskey should be retained or dismissed from Brooklyn Polytechnic. Mr.

EHM:jpa/aoy

6 NOV 3 1948

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 11:05 AM
DATE 10-25-48
BY [illegible]

Belmont pointed out to him that this Bureau respected his position and his problem but that we were very definitely restricted in furnishing any information from our files to other than fully authorized sources. Dr. Rogers was advised that the contents of this Bureau's files could not be discussed with him in any way without the authority of the Attorney General. Dr. Rogers then advised Mr. Belmont that he would think the matter over and that he might make a request of you to secure the necessary information on the basis that it was necessary to the public welfare.

Dr. Rogers advised that he had learned "through the back door" that Hiskey's activities had probably been considered by the Federal Grand Jury presently sitting in the Southern District of New York along with numerous other individuals. Mr. Belmont advised him that he was not in possession of information concerning the activities of the Grand Jury inasmuch as the records of their deliberations were confidential and not available to him.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 15, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: CLARENCE L. HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/2/01 BY 3905 SEL/lem/pc

On the afternoon of October 14, 1948, pursuant to his request, ASAC Belmont spoke to Dr. HARRY S. ROGERS, President of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and President of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. ROGERS did not advise in advance of the purpose of his visit. However, upon interview, he stated that the recent publicity resulting from the testimony of CLARENCE L. HISKEY before the House Committee on Un-American Activities had naturally placed Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in a rather embarrassing position. He advised that he had issued a statement to the press to the effect that statements of the House Committee did not show that HISKEY was guilty of activities against the United States and until some authoritative source indicated that HISKEY was an undesirable employee of Brooklyn Polytechnic it did not behoove the Institute to dismiss him or take action against him and consequently the Institute was maintaining a neutral attitude.

Dr. ROGERS made no bones about his intense dislike of the activities of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and his distrust of their opinions and the manner in which they carried on their activities. He advised that he realized full well that Congressional committees had a definite place and value but that the publicity-seeking methods of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were very harmful and could well destroy a man's reputation without solid basis in fact.

Dr. ROGERS advised that he had called a meeting of the Directors of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and had discussed the situation regarding HISKEY with them and that they had agreed on the release which he later put out to the papers and had agreed on the policy to be pursued. Dr. ROGERS feels, however, that if HISKEY is guilty of activities against the interests of the United States he should not be retained at Brooklyn Polytechnic although he has excellent qualifications in his field. He advised that he had publicly stated that he would not keep as an employee of Brooklyn Polytechnic a member of the Communist Party, but that in HISKEY's case, such membership had not been proven and, in fact, nothing had been proved against HISKEY except that he had refused to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and had stood on his constitutional rights.

RECORDED - 49 100-357925-1

Dr. ROGERS wanted to know if it were possible for us to furnish information to him on which he could base judgment as to whether HISKEY should be retained or dismissed from Brooklyn Polytechnic. I pointed out to him that we respected his position and his problem but that we were very definitely restricted in furnishing any information from our files to other than fully authorized sources. I explained to him what I meant by authorized sources. I advised him that it was only by the authority

AHB:CTC
100-14092

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126 MAR 8 1961

of the Attorney General that we could in any way discuss the contents of our files with him. Dr. ROGERS advised that he will think the matter over and may request the Attorney General to furnish the necessary information on the basis that it is necessary to the public welfare.

Dr. ROGERS advised that he had learned "through the back door" that HISKEY's activities had probably been considered by the Federal Grand Jury presently sitting in the Southern District of New York along with numerous other individuals. I advised him that I was not in possession of information concerning the activities of the Grand Jury inasmuch as the records of their deliberations were confidential and not available to me.

Dr. ROGERS was very affable and advised he understood our position and that he respected the regulations which required us to keep information in our files confidential.

100-2118-61

RECORDED - 135

SAC, New York

October 26, 1948

Director, FBI

CLARENCE F. HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached hereto two copies of a signed statement prepared by Confidential Informant Paul Crouch of the Miami Field Office concerning one Professor Hiskey.

You are instructed to furnish to the Miami Field Office a photograph of the captioned subject in order that it may be shown to Confidential Informant Crouch in order to determine if the individual referred to in the attached signed state ent is identical to the captioned subject.

Enclosure

cc: Miami

[redacted]

EHM/de

COMM [illegible] FILED [illegible] P.M.

FBI [illegible] CATION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Director, FBI

October 6, 1948

SAC, Miami

PAUL MICHAEL CROUCH
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bureau file 61-6547)

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DATE 11/2/01 BY 39163 ELW/tmk/pc

There are enclosed herewith five copies of a signed statement prepared by Informant PAUL CROUCH concerning one Professor HISKEY.

The original of this signed statement is retained in the file of the Miami Office for future reference.

LOP:mb
100-1172

Enclosures (5)

RECORDED - 135 101-2118-4

F B I

55 OCT 29 1948

1 ENCL
135

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"Re: HISKEY

"Among university professors who belonged to the Communist party in states or cities where I was the party organizer I remember a Prof. HISKEY. I remember him as a fairly active member who frequently sat in leading committee meetings; however I can not recall details. It was either at the University of North Carolina between 1935 and 1937, or at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1941. He was a professor of science or mathematics; between 28 and 35 at the time I knew him, somewhat boyish looking, very energetic and restless; of medium height and about average weight—rather under than overweight. My recollection is that he had rather dark hair. I am not sure, but believe I would recognize him or a good photograph if he has not changed too much in appearance.

"The HISKEY I knew as Prof. HISKEY may or may not be the Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY, atomic scientist, mentioned prominently in the hearings of the Committee on Un-American Activities. (I don't remember Prof. HISKEY's first name). I have not seen any photograph of Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY. The picture of his former wife, published in the newspapers, looks familiar to me although I could not definitely identify her.

"I would like an opportunity to see a good photograph of Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY to determine whether he is the same man I knew in the Communist party as Prof. HISKEY.

/s/ Paul Crouch

PAUL CROUCH

Miami, Florida
October 2, 1948

Witness:

/s/ LEON O. PRIOR - Special Agent - F. B. I. Miami, Fla."

101-2118-61

ENCLOSURE

COPY:AJH

OFFICE MEMORANDUM STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: October 13, 1948

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION BY THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION OF THE ARMY

Reference is made to my memorandum to you in the above-captioned matter which indicated that Colonel A. D. Mead, of the Intelligence Division of the Army, indicated that Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Duncan Chaplin Lee, Clarence Francis Hiskey and Julius Joseph Joseph held reserve commissions in the Army and that consideration was being given to having a board appointed to consider the revocation of their reserve commissions. The referenced memorandum indicated that the Intelligence Division had indicated that they desire advice from the Bureau as to what information they should make available to the board, since much of the information concerning the above-mentioned individuals had been obtained from the Bureau. At that time, pursuant to the discussion with Mr. Whitson, Mr. Reynolds advised Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Clarke, of the Intelligence Division of the Army, that the question as to the security of the board was one for the Intelligence Division to determine; that if the board was not secure, none of the Bureau's information should be made available, but that if the board is secure, then the Army could use whatever information they desired.

b7D

Colonel Clarke has subsequently advised that their files contain sufficient information of a usable nature against Collins, Hiskey and Joseph; however, he pointed out that the only derogatory information in their files concerning Lee appears in reports in the Gregory Case, which had been made available by the Bureau to Colonel Forney. Colonel Clarke pointed out that Colonel Forney and the Intelligence Division

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this be forwarded to the Espionage Section for their consideration and appropriate action.

SWR:tlc

1 ENCL.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-25-83 BY SP5 CASE # 217590 10-17-88 3042 PWT-JAR CA 75-1121

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Declassify on: OADR
CA 75-1121

101-2118-62
F B I
43 NOV 5 1948

Army information & Unclas and letter 4/19/89 CA 75-1121 11/7/89 27JWEcwdb

199

COPY:AJH

Advise Clarke
we have no objection
to use of info. before
Board, but see that it
doesn't get out of Army.

If they don't desire
to use it, may be able
to get something from
printed repts. of House
Com. on Unam. Act.
on hearings of Bentley, et
al.

/s/ Fletcher

10/14

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-28-83 BY SP5 Ygl Ky

101-2118-62

ENCLOSURE

COPY:AJH

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER DATE: September 17, 1948

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION BY THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION OF THE ARMY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

There is attached hereto a memorandum from Colonel A. D. Mead, of the Intelligence Division of the Army dated September 14, 1948, indicating that Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Duncan Chaplin Lee, Clarence Francis Hiskey, and Julius Joseph Joseph hold reserve commissions in the Army; further, that consideration is being given to the revocation of their commissions and therefore the Army requested that the Bureau supply them with such information from our files as may be used by the appropriate board to arrive at a determination in this matter.

Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Clarke advised Mr. Reynolds that the files of the Intelligence Division contain information concerning all four of the individuals mentioned above, much of which information was obtained from the FBI and practically all of which is part of highly classified Bureau investigations. Clarke stated that the Intelligence Division is reluctant to pass along any of this information to an appropriate board so that the same might be used to revoke the commissions of the individuals in question for fear that by so doing the security of the Bureau investigations would be endangered, and further, that the derogatory information might become known to the individuals in question. He stated that the Army is desirous of obtaining some information from the Bureau which information the Bureau would have no objection to the Army passing along to the appropriate board that would revoke the commissions of the individuals mentioned herein.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this be forwarded to the Espionage Section for their consideration.

10-17-88
Classified by 3042 PWT-JAR
Declassify on: OADR
CL75-1121

SWR:tlc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-25-83 BY SP5EJG/TCY

* 217590

RECORDED - 125

1 ENCL

Army information is Unclass per letter 4-19-89

CR 75-1121
101-4184-2758

101-2118-63

FBI

43 NOV. 5 1948

ORIGINAL FILED IN

199

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 16, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: CLARENCE F. HISKEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 101-2118)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 39083 ELW/ENC/JGL

Reurlet of October 26, 1948.

In accordance with your instructions there is being enclosed herewith for the Miami Office a photograph of the captioned subject. This photograph was received from the Knoxville Office in November, 1941, and was presumably taken during that year while the subject was employed at the Tennessee Valley Authority.

From the information provided by the Miami Informant it would not appear that he has reference to CLARENCE F. HISKEY. During the periods mentioned, namely 1935 - 1937 and 1941, CLARENCE HISKEY, instant subject, was employed in Madison, Wisconsin, and at the T.V.A., Wilson Dam. There is no indication in subject's case file that he has ever been at the University of North Carolina, or the University of California.

For the further information of the Miami Office this subject is described as follows:

Age	36, born June 5, 1912, Milwaukee, Wisc.
Height	5' 11"
Weight	155 lbs.
Eyes	Blue, wears shell rim glasses
Hair	Reddish
Complexion	Ruddy
Characteristics	Has prominent nose
Nationality	Polish American
Marital Status	Married, wife, MIRIAM SHERWOOD HISKEY. Divorced from MARCIA SANDS HISKEY.

Subject has PhD from University of Wisconsin, is well spoken, and "college type".

G.I.R.-7

It is requested that the New York Office be advised as to the results of any further interview had with Informant concerning CLARENCE F. HISKEY.

cc: Miami (Enc. 1)

101-2118-64
F B I

RECORDED - 60

31 NOV 17 1948

INDEXED - 60

FXP:EEK
100-14029

EX-14

58 NOV 30 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 30, 1948

FROM : SAC, Miami

SUBJECT: CLARENCE F. HISKEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 101-2118)

Re New York letter November 16, 1948.

The photograph of CLARENCE F. HISKEY was displayed to Informant PAUL CROUCH on November 20, 1948. CROUCH was unable to positively identify CLARENCE F. HISKEY as the HISKEY with whom he was acquainted in Party circles several years ago. Although CROUCH was unable to positively identify HISKEY from the photograph, CROUCH does feel that CLARENCE F. HISKEY's picture closely resembles the HISKEY that CROUCH referred to in his memorandum which was furnished to the Bureau.

The photograph furnished by New York is returned herewith.

LOP:mjs
100-1172

cc - New York (Encl.)(100-14029)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 39463 DAW/CAL/sch

RECORDED - 80 101-2118-65

F B I

11 DEC 2 1948

EX-66

8 DEC 8 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 17, 1948

FROM : SAC Milwaukee

SUBJECT: DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)
Bureau File 101-2118

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/2/01 BY 39813Eeu/cnp/pk

In connection with captioned matter, at 2:30 p.m. on December 16, 1948 MISS B. LAURENTIA LYDEN, residence 826 North Cass Street, telephone Daly 8-3882, a full time social worker, employee of the regional office, #30, Veterans Administration, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, called at the Milwaukee Office and furnished the following information:

MISS LYDEN attended the La Crosse State Teachers College, La Crosse, Wisconsin, between 1927 and 1930. During this time one ROBERT FREISE, now a teacher of social science, address unknown, but who as of World War II was an instructor at De Paul University, Chicago, Illinois, and CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY were students at the same time at the La Crosse State Teachers College. MISS LYDEN recalls that these two men and another small group were looked upon as radicals and Communists at that time. Further, it was rumored that this radical group was rather frequently contacted by an unknown individual whose description is recalled only as white, small and bald and who was rumored to have been a Communist organizer in the United States for Russia. Attempts to obtain more specific details from MISS LYDEN were without results inasmuch as she commented that she had no specific information herself and that her conclusions were based on "campus rumor;" that as a matter of fact she would have paid no particular attention to the above incident other than the current newspaper publicity involving DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY. Under these circumstances she felt that this information should be furnished to the FBI.

This information is being furnished to the Bureau for its information at this time. The Knoxville and New York Offices are being furnished copies of this communication for information purposes only and no further inquiries are to be made by the Milwaukee Office.

MWM/mg
101-10
cc Knoxville (100-203)
1-New York City

RECORDED - 72 101-2118-66
INDEXED - 72
11 DEC 29 1948
FBI

12/29/48 Madison

DEC 30 1948 EX-49

57 DEC 30 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY SP3 [illegible]

101-2118

December 31, 1948

SAC,
New York

RE: DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, AKA.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Your file 100-14092

Dear Sir:

A review of the files at the Bureau in connection with this subject has revealed that a report has not been received from your office concerning the subject since the report of Special Agent John J. Ward dated 3-13-47 at New York.

While it is realized that existing instructions do not require that a report be submitted periodically on Security Index card subjects unless the subject is also a top functionary, it is felt that in view of the tense international situation at the present time, a new report should be submitted setting forth the extent of the subject's present activities in connection with the Communist Party and related groups in order that the Bureau will be in possession of current information concerning each one of those subjects who are considered a threat to the internal security.

In submitting the report, the Bureau desires that you incorporate in summary form the information contained in your files not previously reported. Information of substantive nature only should be set forth and repetitious material should be avoided. Where a description of the subject has not been reported, that, too, should be included in the report and also placed on the reverse side of the Security Index card in accordance with the instructions outlined in SAC Letter No. 57, Series 1948, dated April 10, 1948.

In the event the subject's current address is not the same as that which appears on the Security Index card, you should correct the Security Index card and forward Form FD-119 to the Bureau in order that the Security Index card at the Bureau can be corrected.

In order that the Security Index will contain only the names of those individuals who can be considered to be a threat to the internal security of this country, the Bureau desires that you carefullly appraise this case and if it appears that the subject, based on his present position and activities or past position and activities, cannot be considered such as threat, then in addition to submitting the report, you should recommend that the Security Index card be canceled.

This matter should receive your immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JEH:dbb

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
DEC 31 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-14092 DAA

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	3/25/49	3/23/49	JOHN J. WARD, JR.

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was.	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Prof. Clarence Francis Hiskey

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HISKEY now resides at 2 Grace Court with his wife, MIRIAM SHERWOOD HISKEY. Subject continues as a Professor on the staff of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N.Y. Subject's testimony before the HCUA in September, 1948, has been published in Special Committee Report. Proceedings are under way to revoke subject's reserve commission in U.S. Army.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/2/01 BY 39683 tcw/sac/pel

- C -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 101-2118
Bureau letter to New York, 12/31/48

DETAILS:

President's Office at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 85 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, advised the writer on March 23, 1949, that the subject is still on the staff of that institution as Associate Professor of Chemistry. Records at the college reflect that HISKEY resides at 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York.

SA JAMES P. LEE also resides at 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn. He ascertained that HISKEY lives in Apartment 2C. SA LEE also stated that he has seen HISKEY and MIRIAM HISKEY in the building

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
Edward Scheidt		101-2118-67 RECORDED - 41

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5 - Bureau
3 - New York

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125 MAR 8 1961

INDEXED - 41

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

during the past week.

For possible further reference, the superintendent of 2 Grace Court is one MAGNUS LARSEN. Mr. LARSEN occupies Apartment 1N in the building. The building is under the management of Park Management, Court Street, Brooklyn.

HISKEY received considerable publicity in the New York press in September, 1948 when he was called as a witness before the House Committe on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives. Subsequently, the Committee published HISKEY'S testimony in a pamphlet entitled, "Excerpts from Hearings Regarding Investigation of Communist Activities in Connection with the Atom Bomb" (Hearings of September 9-14 and 16, 1948).

The published testimony has been reviewed for relevant information. The only pertinent information furnished by HISKEY related to his personal history, which has already been set forth in reports of this case.

HISKEY refused to answer pertinent questions relating to his Communist Party or espionage activities. It was noted that HISKEY was accompanied by counsel at the Committee hearings, attorney ALBERT L. COLLOMS, 170 Broadway, New York, New York. COLLOMS is undoubtedly identical with ALBERT LIONEL COLLOMS, husband of ANNA V. COLLOMS, who is known to have been active as a courier in a Soviet espionage apparatus.

The New York press on September 28, 1948, carried stories stating that the House Committee on Un-American Activities had recommended that HISKEY, MIRIAM HISKEY, MARCIA SAND (HISKEY) and JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN be indicted for conspiracy to violate the espionage act.

In response to the Committee's statement, HISKEY issued a statement through an attorney, one MICHAEL ATKINS, to the press which appeared in the issue of September 30, 1948. HISKEY denied the Committee's charges.

PAUL CROUCH, with whom contact is maintained by the Miami Office, advised on October 2, 1948, that CLARENCE HISKEY might be identical with a Professor HISKEY that he had met either at the University of North Carolina between 1935 and 1937, or the University of California at

Mrs. Albert Lionel Colloms

Berkeley in 1941. CROUCH described the Professor HISKEY as a Professor of Science or Mathematics; between twenty-eight and thirty-five at the time I knew him; somewhat boyish looking; very energetic and restless; of medium height; average weight, rather under than overweight. CROUCH stated that the Professor HISKEY that he knew belonged to the Communist Party.

CLARENCE HISKEY during the periods mentioned, namely 1935-1937 and 1941, was employed in Madison, Wisconsin, at the University of Wisconsin and at the TVA, Wilson Dam. There was no indication that CLARENCE HISKEY ever had been at the University of North Carolina or the University of California.

The Miami Office subsequently advised that a photograph of HISKEY was displayed to CROUCH, who was unable to positively identify it.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the Department of the Army has recommended that HISKEY'S commission in the Chemical Corps Reserve be revoked, since there exists reasonable grounds to suspect his association and sympathy with the principles of the Communist Party. For this purpose, the informant stated a hearing board was to be established.

Subsequently on February 11, 1949, it was ascertained from the same source, that HISKEY had inquired whether he would be permitted to resign rather than appear before the hearing board. The results of this action against HISKEY by the Department of the Army has not been disclosed to date.

This case is being placed in a closed status in the New York Office, subject to be reopened should relevant additional information be developed.

- C L O S E D -

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informant mentioned in the report of SA JOHN J. WARD, JR. at New York, New York, dated March 25 , 1949, is identified as follows:

T-1 - [redacted] b7D

SAC - New York

April 27, 1949

Director - FBI

Dr. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re your report March 25, 1949. Prior to placing this case in a closed status, you are instructed to determine if the subject is employed on, or has access to, any classified information of the armed forces in connection with his employment at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

It is also desired by the Bureau that you report the results of the pending proceedings to revoke the subject's commission in the U. S. Army.

RECORDED - 104

101-2118-67

EX-9

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 39076 DMH/KAR/gal

EHM:mpd

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
APR 27 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

APR 28 1949

[redacted]

[redacted]

101-2118-68

SAC, New York

June 2, 1949

RECORDED - 136 Director, FBI

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

EX-43

EX-37

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/12/01 BY [redacted]

Reference is made to Chicago letter dated May 12, 1949.

Upon receipt of the referenced letter by the Bureau the Office of Naval Intelligence was immediately contacted by Bureau Liaison to determine whether the captioned subject was employed on a Navy contract relating to research pertaining to heavy water. The Office of Naval Intelligence has now advised that Hiskey has never been cleared for classified work by the Department of the Navy and he is not employed on any unclassified contract for the Department of the Navy at this time.

A review of the Bureau's file in this case reflects that this investigation is in a delinquent status. You are instructed to submit a report bringing this investigation up to date.

EHM:mdd
cc-Chicago

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUN 2 3 37 PM '49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Thom
Mr. Tele
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
JUN 3 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 12, 1949

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

Mr. MAX RODIN, Research Division, Atomic Energy Commission, Chicago, Illinois, on April 21, 1949 advised Special Agent W. RULON PAXMAN of this office that he had recently received some official information to the effect that the subject, who is employed at the Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute, is also engaged in work on a Navy contract investigating research pertaining to heavy water. Mr. RODIN advised that he understands this is an unclassified contract, but he was surprised that HISKEY would be permitted to work on any Government contract in view of HISKEY's previous activities.

WRP:RMM
101-46
cc: New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 39073dlw/ca/sp

G. I. R. -7

RECORDED - 135 | 101-2118-68

6 MAY 16 1949

EX-19

Rec'd 12/24/49

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI

[redacted] 1949

JUN 9 1949

TO:

- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Tolson
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Harbo
- ____ Mr. Nichols
- ____ Mr. Rosen
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Mr. Q. Tamm
- ____ Mr. Mohr
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Mr. Nease
- ____ Mr. Winterrowd
- ____ Mr. J. A. Carlson
- ____ Mr. E. J. McCabe
- ____ Miss Artley
- ____ Mrs. Metcalf
- ____ Mrs. Davidson
- ____ Chief Clerk's Off.
- ____ Records Section
- ____ Personnel Files
- ____ Mechanical Sec.
- ____ Ident. Division
- ____ Technical Lab.
- ____ Reading Room

- ____ Mr. H. B. Fletcher
- ____ Mr. Baumgardner
- ____ M [redacted]
- ____ M [redacted]
- ____ Mr. Laughlin
- ____ Mr. Wall
- ____ Mr. Keay
- ____ Mr. Whitson
- ____ M [redacted]
- ____ Mr. Ferris
- ____ Foreign Service Desk
- ____ Mr. Callan

Mr. [redacted]
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

- ____ See Me
- ____ Call Me
- ____ Appropriate action
- ____ Note & return
- ____ Send file
- ____ Bring up-to-date
- ____ Correct
- ____ Re-date
- ____ Please initial & return
- ____ Place on record & return
- ____ Place on record

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 39683 dlw/sp

D. M. Ladd - Rm. 5736
Telephone Ext. 555

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 1, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/2/01 BY 39063EEW/CAL/pb

Recent press accounts reflect that Informant PAUL CROUCH confronted the subject at a session of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. These press accounts indicate that CROUCH identified HISKEY as having been present at the meeting of a group of Communists at Knoxville, Tennessee.

Reference is made to my letter dated May 18, 1949 which set forth the results of an interview with CROUCH on May 17, 1949. It is noted that CROUCH said he met "Professor HISKEY" at a house warming party given by KENNETH MAY in Berkley, California. It is also noted that in past interviews, CROUCH has made a tenuous identification of HISKEY as the person he met either at the University of North Carolina or at the University of California at Berkley.

Miami is requested at the earliest opportunity to discuss this matter again with CROUCH. If CROUCH is now definite in that he knows HISKEY from having met him in Knoxville, all of the circumstances and facts relative to this meeting should be obtained from him.

Miami is also requested to consider the advisability of interviewing AL BARBOSA, who was mentioned by CROUCH in the interview of May 17, 1949 at New York. A photograph of HISKEY is being enclosed for use in connection with this interview.

It is noted that CROUCH stated that BARBOSA was present at the KENNETH MAY party where CROUCH alleges he met Professor HISKEY.

cc: Miami (Enc. 1)

G.I.R.-7

JJW:ABK
100-14092

RECORDED - 114
INDEXED - 114

101-2118-70

32 JUN 2 1949

60 JUN 14 1949

68

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 20, 1949

FROM : SAC, Miami

SUBJECT: Dr. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 101-2118)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/8/01 BY 39683 dmw/lcr/kc

Re New York letter June 1, 1949, pointing out that PAUL CROUCH, while recently testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, had identified HISKEY as having been present at a meeting of a group of Communists in Knoxville, Tennessee. In past interviews with CROUCH conducted by the Miami Office, CROUCH informed that he had met a Professor HISKEY at a house warming party given by KENNETH MAY in Berkeley, California, and CROUCH also indicated that this same Professor HISKEY was a person he had previously met either at the University of North Carolina or at the University of California. New York requested the Miami Office to discuss this matter with CROUCH and secure from him all of the information concerning his acquaintanceship with HISKEY.

On June 14, 1949, PAUL CROUCH, 10421 N. W. 33rd Avenue, Miami, Florida, was interviewed at the Miami Office and furnished the following information:

Mr. CROUCH first met CLARENCE HISKEY at Knoxville, Tennessee, about September, 1939. At the time of this first meeting, HISKEY had just arrived in Tennessee and CROUCH had just been assigned to Tennessee as District Organizer for the Communist Party. Mr. CROUCH recalls that HISKEY was in the Communist Party in Tennessee the balance of 1939 and all of 1940, serving as a very active member in the scientific field and working with several other professors at the University of Tennessee and at Fisk University. HISKEY had two professors that he was in contact with at the University of Tennessee; however, CROUCH does not recall their names. Two other professors at Fisk University, namely ADDISON T. CUTLER and DAVID ROBESON, were close contacts of HISKEY.

HISKEY's work in the Communist Party at this time was in the scientific field and this scientific apparatus was not handled by CROUCH as District Organizer, but was supervised by DAVID ROBESON, who was a member of the District Buro of the Communist Party of Tennessee, acting under the supervision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in New York City through MARCEL SHERER, a member of that committee. CROUCH said it was the

LOP:mjs
100-11031

RECORDED - 65

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INDEXED - 65

cc - New York (100-14092, 100-14092)
San Francisco
Knoxville

53 JUL

EX-9

EX-49

VOL-2118-71
FBI
34 JUN 23 1949

policy of the Party at that time to handle all matters concerning the establishment of an apparatus involving scientists and scientific research through the Central Committee and not through the District Organizers.

It was Mr. CROUCH's recollection that HISKEY, while in Tennessee, paid his Communist Party dues through FRANCIS MARTIN, Section Organizer of the Party in Knoxville, Tennessee. CROUCH met HISKEY frequently at Communist Party meetings and social gatherings at MARTIN's home. On one occasion, CROUCH recalls that HISKEY attended a meeting of the Communist Party held in the residence of DAVID STONE MARTIN, brother of FRANCIS MARTIN and a TVA employee. DAVID MARTIN left the Communist Party in 1939 after the Hitler-Stalin pact and later returned to the Party fold in a half-hearted way for about three months time, at which time DAVID MARTIN decided to leave the Party entirely and he was still out of the Communist movement in April, 1941 when CROUCH left Tennessee.

During the summer of 1941, while Mr. CROUCH was District Organizer for the Communist Party in Alameda, California, MARCEL SHERER spent most of the summer in Alameda County. SHERER confined his activity to the establishment of a local of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technical Employees - CIO among the employees of the Shell Oil Company and the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California. Both of these establishments were located in the vicinity of Berkeley, California. The nature of the Communist Party interest in the Shell Oil Company and the Radiation Laboratory was not revealed to CROUCH by SHERER or by the other Communist Party leaders in California. The only information that was given to CROUCH was that SHERER and those working with him from the Party were engaged in a top secret conspiratorial project, the nature of which was closely guarded by the leaders of the Party.

The scientific work and organization of scientific apparatus in Alameda County was handled by KENNETH MAY, who worked under the direct supervision of RUDY LAMBERT, a member of the District Buro of the Communist Party of California with headquarters in San Francisco. LAMBERT was a full-time Party official in charge of all underground illegal apparatus in the state of California. LAMBERT's activities were supervised by MARCEL SHERER.

During the summer of 1941, while SHERER was working personally in Alameda County, CROUCH saw Professor CLARENCE HISKEY in Alameda in July or August, 1941. HISKEY's presence in Alameda was ostensibly for vacation purposes, but it was noted by CROUCH that HISKEY was apparently making contacts among professors and scientists at SHERER's instructions with a view to recruiting those individuals into the movement. The exact time that

HISKEY was in Alameda County can be fixed by a house warming party given by KENNETH MAY in MAY's new home which was given to MAY by his father-in-law. This house warming party was attended by HISKEY along with RUDY LAMBERT, STEVE NELSON, AL BARBOSA, Mr. and Mrs. PAUL CROUCH, and several Communist Party members from the University of California and employees of the Shell Oil Company who were members of the Communist Party branch organized within the Shell Oil Company.

Mr. CROUCH also recalls seeing Professor HISKEY in New York City during at least one meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in late 1939 or early 1940. CROUCH does not know why HISKEY attended the Central Committee meeting and HISKEY never attended any of the inner meetings attended by CROUCH.

As suggested in the referenced New York letter, Miami will arrange to interview AL BARBOSA, who is presently residing in Miami and employed by the Allapattah Trucking Company. BARBOSA is difficult to locate and contact due to the fact that in his business he travels considerably and when in Miami he is known to be frequently intoxicated. Every effort will be made to conduct this interview as soon as possible and the results will be furnished the interested offices.

Director, FBI

August 4, 1949

SAC, New York

JOSEPH SAMUEL STEIGMAN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bureau file 100-361457)

Reference is made to the report of SA HENRY C. RUDA dated August 4, 1949 at New York, New York, regarding the above-captioned subject, in which it is reflected that Dr. HARRY S. ROGERS, President of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, 85 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed on July 6, 1949 by SA JOHN J. WARD regarding another investigation entitled "CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, WAS.; INTERNAL SECURITY - R".

Further reference is made to Bureau letter to New York dated June 2, 1949 entitled "CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, WAS.; INTERNAL SECURITY - R" in which the Bureau ascertained from the Department of Navy that HISKEY has never been cleared for classified work by that department and that he is not employed on any "unclassified" contracts for the Department of Navy, hence it appears that the projects at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, of which the subject, JOSEPH SAMUEL STEIGMAN, and CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY are presently employed in research work, are of an unclassified nature.

In view of the subject's association with CLARENCE HISKEY, a possible espionage contact, a copy of this report is not being furnished to the Office of Naval Intelligence in this area but is being left to the discretion of the Bureau as to whether the information should be disseminated to outside agencies.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/01 BY 39083 DLW/cac/pcl

HCR:AVK
100-93831

100-2118
INDEXED
89 AUG 1949

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

56 OCT 3 1949

Director, FBI

July 13, 1949

SAC, Knoxville

EDWARD TIERS MANNING
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 100-48966)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/2/01 BY [redacted]

Reference is made to New York letter to the Bureau dated May 18, 1949, captioned "PAUL MICHAEL CROUCH, SECURITY MATTER - C", copies of which were furnished to Miami, Knoxville, and Milwaukee, page 3 of which sets forth information furnished by CROUCH concerning Professor CLARENCE HISKEY, said by CROUCH to have attended a party given by KENNETH MAY at Berkeley, California, in the summer of 1941, at which party STEVE NELSON was also present.

Reference is also made to Miami letter to the Bureau dated June 1, 1949, entitled "PAUL MICHAEL CROUCH, SECURITY MATTER - C" (Bufile 61-6547), copies of which were furnished to New York, Newark, and Knoxville, setting forth results of further interview with CROUCH by the Miami office, and to Miami letter to the Director dated June 20, 1949, entitled "DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was., INTERNAL SECURITY - R" (Bufile 101-2118), copies of which were furnished to New York, San Francisco, and Knoxville, reflecting further interview with PAUL MICHAEL CROUCH on June 14, 1949, at Miami.

In the June 14 interview it appears that CROUCH advised he first met CLARENCE HISKEY at Knoxville, Tennessee, about September, 1939, at which time CROUCH was District Organizer for the Communist Party in the state of Tennessee. CROUCH recalled that HISKEY "was in the Communist Party of Tennessee the balance of 1939 and all of 1940, serving as an active member in the scientific field and working with several other professors at the University of Tennessee and at Fisk University..."

The above constitutes the strongest information received by this office to date substantiating allegations of Communist Party membership on the part of HISKEY while he was at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, in 1939-1940.

Mr. CROUCH's recollection that HISKEY, while in Tennessee, paid his Communist Party dues to "FRANCIS MARTIN, Section Organizer of the Party in Knoxville, Tennessee" coincides

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ENCLOSURE

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2cc New York (100-69073)
2cc Miami
1cc Kx file 100-203
1cc Kx file 61-21

56 AUG 16 1949

with information contained in Knoxville files wherein FRANCIS JAMES MARTIN, 1006 Wimpole Street, Knoxville, Tennessee, (whereabouts unknown) is identified as Secretary of the Communist Party at Knoxville during the approximate period 1938-1940. FRANCIS JAMES MARTIN is a brother to DAVID STONE MARTIN, also known as DAVID LIVINGSTONE MARTIN, who also formerly resided at 1006 Wimpole Street, Knoxville, Tennessee, was formerly employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville, and is a commercial artist by occupation. Evidence of DAVID STONE MARTIN's membership in the Communist Party at Knoxville in approximately 1939 is available in Knoxville files.

As indicated by the report of Special Agent FRANCIS X. PLANT dated May 23, 1949, at New York in the case entitled "EDWARD TIERS MANNING, INTERNAL SECURITY - R", Dr. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY was the individual who placed MANNING in contact with ARTHUR ADAMS and certain other suspected individuals involved in the COMRAP case. The above-mentioned report of Special Agent PLANT also reflects that DAVID STONE MARTIN was an acquaintance and associate of MANNING at one time.

It is further noted that in interview at Miami on June 14, CROUCH stated that he saw HISKEY in Alameada County, California, during the summer of 1941, at the same time that one MARCEL SHERER, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party from New York City was apparently engaged in recruiting professors and scientists at Alameada County, California, particularly such employees of the University of California Radiation Laboratory and of the Shell Oil Company, both at Berkeley. Further, CROUCH reports that he recalls seeing HISKEY in New York City during the last home meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party either in late 1939 or early 1940.

The above information concerning HISKEY is being set forth under above caption for the completion of the MANNING file and to support previously developed evidence of the Communist Party membership of CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY.

In this connection it is assumed that the Miami office has exhibited to PAUL MICHAEL CROUCH a photograph of CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, or that CROUCH has observed HISKEY in person,

in order that CROUCH's identification of HISKEY as the individual known to him at Knoxville, Tennessee, and at Berkeley, California, eight to ten years ago may be a positive identification.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 31, 1949

FROM : SAC, Miami

SUBJECT: Dr. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 101-2118)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/9/01 BY 32179/sealed

Remylet to Bureau June 20, 1949.

On July 28, 1949, ALFRED JOSEPH BARBOSA, presently residing at the Tip Top Hotel, 17 N. W. 5th Street, and employed by the Allapattah Transfer Service, was interviewed at the Miami Office. BARBOSA said that he was formerly a member of the Communist Party in Alameda, California and closely associated with PAUL CROUCH, the Organizer for Alameda County in 1940 and 1940.

In the referenced Miami letter of June 20, 1949, on Page 2, information is set forth indicating that Professor CLARENCE HISKEY was in Alameda, California in July or August, 1941, and that sometime during this period he attended a house warming party given by KENNETH MAY in MAY's new home. Concerning this party, BARBOSA recalls attending it and also recalls Professor HISKEY's presence at the party. A photograph of HISKEY was shown to BARBOSA and he definitely identified HISKEY as being one of those persons present at the MAY residence. BARBOSA also remotely recalled seeing HISKEY at several other Party functions in Alameda, California, but is unable to recall the details of these other meetings.

Reference is made to the Knoxville letter to Miami dated July 27, 1949, requesting that Miami interview PAUL CROUCH concerning CLARENCE VERNON CANNON, EDWARD MARTIN SHAPIRO and KATHERINE WAY.

On August 24, 1949, PAUL CROUCH was interviewed at the Miami Office at which time he advised he has never seen CANNON, is unacquainted with him and unable to furnish any information concerning CANNON'S connections or activities in the Communist Party.

With regard to SHAPIRO, CROUCH said that SHAPIRO's photograph is familiar but he cannot connect SHAPIRO with any Communist Party activity or membership in Tennessee.

LOP:mjs
100-11031

cc - Knoxville
San Francisco

RECORDED - 109 100-2118-72
INDEXED - 109
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Mr. CROUCH, upon examining the photograph of KATHERINE WAY, furnished a signed statement stating that he believes she is the same woman known to him between 1934 and 1937 as an associate of Dr. ERIC E. ERRICSON of Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Dr. ERRICSON during this period was a professor at the University of North Carolina and also a leading member of the Communist Party unit at the University. CROUCH has attended numerous Communist meetings at Dr. ERRICSON's home in Chapel Hill, North Carolina and after closely scrutinizing KATHERINE WAY's photograph, CROUCH believes she was present at these Communist meetings on many occasions. In his signed statement, CROUCH pointed out that during this period, he was serving as District Organizer of the Communist Party in North and South Carolina and, of course, was not able to remember all of the names of the Communist Party members in this area at this time. Likewise, he cannot specifically remember whether KATHERINE WAY was a Communist Party member; however, membership in the Party would be necessary for anyone who attended the meetings at Dr. ERRICSON's home.

The signed statement concerning KATHERINE WAY was taken in connection with the investigation entitled KATHERINE WAY, Department of Commerce, LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, and the original of the statement is retained in the Miami file.

The referenced Knoxville letter on Page 3 points out that KATHERINE WAY was employed as a physicist at the University of Tennessee from 1939 to 1942. CROUCH lived in Knoxville, Tennessee, serving as District Organizer for the Communist Party in Tennessee from September, 1939 to April, 1941, and at no time while serving in this capacity did CROUCH see WAY or meet her at any Communist Party functions. CROUCH pointed out that it was entirely possible that WAY could have been working in the secret scientific apparatus of the Communist Party which at that time was directed in Tennessee by DAVID ROBESON, a professor at Fisk University, whose activities were supervised by MARCEL SHERER of the National Committee of the Communist Party in New York City. The entire organization and supervision of the scientific apparatus has been set forth in the referenced Miami letter to the Bureau dated June 20, 1949, on Page 1.

RUC.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

51451

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-14092 SLM

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	9/7/49	6/14; 7/6,12; 8/9,26,31; 9/1,2/49	JOHN J. WARD, JR.

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
Dr. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HISKEY continues residence at 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., and continues as Professor on staff of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Subject not engaged in "classified" work at this institution. PAUL CROUCH identified HISKEY as a member of the Communist Party in Tennessee in 1939-40 and a "very active member in the scientific field." Also met HISKEY in July or August, 1941 in Alameda County, Calif., at which time he states HISKEY was "apparently making contacts among professors and scientists, with a view to recruiting those individuals to the movement." CROUCH also stated that HISKEY attended at least one meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in late 1939 or early 1940, at which meeting CROUCH was present. Board of Officers, 5/4/49, recommended that HISKEY'S commission in Army of United States and in Reserve Corps be revoked.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bufile 101-2118;
Bulet, 6/2/49.

DETAILS: Confidential Informant T-1, whose reliability has not been ascertained, advised on April 21, 1949 that CLARENCE HISKEY was employed at the Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute and that he was also engaged in work on a Navy contract investigating research pertaining to heavy water. The informant stated that he understood this work was under an unclassified contract. DECLASSIFIED

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SEP 8 1949 SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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101-2118-13

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1 - Capt. D. C. HAMBERGER, DIO, 3 N.D.
1 - Col. W. Mayer, GSC, G-2, 1st Army
3 - New York

SEP 21 1949

EX-9

7-2034

NY 100-14092.

Dr. HARRY S. ROGERS, President, Polytechnic Institute, 99 Lexington Street, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed by the writer on July 6, 1949. Dr. ROGERS stated that HISKEY, in addition to his classroom work at the college, has been engaged in two research projects, which were set up by the Office of Naval Research. Dr. ROGERS stated specifically that neither project is "classified" by the U. S. Navy. These projects are known by the names Tantalyzer and Deuterium. Dr. ROGERS stated that the first related to the analysis of rare metals for precision and calorimity. The second related to research on heavy hydrogen. Dr. ROGERS stated that these projects were set up on June 1, 1948 and would expire on September 1 and October 31, 1949, respectively. He described both as abstract projects as distinguished from applied research.

Dr. ROGERS also advised that the subject has been re-employed for the forthcoming 1949-1950 college year and will continue as a professor of Chemistry.

Special Agent JAMES P. LEE ascertained that HISKEY and his wife, MIRIAM SHERWOOD HISKEY, continue their residence at 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn.

MAY 24, 1949 - APPEARANCE BEFORE H.C.U.A.

The Brooklyn Eagle of May 26, 1949 and other New York dailies, carried articles concerning the reappearance of CLARENCE HISKEY before the Committee on un-American Activities of the House of Representatives. This appearance took place on May 24, 1949.

Under the byline of ED REID, the Brooklyn Eagle of May 26, 1949 reported the results of an interview with HISKEY. The article states that HISKEY answered for the Brooklyn Eagle every question he refused to answer for the House Committee on un-American Activities. HISKEY is reported as having stated "emphatically" he is not and never was a member of the Communist Party. The article relates that PAUL CROUCH professed former Communists told the House Committee that he knew Dr. HISKEY in Knoxville in 1939 and 1940 and met him at various Communist Party meetings and at the homes of Communist friends. The article states that HISKEY "hurled the lie" at PAUL CROUCH. HISKEY is quoted directly as having said "I was never at a Communist Party meeting."

Ms Clarence Hiskey

NY 100-14092.

The article relates also that HISKEY said he met CROUCH "casually in the South", when both were working on a technical matter down there. The article goes on to state that HISKEY "sidestepped the Eagle reporter on one question asked him by the Committee. This was 'Do you believe in the teachings of KARL MARX?'" He refused to answer this for the Committee.

"Dr. HISKEY pointed out that all the teachings of MARX could not be called un-American and that it would be impossible to answer the question categorically.

"He was then asked by this reporter 'Do you believe in the teachings of the Communist Party of the United States?' His answer was a quick 'No'."

The article relates that HISKEY told the Eagle that he had not turned over atomic information to an unauthorized person.

INTERVIEW WITH PAUL CROUCH - JUNE 14, 1949

PAUL CROUCH was interviewed by Agents of the Miami Office on the above date. It is noted that CROUCH and HISKEY were confronted on May 24, 1949, while appearing before the Committee on un-American Activities and had made a positive identification of HISKEY. CROUCH furnished the following information:

CROUCH first met CLARENCE HISKEY at Knoxville, Tennessee, about September, 1939. At the time of this first meeting, HISKEY had just arrived in Tennessee and CROUCH had just been assigned to Tennessee as District Organizer for the Communist Party. CROUCH recalls that HISKEY was in the Communist Party in Tennessee the balance of 1939 and all of 1940, serving as a very active member in the scientific field and working with several other professors at the University of Tennessee and at Fisk University. HISKEY had two professors that he was in contact with at the University of Tennessee; however, CROUCH does not recall their names. Two other professors at Fisk University, namely, ADDISON T. CUTLER and DAVID ROBESON, were close contacts of HISKEY.

HISKEY'S work in the Communist Party at this time was in the scientific field and this scientific apparatus was not handled by CROUCH as District Organizer, but was supervised by DAVID ROBESON, who was a member of the District Buro of the Communist Party of Tennessee, acting under the supervision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in New York City through MARCEL SHERER, a member of that committee. CROUCH said it was the policy of the Party at that time to handle all

matters concerning the establishment of an apparatus involving scientists and scientific research through the Central Committee and not through the District Organizers.

It was CROUCH'S recollection that HISKEY, while in Tennessee, paid his Communist Party dues through FRANCIS MARTIN, Section Organizer of the Party in Knoxville, Tennessee. CROUCH met HISKEY frequently at Communist Party meetings and social gatherings at MARTIN'S home. On one occasion, CROUCH recalls that HISKEY attended a meeting of the Communist Party held in the residence of DAVID STONE MARTIN, brother of FRANCIS MARTIN and a TVA employee. DAVID MARTIN left the Communist Party in 1939 after the Hitler-Stalin pact and later returned to the Party fold in a half-hearted way for about three months time, at which time DAVID MARTIN decided to leave the Party entirely and he was still out of the Communist movement in April, 1941 when CROUCH left Tennessee.

During the summer of 1941, while CROUCH was District Organizer for the Communist Party in Alameda, California, MARCEL SHERER spent most of the summer in Alameda County. SHERER confined his activity to the establishment of a local of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technical Employees - CIO among the employees of the Shell Oil Company and the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California. Both of these establishments were located in the vicinity of Berkeley, California. The nature of the Communist Party interest in the Shell Oil Company and the Radiation Laboratory was not revealed to CROUCH by SHERER or by the other Communist Party leaders in California. The only information that was given to CROUCH was that SHERER and those working with him from the Party were engaged in a top secret conspiratorial project, the nature of which was closely guarded by the leaders of the Party.

The scientific work and organization of scientific apparatus in Alameda County was handled by KENNETH MAY, who worked under the direct supervision of RUDY LAMBERT, a member of the District Bure of the Communist Party of California with headquarters in San Francisco. LAMBERT was a full-time Party official in charge of all underground illegal apparatus in the state of California. LAMBERT'S activities were supervised by MARCEL SHERER.

During the summer of 1941, while SHERER was working personally in Alameda County, CROUCH saw Professor CLARENCE HISKEY in Alameda in July or August, 1941. HISKEY'S presence in Alameda was ostensibly for vacation purposes, but it was noted by CROUCH that HISKEY was apparently making contacts among professors and scientists at SHERER'S instructions with a view to recruiting these individuals into the movement.

The exact time that HISKEY was in Alameda County can be fixed by a house warming party given by KENNETH MAY in MAY'S new home which was given to MAY by his father-in-law. This house warming party was attended by HISKEY along with RUDY LAMBERT, STEVE NELSON, AL BARBOSA, Mr. and Mrs. PAUL CROUCH, and several Communist Party members from the University of California and employees of the Shell Oil Company who were members of the Communist Party branch organized within the Shell Oil Company.

CROUCH also recalls seeing Professor HISKEY in New York City during at least one meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in late 1939 or early 1940. CROUCH does not know why HISKEY attended the Central Committee meeting and HISKEY never attended any of the inner meetings attended by CROUCH.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that on May 4, 1949, a Board of Officers, convened for that purpose, recommended the immediate revocation of CLARENCE F. HISKEY'S commission in the Army of the United States and in the Reserve Corps.

This informant advised that HISKEY did not appear before the Board, although he had been given written notification, dated January 14, 1949. The recommendation for revocation was based on the following findings:

A. That HISKEY is a person of definite Communist sympathy.

B. That his loyalty to the United States is highly questionable.

C. That his retention is prejudicial and a threat to the security of the United States.

D. That he is not a fit person in the armed forces.

E. That his proclivity is an active pro-Communist of the Communist System of Government and his retention as an Army officer of the United States is undesirable.

- PENDING -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Dr. HARRY S. ROGERS, President of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, advised that Dr. JOSEPH STEIGMAN worked on the Tantalyzer and Deuterium projects with HISKEY.

STEIGMAN of 260 Riverside Drive, New York City, is identical with the husband of MARGOT STEIGMAN, who has been identified as a member of the Communist Party.

Former Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised Special Agent T. C. KIRKPATRICK on January 21, 1945 that MARGOT STEIGMAN was a member of the Henry Hudson Club of the Communist Party and had been a Party member for ten years. Informant stated she lived at 260 Riverside Drive. The informant also advised that MARGOT STEIGMAN attended a leadership school of the Communist Party for a period of seven weeks in late 1944 and early 1945. b7D

The Bureau, in referenced letter of June 2, 1949, advised that it had been ascertained through the Office of Naval Intelligence that HISKEY had "never been cleared for classified work by the Department of the Navy and that he was not employed in any unclassified contract for the Department of the Navy at that time."

It will be noted that HISKEY was employed on a project at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, the funds for which were supplied by the Office of Naval Research.

NY 100-14092.

LEADS

MIAMI DIVISION

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will interview AL BARBOSA, presently residing in Miami. BARBOSA is referred to in Miami letter of June 20, 1949.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA JOHN J. WARD, JR., dated September 7, 1949, at New York, are as follows: b7D

T-1

T-2

[redacted]

... Francis X. Delmerney July 31, 1950

Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

ARTHUR ALEXANDER ADAMS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

[redacted] BY 390 [illegible]
ON 11/2/01 [illegible]

There is attached hereto a copy of the summary report of Special Agent Francis X. [illegible] dated June 20, 1950, at New York, New York, in the above-entitled case. This summary report has been primarily prepared for the purpose of setting forth under one cover the background and known activities of Arthur Adams together with the background of Adams' known associates and contacts and their activities as related to him.

The investigation of Arthur Adams was instituted by the Bureau in July 1944. His activities were closely followed until January 23, 1946, when his whereabouts became unknown. Adams has not been seen or heard from since January 23, 1946. On March 2, 1945, an authorized complaint was filed in the Southern District of New York, charging Adams with a violation of the Selective Service Act in that he made a false and fraudulent statement on his registration form for Selective Service as to his age, and on March 13, 1945, a True Bill of indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York. On the basis of the True Bill of indictment a bench warrant was issued and is still outstanding.

In connection with Adams' contacts and associates namely, Jacob Arnoff, Samuel Novick, Victoria Stone, Eric Barney, Dr. Louis Miller, Irene Miller, Julius Heiman, Maurice Blumlein, Clarence F. Hiskey, Miriam Sherwood, John H. Chapin, Edward T. Manning and James Perlowin, there is evidence as reflected in the attached report which substantiates the fact that Arthur Adams was an espionage agent of the Russian Government, attempting to obtain data concerning the atom bomb. There is evidence that Adams solicited the assistance of a number of the above individuals in gathering information relative to the development of the atom bomb. Adams' contacts and associates have all been interviewed by Bureau agents and some have furnished considerable information as to their association with Adams and others have refused to cooperate.

101-2118
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[illegible] AUG 10 1950

Although it is not clear that the thirteen named associates of Adams assisted him in his espionage activities, it is pointed out that John H. Chapin, Edward T. Manning and Miriam Sherwood were employed on the Manhattan Project and had access to highly confidential and top secret information and material. Further, Jacob Arnoff and Samuel Novick facilitated the entrance

Attachment

cc - 100-335017 (Jacob Arnoff)
100-338889 (Samuel Novick)
100-334606 (Victoria Stone)
100-26981 (Eric Barney)
100-339703 (Dr. Louis Miller)
100-340535 (Irene Miller
100-[illegible] (Maurice Blumlein
61-10540 (Julius Heiman)
101-2118 (Clarence F. Hiskey)
100-336569 (Miriam Sherwood)
100-339649 (John H. Chapin)
100-[illegible] (Edward T. Manning)
100-339425 (James Perlowin)

[illegible]

DUPLICATE YELLOW

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of Adams into the United States by furnishing information to the American Consulate. It is further pointed out that Chapin and Manning admitted to Bureau agents that Adams requested of them information in connection with their work with the Manhattan Project.

Reference is made to the Department's letter dated September 7, 1949, in the case of "Edward Theo Manning, Internal Security - R," in which the Department requested to be kept advised of any information concerning any or all of the persons comprising the "Adams Group" in order that the Department could determine whether Grand Jury proceedings should be instituted directly to the matter of espionage or any connected possible offense such as perjury or falsification under Section 18, USC 1001. In response to this request reports have been submitted to you in this case and in related cases.

The attached summary report is being furnished and it is requested that you advise whether Grand Jury proceedings are contemplated and whether further investigation is desired. If further investigation is desired it would be appreciated if you would specify the direction and objectives of such desired investigation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-11031

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MIAMI, FLORIDA	9-29-49	7-28-49	LEON O. PRIOR mjs

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
Dr. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was.	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Furnished Dept in 296 of Summary Rept re Adams et al. See copy in Hiskey file work.

AL BARBOSA, Miami, Florida, former CP member in Alameda, California, recalls attending house warming party at residence of KENNETH MAY in Alameda during July or August, 1941, which party was also attended by subject. PAUL CROUCH, Miami, Fla. unable to identify CLARENCE VERNON CANNON, EDWARD MARTIN SHAPIRO or KATHERINE WAY as associates of HISKEY.

RE- Ltr - AG M 5-1-52 BKD

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 101-2118.
Report of Special Agent JOHN J. WARD, dated September 7, 1949 at New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/5/01 BY 39013EWS/CAL/pt 424558

DETAILS: AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

ALFRED JOSEPH BARBOSA, Tip Top Hotel, 17 N. W. 5th Street, employed by the Allapattah Transfer Service, said that he was formerly a member of the Communist Party in Alameda, California and closely associated with PAUL CROUCH, the Organizer for Alameda County in 1940 and 1941.

BARBOSA recalled attending a house warming party in the new residence of KENNETH MAY in Alameda, California sometime during July or August, 1941. A photograph of the subject was displayed to BARBOSA and he identified HISKEY's photograph as being one of the persons observed in

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6 - Bureau COPIES OF THIS REPORT
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2 - Miami

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F B I
OCT 4 1949

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EX-62

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attendance at the MAY housewarming. Mr. BARBOSA also remotely recalled seeing HISKEY at several other Party functions in Alameda, California, but is unable to remember the details of these other meetings or the dates.

PAUL CROUCH, 10421 N. W. 33rd Avenue, upon being shown photographs of CLARENCE VERNON CANNON, EDWARD MARTIN SHAPIRO and KATHERINE WAY, was unable to recall any of these individuals as being associates of the subject in Tennessee. In fact, CANNON and SHAPIRO are unknown to CROUCH and WAY was recalled by Mr. CROUCH to be a close associate of other Communist Party members in New York.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

ARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Whitson

FROM : W. A. Kolar

SUBJECT: CLARENCE HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 101-2118

DATE: September 8, 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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There is being submitted for the above case file an indexed copy of the hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 81st Congress, dated May 24, 1949. This copy reflects the testimony of Clarence Hiskey and Paul Crouch before the House Committee.

Hiskey at this time was questioned as to his association with Arthur Adams.

Copies are also being designated for Bureau files on Paul Crouch and Marcel Scherer. Scherer was described by Crouch as the leader in the Communist Party's work to recruit scientists.

Attachment
cc: 61-6547 (Attachment)
100-107137 (Attachment)

WAK:EHW

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101-2118-75

HEARINGS REGARDING CLARENCE HISKEY INCLUDING TESTIMONY OF PAUL CROUCH

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

MAY 24, 1949

INDEXED 137

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

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FRANK S. TAVENNER, Jr., *Counsel*
LOUIS J. RUSSELL, *Senior Investigator*
BENJAMIN MANDEL, *Director of Research*
JOHN W. CARRINGTON, *Clerk of Committee*

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HEARINGS REGARDING CLARENCE HISKEY INCLUDING TESTIMONY OF PAUL CROUCH

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1949

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE SESSION [1]

The Committee on Un-American Activities met pursuant to call at 11 a. m. in room 226, Old House Office Building, Hon. John S. Wood (chairman) presiding.

Committee members present: Hon. John S. Wood, chairman; Francis E. Walter, Burr P. Harrison, Morgan M. Moulder, Richard M. Nixon, Francis Case, and Harold H. Velde.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., counsel; Louis J. Russell, senior investigator; John W. Carrington, clerk; Donald T. Appell, William A. Wheeler, and Courtney Owens, investigators; and A. S. Poore, editor.

(The first matter in the proceedings of this day's hearing is in connection with the case of Philip O. Keeney and Mary Jane Keeney, and is printed under same date together with their other testimony under title "Hearings Regarding Philip O. Keeney and Mary Jane Keeney and Statement of Their Background.")

Mr. WOOD. Let the committee be in order.

The record will show that Mr. Walter, Mr. Moulder, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Case, Mr. Velde, and the chairman are present.

Mr. RUSSELL. We have a witness who will have to be continued until tomorrow.

Mr. WOOD. Do you want to bring him in and have him sworn?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. The witness is Clarence Hiskey.

(Thereupon, Mr. Clarence Hiskey, accompanied by counsel, Albert L. Colloms, entered the hearing room.)

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Hiskey, do you solemnly swear that the testimony you will give this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. HISKEY. I do.

Mr. WOOD. In the light of the fact Congress has met in session early today and is now in session, and a quorum call has been announced, the committee will not be able to hear you this morning. We will continue the taking of your testimony until 10 o'clock in the morning, at which time you will appear as a witness.

Mr. HISKEY. If it please Your Honor, we are right in the midst of the examination week at the Institute, and I am right in the process of

[1] Testimony taken in executive session and released by the committee on August 12, 1949.

issuing grades that are needed for the examination. I wonder if you could delay the hearings for a week, so that I could get out of this situation. Today, I can sandwich it in conveniently.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Counsel, in view of that request, what is your reaction?

Mr. TAVENNER. Your Honor, we would like very much to agree to that, but because of other witnesses who are here, we cannot.

Mr. COLLOMS. Could it be adjourned until this afternoon?

Mr. TAVENNER. That would be satisfactory as far as the staff is concerned.

Mr. WOOD. What about the committee?

You understand, Mr. Attorney, if the bells ring, we will have to leave, but with that contingency in mind we will adjourn the hearing until 3 o'clock this afternoon to accommodate the witness.

Mr. COLLOMS. Thank you very much.

Mr. WOOD. We will adjourn until 3 o'clock.

(Thereupon, at 11:25 a. m., a recess was taken until 3 p. m. of the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The hearing was resumed at 3:15 p. m., same appearances as morning session, with the exception of Hon. Francis Case, who was absent.)

Mr. WOOD. The committee will be in order.

Let the record show that Mr. Walter, Mr. Moulder, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Velde, and the chairman are present, constituting a quorum.

Mr. Tavenner.

Mr. TAVENNER. I will ask Mr. Russell to conduct this next examination.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Russell.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, you were sworn this morning, and at that time your appearance before the committee was continued until 3 p. m. Is that correct?

Mr. HISKEY. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, by whom are you presently employed?

Mr. HISKEY. I am employed by the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Mr. RUSSELL. What is your present home address?

Mr. HISKEY. 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn.

Mr. RUSSELL. Under what name were you born, Mr. Hiskey?

Mr. HISKEY. Clarence F. Szczechowski.

Mr. RUSSELL. Will you spell that name?

Mr. HISKEY. S-z-c-z-e-c-h-o-w-s-k-i.

Mr. MOULDER. I cannot hear the witness.

Mr. WOOD. I was going to suggest, Mr. Witness, that you elevate your voice slightly so the gentlemen up here can hear you.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, you have appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities upon a previous occasion; have you not?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. RUSSELL. At that time you declined to answer a pertinent question directed to you on the ground that to answer might tend to incriminate you. In a report issued by the committee on September 28, 1948, it was stated that you had been a chemist engaged in chemi-

cal research on the SAM project which had to do with the development of the atomic bomb. It was stated in the report mentioned that you were ordered to active duty in the United States Army for limited military service on April 28, 1944. It was stated that you had in your effects a personal notebook which contained notes on the atomic-bomb project in Chicago, Ill., that on the day you were called to active duty in the Army you met one Arthur Adams in Chicago, who was described in this report as a Soviet agent who had secured information relating to the atomic bomb.

The report alleges that you made a trip to Cleveland, Ohio, shortly after you were notified that you were to be inducted into the United States Army to meet with one John Hitchcock Chapin, a chemical engineer employed on the atomic project. It was stated in the report that you urged Chapin to meet with Arthur Adams and furnish him with information as to progress being made in the development of the atomic bomb.

It was also stated in the report that at the meeting which took place in Cleveland, Ohio, in the hotel room of Chapin, you received a key from Chapin which you later gave to Arthur Adams in order that the key could be turned over to Chapin at the time Adams met him, so as to assure Chapin that the person he was meeting was actually Arthur Adams.

It was stated in this report, Mr. Hiskey, that even the very fact that Mr. Chapin was in Cleveland was a secret within the Manhattan Engineering District project itself.

Mr. Hiskey, do you wish to confirm or deny the statements which have just been read to you?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. NIXON. Mr. Chairman, will the reporter let the record show in each case when the witness confers with counsel before giving his answer.

(The witness conferred with counsel before making his last answer.)

Mr. RUSSELL. Would counsel identify himself, please?

Mr. COLLOMS. Albert L. Colloms, 170 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Mr. WOOD. Without undertaking to infringe the right of the witness to confer with his counsel, the record will show that the witness did confer with counsel prior to the answering of a question.

There is no objection to that?

Mr. COLLOMS. No objection to that.

Mr. WALTER. What were the reasons you gave for declining to answer?

Mr. HISKEY. Just now?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. HISKEY. On the grounds that it would tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. WALTER. Well, now, what constitutional right do you claim when you decline to answer on the grounds that it might degrade you?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I am told by my counsel that this is the common usage stipulated or honored by custom in invoking the fifth amendment, and the phrase is "tends to discriminate"—I mean the phrase is "tends to degrade or incriminate me."

Mr. WALTER. I would like to know from either you or your counsel what section of the Constitution provides immunity from being compelled to answer a question that might tend to degrade.

Mr. COLLOMS. So far as I know, there is none. It is merely from self-incrimination.

Mr. WALTER. Well, then, because a question might tend to degrade certainly does not give you any reason for not answering the question; does it?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). Well, I am standing on the portion which may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. WALTER. So that then your real reason for not answering this question is that to answer it might tend to incriminate you?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). Yes, sir.

Mr. WALTER. Incriminate you in what?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the same grounds.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, what employee of the SAM project advised you that John Hitchcock Chapin was in Cleveland, Ohio, at the time you visited him during the latter part of April 1944?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, in the report to which I have just referred, it was stated that for a period of 5 months in 1941 you were employed as an associate chemist with the Tennessee Valley Authority, Aluminum Nitrate Plant, Sheffield, Ala.; that after this employment you went to Columbia University, where you were engaged as an instructor from September 1941 until approximately September 1942. Did you proceed directly from Sheffield, Ala., to New York City at the time you secured employment with Columbia University?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). The answer is "Yes."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, have you ever been in the State of California other than at the time you were en route to Hawaii in connection with Army duties?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). No.

Mr. RUSSELL. Are you acquainted with Kenneth May?

Mr. HISKEY. Would you give me that name again, please?

Mr. RUSSELL. Kenneth May. M-a-y.

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. WOOD. Just a moment. Is that refusal also based on the advice of counsel?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes; it is, sir.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, at one time you were employed by the University of Tennessee; were you not?

Mr. HISKEY. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. In what capacity were you employed by the University of Tennessee?

Mr. HISKEY. I was hired in 1939 as instructor in chemistry.

Mr. RUSSELL. While you were employed by the University of Tennessee, did you at any time ever attend a Communist Party meeting?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever pay dues to the Communist Party of the United States?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever attend a meeting of the central control commission of the Communist Party of the United States?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever assist any member of the Communist Party or members of the Communist Party in the attempted infiltration of the Tennessee Valley Authority?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you know or have you ever been acquainted with an individual named Paul Crouch, C-r-o-u-c-h?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it would tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. NIXON. Before Mr. Crouch is brought into this hearing, I have favored, as the committee will remember in our first organization meeting, the conduct of these hearings in executive session for the purpose of getting what information we can, to keep information from being made public which might be prejudicial to the country, and so that the witness may have every opportunity to present the facts in his behalf as opposition to what facts the committee may have in its files.

But, in view of this witness' attitude, I, for one, think that this hearing should be held in public session.

Mr. MOULDER. I agree with you. I don't think the witness is entitled to such protection that the committee had in mind at that time.

Mr. WALTER. I second the motion.

Mr. WOOD. All in favor of converting it into an open hearing say "Aye."

(Chorus of "Ayes.")

Opposed, "No."

(No response.)

The hearing is open.

(Thereupon, at 3:40 p. m., the committee continued in open session.)

HEARINGS REGARDING CLARENCE HISKEY, INCLUDING TESTIMONY OF PAUL CROUCH

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1949

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Un-American Activities met pursuant to call at 3:40 p. m. in room 226, Old House Office Building, Hon. John S. Wood (chairman) presiding.

Committee members present: Hon. John S. Wood, chairman; Francis E. Walter, Burr P. Harrison, Morgan M. Moulder, Richard M. Nixon, and Harold H. Velde.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., counsel; Louis J. Russell, senior investigator; John W. Carrington, clerk; Donald T. Appell, William A. Wheeler, Courtney Owens, and C. E. McKillips, investigators; and A. S. Poore, editor.

Mr. WOOD. Let the committee be in order.

Mr. Counsel, will you begin at the beginning and just proceed?

TESTIMONY OF CLARENCE HISKEY (ACCOMPANIED BY ALBERT L. COLLOMS, COUNSEL)

Mr. WOOD. The questions that will now be asked you, Mr. Witness, will probably be repetition of what you have already been asked in executive session, so that the matter may be gone over completely in open sessions.

Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, you were sworn by the committee this morning, and at that time your appearance before the committee was continued until 3 p. m. Is that correct?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, by whom are you presently employed?

Mr. HISKEY. Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Mr. RUSSELL. Would you state your official capacity with the Polytechnic Institute?

Mr. HISKEY. I am associate professor of analytical chemistry.

Mr. VELDE. May I ask that the witness be asked to speak up so that we can hear him? I can't hear him over here.

Mr. WOOD. Speak a little louder, please, Mr. Hiskey.

Mr. RUSSELL. What is your present home address?

Mr. HISKEY. 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn.

Mr. RUSSELL. Under what name were you born?

Mr. HISKEY. Clarence Francis Szczechowski.

N.Y. PC Tenn Ala

Clarence Francis

Mr. RUSSELL. Would you spell that name, please?

Mr. HISKEY. S-z-c-z-e-c-h-o-w-s-k-i.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, you have appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities upon a previous occasion; have you not?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. RUSSELL. At that time you declined to answer pertinent questions on the ground that to answer might tend to incriminate you. In a report issued by the committee on September 28, 1948, it was stated that you had been a chemist engaged in chemical research on the SAM project which had to do with the development of the atomic bomb. It was stated in the report mentioned that you were ordered to active duty in the United States Army for limited military service on April 28, 1944. It was stated that you had in your effects a personal notebook which contained notes on the atomic-bomb project in Chicago, Ill.; that on the day you were called to active duty in the Army you met one Arthur Adams in Chicago, who was described in this report as a Soviet agent who had secured information relating to the atomic bomb.

The report states that you made a trip to Cleveland, Ohio, shortly after you were notified that you were to be inducted into the United States Army to meet with one John Hitchcock Chapin, a chemical engineer employed on the atomic project. It was stated in the report that you urged Chapin to meet with Arthur Adams and furnish him with information as to progress being made in the development of the atomic bomb.

It was stated in the report that at the meeting which took place in Cleveland, Ohio, in the hotel room of Chapin, you received a key from Chapin which you later gave to Arthur Adams in order that the key could be returned to Chapin at the time Adams met him, so as to assure Chapin that the person he was meeting was actually Arthur Adams.

It was stated in this report, Mr. Hisky, that even the very fact that Mr. Chapin was in Cleveland was a secret within the Manhattan Engineering District project itself.

Mr. Hiskey, do you wish to confirm or deny the statements which have just been read to you?

Mr. HISKEY. On advice of counsel, I refuse to answer that question on the ground that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, what employee of the SAM project advised you that John Hitchcock Chapin was in Cleveland, Ohio, at the time you visited him in Cleveland during the latter part of April 1944?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend——

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Russell, I believe in order to make that question clear an explanation should be made as to what "SAM project" is.

Mr. RUSSELL. The SAM project can best be described by Mr. Hiskey. It is an abbreviation of three scientific words—"specific alloy"—do you recall what the designation was?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I never knew that there was any significance to the three letters.

Mr. RUSSELL. It was that part of the atomic project which was performed at the University of Chicago? That is true; is it not?

Mr. HISKEY. No; that is not true.

Mr. RUSSELL. Would you describe what the project was—within any regulations? If it affects security, it had better not be described. But, according to the report which the committee has previously issued, the code letters "SAM" were taken as the first letters of words "substitute alloy material." They were purposely chosen to mislead outsiders as to the true purpose of the laboratory.

Mr. Hiskey, in a report to which I have just referred, it was stated that for a period of 5 months in 1941 you were employed as an associate chemist with the Tennessee Valley Authority, Aluminum Nitrate Plant, at Sheffield, Ala.; that after this employment you went to Columbia University, where you were engaged as an instructor from September 1941 until approximately September 1942. Did you proceed directly from Sheffield, Ala., to New York City at the time you secured employment with Columbia University?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, have you ever been in the State of California other than at the time you were en route to Hawaii in connection with Army duties?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). The answer is "No."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, at one time you were employed by the University of Tennessee; were you not?

Mr. HISKEY. That's correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. What was your official capacity during your employment at the University of Tennessee?

Mr. HISKEY. I was instructor in chemistry.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, while you were employed by the University of Tennessee, did you at any time ever attend any Communist Party meetings?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever pay dues to the Communist Party of the United States?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever attend a meeting of the central control commission of the Communist Party?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever assist any member or members of the Communist Party in the attempted infiltration of the Tennessee Valley Authority?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party of the United States?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, do you know Paul Crouch, C-r-o-u-c-h?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

(The witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, will you swear Mr. Paul Crouch as a witness?

Mr. WOOD. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. CROUCH. I do.

Mr. RUSSELL. Will you stand, please (addressing Mr. Hiskey)?

(Mr. Hiskey stood at the witness table.)

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, I ask you if you have ever seen this individual?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Have you ever attended any Communist Party meetings where this individual was present?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Have you ever known him as a member of the Communit Party of the United States?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question—perhaps I will check with counsel.

(The witness, Mr. Hiskey, conferred with counsel.)

Mr. WOOD. You may be seated now, Mr. Hiskey, if you desire.

(Mr. Hiskey reseated himself at the witness table.)

Mr. RUSSELL. Are you acquainted with David Stone Martin?

Mr. HISKEY. I'm taking back my remark that I just made. I started to answer your last question, and I want to check with counsel on it.

Mr. RUSSELL. All right.

Mr. HISKEY. Would you give me the question again, please?

Mr. RUSSELL. The last one?

Mr. COLLOMS. Before the Stone Martin thing.

Mr. RUSSELL. Have you ever known him as a member of the Communist Party of the United States?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring further with counsel). I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. WALTER. Now, at this point, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question.

Mr. WOOD. Very well, Mr. Walter.

Mr. WALTER. What section of the Constitution gives anyone a right to claim immunity to answer a question on the ground it might degrade him?

Mr. COLLOMS. Are you asking that of counsel or the witness?

Mr. WALTER. I am asking the witness that question. You declined to answer on the ground it might degrade you. I would like to know what section of the Constitution you are now setting up.

Mr. HISKEY. Customary usage when invoking the fifth amendment.

Mr. WALTER. Customary where?

Mr. HISKEY. Well, I have to ask my counsel to answer that question for you, but I am told by him the customary usage in invoking the fifth amendment is to use the words "tend to degrade or incriminate me."

Mr. WALTER. I have heard that reason given for declining to answer a question on numerous occasions, but I do not know—and I have some knowledge of the Constitution—what section gives anyone the right to refuse to answer a question on the ground that it might be degrading.

Mr. HISKEY. May I ask counsel to answer?
Mr. COLLOMS. I will answer that if I may.
Mr. WALTER. No; I don't care to have you.
Mr. WOOD. There would be no objection, Mr. Attorney, to your conferring with your client if he desires to answer on your advice.
(The witness conferred with counsel.)
Mr. HISKEY. Do you object to my using the word "degrade"? Is that what you want?
Mr. WALTER. No; I do not object to your using the word "degrade," but I do not like to have read into these proceedings excuses for not answering questions that are not bona fide or reasons that the Constitution has not provided for. And nowhere in the Constitution is the expression used that you and other witnesses who have testified before this committee have given as reasons why they would not answer a question.
Mr. HISKEY. Well, you recall we had this discussion before, and I dropped the word "degrade."
Mr. WOOD. You desire to drop it now?
Mr. HISKEY. Well, I have dropped it consistently. I may have inadvertently put it in before.
Mr. VELDE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask one question at this point.
Mr. WOOD. Mr. Velde.
Mr. VELDE. How would your acquaintanceship with Mr. Crouch tend to incriminate you?
Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.
Mr. WOOD. I was preparing to ask you how would it tend to incriminate you to answer whether or not you knew Kenneth May, the question that you were asked in executive session. Your answer at that time was that an answer to that question would tend to incriminate you; was it not?
Mr. HISKEY. That is correct.
Mr. WOOD. And would that be your answer to it now?
Mr. HISKEY. Yes, sir.
Mr. WOOD. Could you explain to the committee in what manner it would tend to incriminate you and what reasons you have for so stating to say whether or not you know Kenneth May?
Mr. HISKEY. No; I refuse to answer that question, too, on the grounds it may tend to incriminate me.
Mr. WALTER. Who is Kenneth May?
Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question.
Mr. WALTER. How could your answering the question incriminate you if you do not even know who the person is that you are being asked about?
Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.
(The witness conferred with counsel.)
Mr. WOOD. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.
Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, while in Knoxville, Tenn., or its vicinity, did you ever pay Communist Party dues to an individual named David Stone Martin?
Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you still hold the Reserve commission in the United States Army?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel): I do.

Mr. RUSSELL. Have you ever been a member of the Young Communist League?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Crouch, are you acquainted with the individual Paul

Mr. WOOD. Just a moment now. Are you through interrogating this witness [indicating Mr. Hiskey]?

Mr. RUSSELL. No, sir. We have some questions which we will have to ask him in executive session which were not asked heretofore.

Mr. NIXON. To ask Mr. Crouch you mean?

Mr. RUSSELL. Both Mr. Crouch and Mr. Hiskey. We have some questions pertaining to a matter at the university where he is presently teaching which I do not think should be asked in public session.

Mr. WOOD. Very well. Lay your foundation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Crouch, I will ask you whether or not you have ever met the individual who is sitting to the right of counsel at the witness table.

Mr. CROUCH. I have.

Mr. RUSSELL. Would you tell the committee where you met him?

Mr. CROUCH. I met him in Knoxville, Tenn., during 1939 and 1940, at various Communist Party meetings, and at the homes of individual Communists.

Mr. WOOD. What name was he known by at that time?

Mr. CROUCH. I knew him as Professor Hiskey.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever know his first name?

Mr. CROUCH. I don't recall his first name.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever attend Communist Party meetings with him?

Mr. CROUCH. I have. On many occasions.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever attend meetings of the central control commission of the Communist Party with him?

Mr. CROUCH. Not of the control commission. I have attended meetings of the central committee.

Mr. RUSSELL. In what location?

Mr. CROUCH. New York City.

Mr. RUSSELL. Was Mr. Hiskey known to you as a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CROUCH. Mr. Hiskey was known to me as an active member of the Communist Party.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, you have heard the testimony of Mr. Crouch that he knew you as an active member of the Communist Party. Do you wish to confirm or deny the testimony which Mr. Crouch has given?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, that is all the questions I have of Mr. Hiskey at the present time.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Walter, any questions?

Mr. WALTER. No questions.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Moulder?

Mr. MOULDER. Where are you now employed? That was not clear to me.

Mr. HISKEY. Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.

Mr. MOULDER. What are your duties there?

Mr. HISKEY. Associate professor of analytical chemistry.

Mr. MOULDER. How long have you been so employed?

Mr. HISKEY. Three years.

Mr. WOOD. Any further questions, Mr. Moulder?

Mr. MOULDER. No further questions.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Nixon?

Mr. NIXON. I have no questions.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Velde?

Mr. VELDE. No questions.

Mr. WOOD. Do I hear a motion that the committee resolve itself into an executive session?

Mr. NIXON. May I ask the witness a question?

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Nixon.

Mr. NIXON. Mr. Hiskey, under the Constitution, as you of course have been advised by counsel, you can refuse to answer questions on the ground that they will tend to incriminate you. The reason that this hearing was moved from executive into open session was that in executive session you followed the same line.

Now, the matters in the committee report which the chief investigator has read to you involve, at least in the minds of the members of the committee, rather serious charges, and I was curious as to whether or not, when you were employed in the atomic installations during the war period, at that time you did execute or sign any kind of loyalty oath to the United States. Do you recall whether you did or not?

Mr. HISKEY. There was a general personnel form which I filled out.

Mr. NIXON. Yes.

Mr. HISKEY. Which is about all that I can recall.

Mr. NIXON. You do not recall whether that involved the usual statement of loyalty to the Government or not?

(The witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. NIXON. If you do not remember, it is all right. Say that you do not. Albert S. D. Counsel

Mr. COLLOMS. I am just going to ask him whether he remembers or not.

(The witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. HISKEY. I don't know specifically whether there was such an oath on there, but I wouldn't have any objection to taking such an oath anytime.

Mr. NIXON. That is what I meant. Well, here is your oath [looking at a document handed him by a staff member] when you became a second lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service. I guess it was in the Army.

Mr. WOOD. Present it to him, please.

(Mr. Nixon handed the document to Mr. Hiskey.)

Mr. NIXON. Do you recall having signed that when you went into the Army?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes. What's wrong with it?

Mr. WOOD. Is that your signature that is on it?

Mr. HISKEY. Oh, sure.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that that be made part of the record?

Mr. WOOD. I was just going to direct that it be made part of the record.

Mr. NIXON. This will be placed in the record, but for purposes of asking a question I would like to read from the oath:

I, Clarence Francis Hiskey, having been appointed a second lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter.[1]

Now, in the opinion of the members of the committee, having heard the charges which were involved in the committee's report of last year, the charges involved without any question reflected upon the matter of loyalty, because they reflected upon whether or not you were involved in turning over information to a foreign government in an unauthorized manner.

Now, my first question is: Do you believe that turning over atomic information to, shall we say, Arthur Adams or any other representative of the Russian Government would be a disloyal act?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I most certainly do.

Mr. NIXON. Did you turn over any such information?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I refuse to answer that question on the grounds——

Mr. NIXON. Can't you see the implication of your answer, Mr. Hiskey? You have indicated you have signed a loyalty oath to the Government of the United States. You said that you would be perfectly willing to execute one. You have said that it would be a disloyal act to turn over information. I asked you the simple question as to whether you did. A "No" answer to that question would indicate clearly you were completely loyal to the United States.

Now, I think that in the interest of the committee's investigations, you could answer "No" in the event you had not turned over information, and I would like to give you another opportunity. Did you, while you were attached to the atomic-energy installations, turn over information to any unauthorized person?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I still refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. NIXON. But you would consider it to be a disloyal act for somebody to turn over such information; would you not?

Mr. HISKEY. I most certainly would.

Mr. NIXON. Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Velde?

Mr. VELDE. Yes; I have some questions.

Mr. WOOD. Very well, Mr. Velde.

Mr. VELDE. Do you now consider yourself loyal to the United States Government?

Mr. HISKEY. I certainly do.

Mr. VELDE. You consider yourself a loyal American citizen?

Mr. HISKEY. I do.

[1] See appendix, p. 410, Hiskey exhibit 1.

Mr. VELDE. Do you bear allegiance to any other foreign country?

Mr. HISKEY. Of course not.

Mr. VELDE. Do you believe the principles of government of any other foreign country are better than our principles of government here in the United States?

Mr. HISKEY. No.

Mr. VELDE. Do you believe in the teachings of Karl Marx?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I refuse to answer any further along this line on the ground that it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. VELDE. Have you ever studied the teachings of Karl Marx?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). Naturally, as a scholar, I have read widely.

Mr. VELDE. Now, do you believe in those teachings as being better teachings than our own United States Government?

Mr. HISKEY. Well, I don't know that Karl Marx specifically criticizes the United States Government.

Mr. VELDE. Do you believe that the teachings of Karl Marx are being put in practice by the Government of Soviet Russia?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I don't know.

Mr. VELDE. How would you describe the Government of Soviet Russia today, Mr. Hiskey?

Mr. HISKEY. Communistic.

Mr. VELDE. Do you believe in all of the principles of our Federal Constitution?

Mr. HISKEY. I do.

Mr. VELDE. I know you especially believe in the fifth amendment to the Constitution.

That's all.

Mr. WOOD. It has been the previous action of the committee that photographs in the committee room in session should be prohibited. As far as the committee is concerned, the evidence of this witness is over. If there are photographers here that desire to take pictures at the moment, I will give them an opportunity to do so.

We will continue in executive session again.

(Thereupon, at 4:05 p. m., the hearing was continued in executive session.)

(The executive session was continued at 4:05 p. m., following open session.)

Mr. WOOD. Now, Mr. Counsel, is there anything else you have now?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, are you acquainted with a student named Carmen M. Held at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes; I think I know of such a student.

Mr. RUSSELL. Does Mr. Held attend any classes which you teach at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute?

Mr. HISKEY. I think he was a student of mine in analytical chemistry a number of years ago.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you know whether or not he is the holder of a fellowship granted by the Atomic Energy Commission?

Mr. HISKEY. I wouldn't know that.

Mr. RUSSELL. Has he ever conferred with you regarding the fellowship granted him by the Atomic Energy Commission?

Mr. HISKEY. You are stating now that he holds one?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. HISKEY. Well, he doesn't confer with me about any—I mean he obviously didn't confer with me about that fellowship, because I would have——

Mr. RUSSELL. Known that he had?

Mr. HISKEY. Known of it—that I must have advised him, because I am a graduate adviser on registration. I am sure that I had contact with him that way if he's a student at the Institute.

Mr. RUSSELL. Were you ever designated as a supervisor of a fellowship student?

Mr. HISKEY. Of the Atomic Energy——

Mr. RUSSELL. Commission.

Mr. HISKEY. No, sir.

Mr. RUSSELL. Are there further questions?

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Walter?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Harrison?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Moulder?

Mr. MOULDER. No, sir.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Nixon?

Mr. NIXON. You say Mr. Held was a student of yours several years ago?

Mr. HISKEY. In the classroom, of course, yes.

Mr. NIXON. How long have you been teaching at Brooklyn?

Mr. HISKEY. Since 1946.

Mr. NIXON. And he was a student of yours in 1946 or 1947?

Mr. HISKEY. Rather early after I came there; yes.

Mr. NIXON. Just the one course as far as you can recall?

Mr. HISKEY. I am quite sure that it's only one course.

Mr. NIXON. And is he a graduate student there now?

Mr. HISKEY. He would have to be.

Mr. NIXON. He would have to be under the circumstances?

(Mr. Hiskey nodded assent.)

Mr. NIXON. And you have no connection with him in his work at the present time? In other words, there are no seminars or anything in which Mr. Held participates in which you are supervisor?

Mr. HISKEY. No. You see, I practically never see him. I mean that's all quite possible.

Mr. NIXON. Certainly. I just wanted the information.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Velde?

Mr. VELDE. No questions.

Mr. WOOD. That's all.

Mr. RUSSELL. That's all.

Mr. WOOD. Very well, Mr. Hiskey. You are excused.

Mr. RUSSELL. I would continue the subpena indefinitely, subject to call.

Mr. WOOD. Subject to notification. Very well. Unless you are further notified to return on this subpena you have, you may be excused until such notification.

(Discussion off the record.)

TESTIMONY OF PAUL CROUCH

(Mr. Paul Crouch, who had been duly sworn by the chairman in public hearing immediately preceding this executive session, was recalled as a witness.)

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Crouch, a few moments ago you made an identification of Clarence Hiskey as being an individual whom you knew as a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. CROUCH. That's correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. At that time you also said that you knew him as a member of the Communist Party during the years 1939 and 1940.

Mr. CROUCH. And to sometime in 1941. I don't recall the last time in 1941 I saw him.

Mr. RUSSELL. You also testified that you attended Communist Party meetings with him.

Mr. CROUCH. Yes. Branch meetings, district-committee meetings, and about two meetings of the central committee or national party conferences similar to central-committee meetings in New York.

Mr. RUSSELL. Could you tell the committee where these meetings were held in Knoxville?

Mr. CROUCH. These meetings in Knoxville usually were held at the home of Francis Martin. One meeting at which Mr. Hiskey was present was held at the home of David Martin. I can recall that well because of the circumstances, the particular circumstances surrounding it in which about 10 former members of the party, members of the TVA branch, had been called to a meeting in an effort to get them to come back in the party. Mr. Hiskey was present and joined me in an effort to persuade them to become active in the party again, but without success.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you recall actually having witnessed Clarence Hiskey pay Communist Party dues or did he ever pay them to you?

Mr. CROUCH. I have seen Mr. Hiskey on several occasions pay his dues to Francis Martin, who was the section organizer of the Communist Party in Knoxville through 1939, 1940, and 1941. He was carried on the books as a member-at-large, not attached to a branch, as were two or three other professors at the University of Tennessee, whose names I cannot recall. He paid his dues personally to the section organizer, Francis Martin, who in turn turned them over to me, together with other section dues.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you know whether or not Hiskey had any other name while he was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CROUCH. I do not. I never heard of any.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you recall the type of matters discussed at the Communist Party meetings in the vicinity of Knoxville?

Mr. COUCH. Much of the discussion was centered around the efforts to revive the party in TVA, which received constant effort of the party. Also, the question of leaflets in connection with the international situation was discussed, and their distribution; and, in connection with Mr. Hiskey's work, the matter of party recruiting, the matter of mailing literature to professors of the university was discussed with him and other contacts in the university.

To the best of my recollection, there were two other members of the party on the campus whose names I cannot recall. He also cooperated with the work of the party at the Fisk campus in Nashville,

Tenn., and made several visits to Nashville at party conferences held there, at which about six professors at the University of Tennessee, including an Addison Cutler, one David Robeson, and some four others whose names I cannot recall were present.

Mr. WOOD. For the benefit of the record, what is Fisk University?

Mr. RUSSELL. Fisk University is the Negro educational institute in Nashville, Tenn. The president of Fisk University will undoubtedly appear before the committee in the near future in connection with the Paul Robeson matter—as a friendly witness, of course.

Mr. CROUCH. I would like to add that the two professors I mentioned there, a Professor David Robeson and Professor Addison Cutler, were both white professors.

Mr. RUSSELL. We have the name of one previous professor that you mentioned or one professor that you mentioned previously under the name "David."

Paul Mr. CROUCH. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. You did not know his last name at the time.

Mr. CROUCH. I couldn't think of his name until I went through the yearbook. As soon as I saw the name "David Robeson," I knew immediately he was the one to whom I had referred to as David.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Crouch, you testified that you attended meetings of the central commission of the Communist Party with Mr. Hiskey.

Mr. CROUCH. Committee.

Mr. RUSSELL. Would you describe the nature or purpose of those meetings?

Mr. CROUCH. These meetings were held in New York. Central-committee meetings are conferences called by the central committee on an average of about two or three times a year. They were held for the purpose of receiving general political reports from Earl Browder, who was then the secretary of the party, on the current line. And these meetings, in addition to the general political discussion and laying out tasks, were always accompanied and immediately followed by a large series of conferences on specific fields of work, such as work in the South, work among scientists, and so on. And the functionaries who were present were divided into these various committee meetings according to the fields of work in which they were engaged.

I saw very little of Mr. Hiskey there. His contacts and his work apparently had been entirely in connection with the scientific work headed by Marcel Scherer, who is the national head of Communist Party work among chemists, scientists, and so on, for more than 10 years. For perhaps, I would say, more than 12 years, to my knowledge.

Mr. MOULDER. How do you spell that name?

Mr. CROUCH. S-c-h-e-r-e-r.

Mr. RUSSELL. You have previously testified concerning Marcel Scherer's connection with the scientific unit of the Communist Party?

Mr. CROUCH. I have.

Mr. RUSSELL. We have considerable information on that in his previous testimony, and unless you want to go into it further we will drop it for the time being.

Mr. Crouch, when you were in Knoxville, Tenn., did you ever have a post-office box?

Mr. CROUCH. I did.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you recall whether or not you had a coholder of the post-office address at that time?

Mr. CROUCH. I did not have a coholder, except that Francis Martin also used it, but the box was in the name of one Mr. Todd, who had previously been the section organizer of Knoxville before district headquarters were established there.

This box had been the section box when the district was elsewhere, at Chattanooga. So, when I moved to Knoxville and they moved the district there, I took over the box which had been obtained and was still in the name of Mr. Todd.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you recall his first name?

Mr. CROUCH. No; I do not.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you know the present location of Mr. Todd?

Mr. CROUCH. I do not.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you recall where Mr. Todd lived?

Mr. CROUCH. No. He had moved from Knoxville before I arrived.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you recall whether or not he lived on Broadway in an apartment?

Mr. CROUCH. Not of my personal knowledge.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Crouch, you produced yesterday a large number of documents which in part verify your connection with the Communist Party of the United States; did you not?

Mr. CROUCH. I did.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask permission that those documents be inserted into the record of this hearing.

Mr. WOOD. Without objection.[3]

Mr. RUSSELL. Would you furnish the committee with any further information regarding your association with Clarence Hiskey?

Mr. CROUCH. Other than the fact that we had general discussions on efforts among the professors and so on, I went into his own field of work very little, since he was working independently, since this scientific work is independent of the ordinary jurisdiction of party organizers. The only think which I discussed with him in his work was the possibility of new recruits. He furnished names from time to time, as did other contacts. We had party literature mailed to them, and so on.

I didn't go into any extended discussion of his own field, figuring or knowing that was outside of my jurisdiction. This was a matter handled only by Marcel Scherer and by the apparatus for work among the scientists and chemists generally.

Mr. RUSSELL. Would you tell the committee who Kenneth May is?

Mr. CROUCH. Kenneth May, during the time I was in California, was the son of the dean of the university there, of one Dr. Samuel May. Kenneth May had joined the Communist Party, and at the time I was in California he was county educational director. He also held certain other assignments. Particularly, he was assigned to work with a special section existing on the campus of the University of California, directing this work under the personal direction of one Rudy Lambert, of the district bureau, who was in charge of all underground and illegal activities of the party in the State of California.

Kenneth May also and Lambert were assisted during 1941 in their work over an extended period by Marcel Scherer, who worked together with his wife, Lena Davis, who spent considerable time in California during that year.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you recall the last time you saw Clarence Hiskey?

[3] See appendix, pp. 411-424, Paul Crouch exhibits.

Mr. CROUCH. The last time I recall seeing Clarence Hiskey was at the home of Kenneth May at a housewarming party near the north side of Berkeley. Mr. May's wife's father had just presented them with a new home. There was a housewarming party there, at which my wife and I were present, at which Steve Nelson was present, and where Professor Hiskey was present. And, during the course of the evening, we sat down near the fireplace and had a discussion in connection with a successful party organization at the Shell Oil Development Co., where some kind of scientific research was going on and where the party had just organized a branch of about eight members, as I recall, and around that had organized a kind of what they call a mass organization, a CIO union; I believe the initials are F-A-E-C-T.

Marcel Scherer was there, was in California in connection with both the party's activities among scientists and he held some official position with the FAECT also. Marcel Scherer, however, was not, to the best of my recollection, present at this particular housewarming party.

This was in July, to the best of my recollection. The exact date could be established by checking the record of the transfer of title to Kenneth May's wife. But, to the best of my recollection, it was in July or August of 1941.

Mr. RUSSELL. You are certain that Clarence Hiskey attended that gathering?

Mr. CROUCH. I am, sir.

Mr. RUSSELL. Are there further questions?

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Walter?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Crouch, you say that you had frequent contacts with Professor Hiskey at the home of one Francis Martin?

Mr. CROUCH. That's correct.

Mr. WALTER. And the purposes of those conferences were to endeavor to prevail on certain of the TVA employees to rejoin the Communist Party?

Mr. CROUCH. That's correct.

Mr. WALTER. Do you know whether or not a list of those former members who dropped out is available anywhere?

Mr. CROUCH. I do not know whether a list is available of those who dropped out. The only names I can personally recall were those of David Martin and two other members whose names I have given the investigator for this committee and also the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of interviewing them personally.

Mr. WALTER. Thank you.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Harrison?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Moulder?

Mr. MOULDER. Two questions. At the meetings that you have referred to in which you participated and where Mr. Hiskey was present, did any officer or any member present at those meetings have any connection or represent the international organization of the Communist Party, or were there any foreign connections?

Mr. CROUCH. Only at the meetings in New York were there members of the highest officials, such as Foster and Browder, present. At the meetings in Tennessee, I was, as district organizer of the party, the highest-ranking party functionary present at district

meetings, both district meetings and branch meetings. There weren't any foreign representatives present in Tennessee.

Mr. MOULDER. Was there any correspondence or any connection whatsoever conducted with foreign representatives of any character?

Mr. CROUCH. Not in the district. At the central-committee meetings we had reports from the leading party officials, Browder and others, of what the viewpoint of the Communist International was. And we understood that those instructions were given to him by the representative of the Communist International in this country, who was referred to by Browder and others as Edwards. I never met this Edwards, this Communist International representative. He never addressed the convention. Only meetings with Browder and other officials outside. And I have no personal knowledge of the actual identity of this Edwards.

Mr. MOULDER. One more question. Was it the policy of the organization meetings to concentrate in solicitation of new recruits at points where there were Government projects or upon Government employees?

Mr. CROUCH. Yes. TVA, for example, was a concentration point for many years in the South. For example, it was in September 1939 when I first went to Knoxville as district organizer. However, I was present at many conferences in New York, central-committee meetings, with Ted Wellman, the previous organizer, and where Earl Browder personally attended and emphasized that the party should show off its full resources to concentrate in building the branch, the organization at TVA. And they expressed considerable pleasure; they felt they had made satisfactory progress—membership reaching a maximum, as near as I can recall, of about 20 to 25 members at Knoxville, Tenn., among TVA employees.

Mr. MOULDER. Were there any other points mentioned as to where they should concentrate their efforts to solicit recruits?

Mr. CROUCH. TVA was about the only major Government place that I can recall in the South. There were other concentration points. There was the concentration, for example, on the Black Belt among Negroes in Alabama. There was the concentration on certain key textile mills in North Carolina that were selected as concentration points.

Mr. MOULDER. That's all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WOOD. In the North Carolina situation that you refer to, to what extent did the infiltration of the Communist Party control the textile strikes in North Carolina that resulted in considerable violence and bloodshed?

Mr. CROUCH. To quite a marked degree. See, I came to North Carolina as district organizer in June 1934, just about 2 months approximately before that general strike, in around August or September. I can't recall the exact dates now. The Communist Party spent the months prior to the strike—knowing that it was coming—in getting their forces ready. The party members were particularly active in what was known as "flying squadrons," which moved from mill to mill, closing each mill in its path.

The greatest concentration of the Communist Party during the 1934 strike was at Concord, N. C., at Gastonia—well, not so much in Gastonia as around Charlotte, in Burlington and in Danville.

Mr. WOOD. Did the Communist movement into that area precipitate these strikes, or were they already set up before the Communist movement got into them?

Mr. CROUCH. The strikes were called by the international officers, Francis J. Gorman primarily, without consultation at that time with the Communist Party. Later Francis J. Gorman was very close to the Communist Party. I visited him at his hotel room in Washington on many occasions, worked closely with him. But at the time he called the strike in 1934 he had no contacts with the party and was antiparty in his position. However, the Communists quickly assumed local leadership in such places as Concord and Burlington, N. C.

Mr. WOOD. What I am trying to arrive at is this: There were acts of violence. I believe there was a police officer killed down there in one of those strikes. Is that true?

Mr. CROUCH. The police?

Mr. WOOD. At Gastonia.

Mr. CROUCH. This was on a previous time. This was in 1929, and this was organized by the Communist Party. That's correct. The Gastonia 1929 strike was the initiative, execution, and everything done entirely by the Communist Party.

Mr. RUSSELL. That was the strike that Fred Beall participated in?

Mr. CROUCH. That was the strike in which I was also one of the organizers.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, are you interested in further information on it? It is covered pretty well in the testimony of Fred Beall.

Mr. WOOD. All right.

Mr. Velde?

Mr. VELDE. I am interested in your connections in San Francisco in that area. When were you out there, Mr. Crouch?

Mr. CROUCH. I was county organizer of Alameda County from April 1941 until January 7, 1942, if I remember the exact date. Near the end of December of 1941 the decision was made to remove me as county organizer and to bar me from all positions in the Communist Party, but this formally took effect on or about the 7th of January. I remained a short time, some months. I don't recall the exact number of months. I had paid dues occasionally, attended a few meetings, before I dropped out and left the party completely. I continued to live in Alameda County as a worker in defense industry, an employee of the United States Steel Products Co., until December 1944 or January 1945.

Mr. VELDE. You had left the party at that time?

Mr. CROUCH. Yes.

Mr. VELDE. When was it you quit the party?

Mr. CROUCH. I quit the party in 1942.

Mr. VELDE. You were succeeded by Steve Nelson as organizer for Alameda County?

Mr. CROUCH. That's correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. He has a 1943 membership card which they more or less forced on him.

Mr. CROUCH. The Communist Party sent a 1943 membership book to my home. Steve Nelson personally visited my home on many occasions trying to get me to return as a rank-and-file member, trying

to get me and my wife to return, but we refused. He sent a 1943 book which I kept, and I have turned this book over to the committee, which was minus any dues stamps.[3]

Again in 1946 and 1947, when I was engaged in doing union work in Texas and Florida, I was subjected to every conceivable pressure from the party to try to force me back into the party—unsuccessfully. The last effort was about November of 1947, when I received a note from one signed "Irving," from one I knew to be Irving Gold, a branch organizer there who had been assigned by the party to try to pressure me back in every conceivable way.

And in this note he said to attend a certain meeting at a certain place and date. He said, "This is your very last chance." Since that time, I haven't been annoyed by any further pressure efforts.

Mr. VELDE. You have probably been in Communist headquarters in Oakland many times; haven't you?

Mr. CROUCH. I don't recall being in Communist Party headquarters in Oakland since the first months of 1942. Of course, I worked in Communist Party there, had my offices in the headquarters in Oakland through 1941.

Mr. VELDE. Do you recall the names of the office force while you were organizer for Alameda County?

Mr. CROUCH. A George Seal was the administrative man who attended to sending out packages and mail and routine office work. The other staff there consisted of Charles Draslin, the county organizational secretary, and Kenneth May, educational director. Draslin, May, Seal, and I were the people on the party pay roll in Alameda County.

Mr. VELDE. Was Bernadette Doyle hired at the time?

Mr. CROUCH. Bernadette Doyle was very active in the Communist Party in the county. She was also head of some kind of front organization in the latter part of 1941.

Mr. VELDE. That was the Young Communist League?

Mr. CROUCH. No, no. It was some kind of mass organization; not a youth organization. On a State-wide scale. I do not recall the name of the organization. It was a party front, not like YCL. Then, as soon as I was replaced by Steve Nelson, Bernadette Doyle became county organizational secretary, working in the county office at Oakland about January of 1942.

Mr. VELDE. Are you acquainted with Karl Kahn?

Mr. CROUCH. No; I don't recall the name.

Mr. VELDE. You mentioned Lambert a while ago. Was that Louise Lambert?

Mr. CROUCH. Pardon me?

Mr. VELDE. Was that Louise?

Mr. CROUCH. No; Rudy. There were two of them. Walter Lambert, who was go-between for the party district bureau and the North American strike, and so on, and his brother Rudy Lambert, who headed the illegal and underground apparatus in the State.

Mr. VELDE. Were you acquainted with the staff in San Francisco in their headquarters there? That was on Haight Street, I think.

Mr. CROUCH. Yes. The county headquarters were in the same building as the district headquarters in San Francisco. The San Francisco County organizer during 1941 while I was in Alameda was

[3] See Exhibit No. 2, testimony of Paul Crouch, May 6, 1949.

Steve Nelson, and when Steve Nelson was transferred he was succeeded there by Oleta O'Connor Yates.

Mr. VELDE. Do you remember any of the other Communists in the office at the headquarters in San Francisco on Haight Street?

Mr. CROUCH. Only William Schneiderman, district organizer; Louise Todd, the State organizational secretary. The office girls, I don't recall their names. Schneiderman's wife, Rose Schneiderman, sometimes worked in the State office, but usually she worked in another office, a kind of front organization. I don't recall the name of it. It was elsewhere in the city.

Mr. VELDE. I do not know whether any of this information has been brought out.

Mr. RUSSELL. We went into that pretty thoroughly.

Mr. VELDE. I just wonder if you know of any leading Communists in that area or any other area who have since quit the party and are now loyal Americans again.

Mr. CROUCH. No. I think that a predecessor of mine who had been expelled just before I arrived in Alameda County, who quit the party—I can't recall his name at the moment——

Mr. TAVENNER. You have given us the name.

Mr. VELDE. Well, that is all then. I have nothing further.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. At the time you quit the party in 1942, to what extent were the activities of the Communist Party so-called underground work?

Mr. CROUCH. During 1941, until the time of the invasion of the Soviet Union, all the entire party apparatus was maintained on what was virtually readiness to go underground at any moment. The party had discontinued issuing membership books and dues stamps, each of the branches merely keeping its own records. The county offices not keeping membership lists, and so on. Schools were being held. For example, from the first week of June we were holding a county school just across the line in Contra Costa County, where selected party leaders from all the sections were given instruction on how to store underground apparatus—that is, mimeographs—how to make duplicating devices—hectographs—in case even the mimeographs were not available. The party was divided into groups of five members, each with a captain, each of these groups to become a branch in case it went underground, and so on. Immediately after the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941, the party discontinued these precautions as far as the general activities were concerned, but it maintained this apparatus, if it were possible, in even stricter form as far as the scientific field was concerned.

For example, we had a special section in Berkeley of which, as far as I can recall, there were about 40 members. Now, this was guarded so closely that even through the fall, when the party was favoring aid to Great Britain and so on, I as county organizer was not permitted to know the names of the members of the branches. I was taken when I went to these branches. I was driven in a car. I don't know whose home I went to. Kenneth May, who was in charge of this work, usually drove me to the meetings. I spoke, made political reports, answered questions, listened to discussions, and left not knowing whose home I was in, not knowing the names of the people who

were present. And this section of about 40 members, as I can recall, was divided into a number of smaller branches. For example, there was the branch at the Shell Oil Development Co. of eight members. I don't know the names of any of the members of that branch. There was one branch that was composed entirely of Government employees in this section.

There were one or two branches composed exclusively of university professors and scientists and research workers. This work was all guarded with the greatest precautions at all times.

Mr. VELDE. Did you know George Eltenton? He was with the Shell Development Co.

Mr. CROUCH. I don't recall the name. I met the members of the party of Shell Oil, but I didn't know their names.

Mr. WOOD. The committee is adjourned until 10:30 a. m. tomorrow.

(Whereupon, at 4:45 p. m., the committee adjourned, to reconvene at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday, May 25, 1949.)

APPENDIX

Hiskey exhibit 1.—Oath of Office, Clarence Francis Hiskey upon his appointment to the Officers' Reserve Corps, June 29, 1938.*

Paul Crouch exhibit 1.—Ticket of admission to the Ninth National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America, at Madison Square Garden, Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, Sunday, June 28, 1936.*

Paul Crouch, exhibit 2.—Membership card, All-America Anti-Imperialist League (United States section), New York branch, 1929, for Paul Crouch, rural delivery 1, Hays, N. C.*

Paul Crouch exhibit 3.—Card imprinted "Delegate to the National Nominating Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America, May 30 to June 2, 1940, at the Royal Windsor, 69 West Sixty-sixth Street, New York City; No. 1; State, Tennessee."*

Paul Crouch exhibit 4.—Mimeographed letter from People's World Forum, 1125 West Street, Oakland, August 29, 1941, signed by Mrs. Wilhemine Loughrey, chairman of the forum.*

Paul Crouch exhibit 5.—Letter, on letterhead of the Communist Party, United States of America, national office, 35 East Twelfth Street, with post-office box 87, station D, New York City, dated April 10, 1941, "To Whom It May Concern," and signed "A. Benson, Assistant."*

Paul Crouch exhibit 6.—Handbill, anti-Hitler rally, Friday, November 7, 1941, 8 p. m., auspices East Bay Forum.*

Paul Crouch exhibit 7.—Minutes of the NEC Buro, November 28, confidential.*

Paul Crouch exhibit 8.—Leaflet announcing Workers School, 1723 Webster Street, Oakland, opening October 27.*

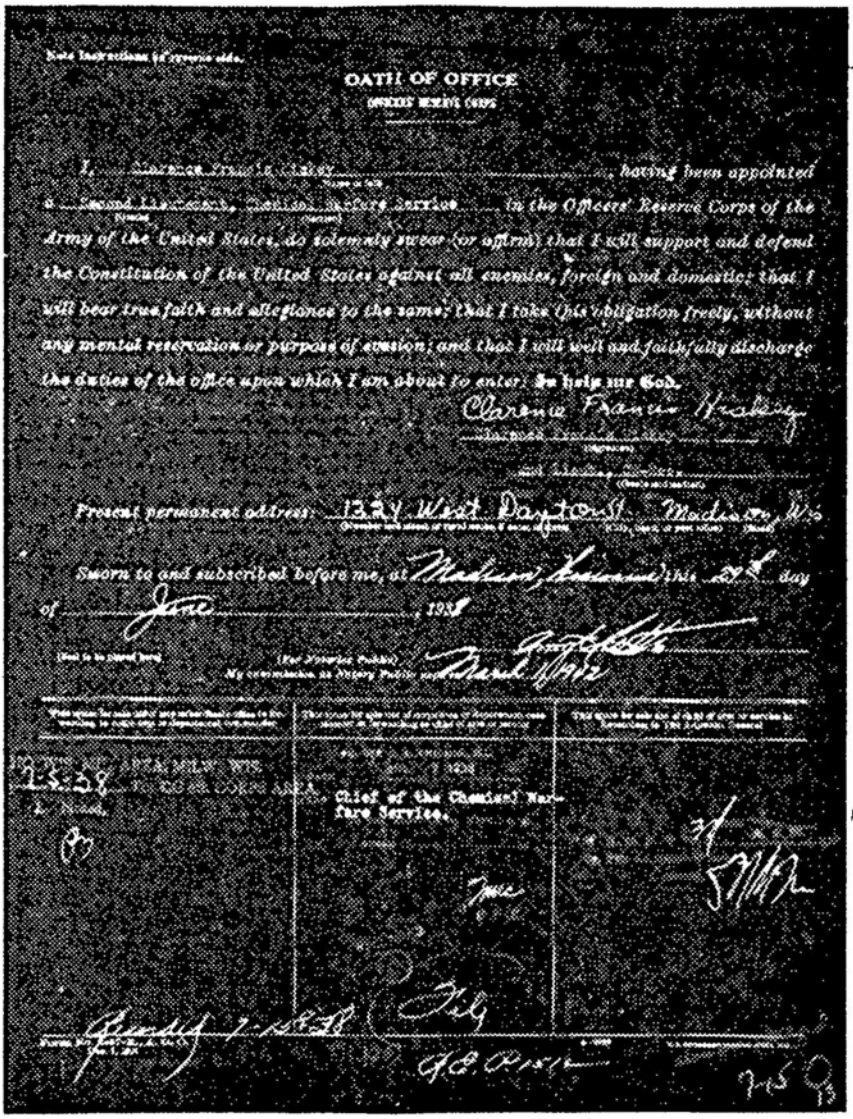
Paul Crouch exhibit 9.—Letterhead, Air Transport Local 503, Transport Workers Union of America, CIO, undated.*

Paul Crouch exhibit 10.—Daily Worker, Thursday, September 13, 1934, page 6.*

Paul Crouch exhibit 11.—Unidentified newspaper clipping.*

*Reproduced for the record.

HISKEY EXHIBIT 1



Note: Instructions on reverse side.

OATH OF OFFICE

(UNITED STATES CODE)

I, Clarence Francis Hiskey, having been appointed a Second Lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service, in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter: So help me God.

Clarence Francis Hiskey

(Signature)

(Grade and branch)

Present permanent address: 1324 West Dayton St. Madison, Wis.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Madison, Wisconsin, this 28th day of June, 1938

(Seal is to be placed here) (For Notarial Duties) My commission as Notary Public expires March 15, 1942

Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service.

June

July

Received 7-15-38

G.C. Rose

765

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 1

ADMIT ONE

to the

NINTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

of the

COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

49th Street and 8th Avenue

SUNDAY, JUNE 28th, 1936

209

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 2, FRONT

MEMBERSHIP CARD

All-America Anti-Imperialist League

(UNITED STATES SECTION)

New York Branch, 1929

Name Paul Crouch

Address RFD 1, Nags Head, N. C.

21

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 2, BACK

All-America Anti-Imperialist League

UNITED STATES SECTION

U.S.A.

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 3, FRONT

DELEGATE

TO THE NATIONAL

Nominating Convention

OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.

MAY 30th to JUNE 2nd, 1940

at the ROYAL WINDSOR

59 West 58th Street, New York City

No. 1 State Tennessee

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 3, BACK

326

COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U.S.A.

Affiliated to the Communist International

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 4

PEOPLE'S WORLD FORUM
1125 West Street, Oakland

August 29, 1941

Dear Friends:

A discussion of "Japan and the International Situation" will be held at the People's World Forum, Hermanson's Hall, 1125 West Street (corner of West and Twelfth Streets), in Oakland at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, September 7th.

The speaker will be Paul Crouch, formerly editor of the magazine "New South." Following Mr. Crouch's address there will be a period for questions and discussion.

We extend to the members of your organization a cordial invitation to attend the meeting of the Forum, hear the address, and participate in the discussion which will follow it.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Wilhelmine Loughrey

Mrs. Wilhelmine Loughrey,
Chairman of the Forum

uopwa 34

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 5

COMMUNIST PARTY OF U.S.A.

NATIONAL OFFICE

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER,
Chairman

EARL BROWDER
General Secretary

35 EAST 12th ST.—AL 4-2215,
P. O. Box 87 STA. D. New York City

April 10, 1941

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to confirm the fact that Paul Crouch has been employed by the Communist Party for several years.

Very truly yours,

Assistant

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 6

ANTI-HITLER RALLY

Friday, November 7, 8 p.m.

MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM BALLROOM

Oakland—12th and Fallon Streets

How America Can Defeat the Hitler Menace

WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN
State Secretary, Communist Party

CHAIRMAN: PAUL CROUCH

Stirring Films of the Red Army in Action

Our country—the entire world—is in danger!

Our tasks: Mobilize the full power of our country in support of the Soviet-British military alliance. Establish real national unity in defense of the United States. Establish unity of American labor in the united national effort against Hitler. Mobilize the entire national economy for maximum production to crush Hitler and Hitlerism. Develop Labor's organized strength, initiative and activities for maximum production for National Defense. Abolish all race and national discrimination in employment in defense production. Expose and combat the pro-Hitler appeasement forces that are sabotaging production and national defense.

Hitler threatens all civilization! Time is precious! We must act before it is too late! Failure to give full and immediate support to the Soviet Union and Great Britain would endanger the independence and national existence of our country! Hitler's aim is to conquer and enslave the entire world! He is already sinking our ships without warning. His agents in this country, the "America First," the Lindberghs, Hoovers, Hearsts, Norman Thomases and other fifth column Quislings, are trying to keep us blind to the danger until too late.

The 24th anniversary of the Soviet Union is of greater significance to the American people today than ever before. At this moment the heroic struggle of the Red Army is not only a fight for the defense of the Soviet Union but also of all democratic institutions throughout the world and the national independence of all countries, including the United States.

On its 24th anniversary the Soviet Union faces the powerful armies of Hitler, who has at his disposal all the economic and military resources of the European continent. The Red Army can defeat Hitler and remove the Fascist menace from the earth only if our country speeds up production and delivery of planes, tanks, guns, etc.; only if the United States aids Great Britain in opening a Western Front; only if all our economic and military resources are used at once in the cause of humanity and civilization against Hitler and Fascism.

July 4th, the anniversary of the first modern democracy, is observed officially by the Soviet Union. Let us here observe the anniversary of the Soviet Union by taking the practical steps necessary for the defeat of Hitler—speeding production of armaments and rushing their delivery to the armies fighting Fascism IMMEDIATELY.

AUSPICES: EAST BAY FORUM

ADMISSION 20 CENTS PLUS TAX

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 7, PAGE 1

MINUTES OF THE NEC POLBURO, NOVEMBER 28. CONFIDENTIAL

PRESENT: Gannett, Shiffman, Shandler, Green, Woodard, Mates, Crouch, Pershing, Minor, Steuben.
Observers: Albertson, Daniels, Totherow, Pizer, Saunders.

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 7 May 24, 1949 (page 1)

AGENDA:
1. Polburo Report -- Steuben
2. Draft Thesis and Discussion on the YCL -- Steuben
3. Industrial Report -- Mates
4. New York Situation -- Green
5. Org. Matters.

1. POLBURO REPORT.

MOTIONS: 1. The NEC shall send out a political letter on the meaning of Bucharin's surrender.

2. That we have an immediate discussion on Negro work and the building of the Negro Workers League at the Next Buro meeting and that we request Comrade Ruiswood to be present them.

2. RESOLUTION AND DISCUSSION.

MOTIONS: 1. Immediately after the publication of the draft thesis we open a discussion thruout the League on the tasks of our League in line with the present situation in the country. The discussion shall take the following forms a) Press -- with a page of the Young Worker to be devoted to the discussion from now until the Plenum. b) That we ask the Daily Worker to give us two columns twice a week for discussion articles. c) That a special weekly national bulletin be issued, to contain discussion articles. d) Each unit should set aside a special evening for discussion in the unit. e) That we organize district conferences thruout the League before the NEC Plenum. The agenda of the District conferences to be as follows: 1) Report of NEC Rep. 2) Report of DO. 3) Discussion and election of a DEC. The conference shall be organized as follows: a) All DEC members and unit organizer shall attend the conference with a voice only. b) Two delegates to be elected from each unit. Modification as to the agenda can be taken up by the individual districts with the NEC. The District Conference shall take place on the following dated:

Boston	December	29
New York	"	29
Philadelphia	"	29
Buffalo	"	29
Pittsburgh	"	29
Cleveland	"	21
Detroit	"	20
Chicago	"	29
Superior	"	28
Minneapolis	"	21
Kansas	"	29
Seattle	"	29
California	"	21
Anthracite	"	28
New Haven	"	29

All these dates are tentative and can be changed in consultation with the NEC. The New York, Chicago, and those district that have had conferences after the district conventions should not elect new DEC, but make additions if necessary.

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 7, PAGE 2

Buro Minutes, Nov. 28. Page 2.

2. That the Agitprop Department gets out an outline on the thesis for simplification for the membership.

3. That the YCI letter addressed to the CEC's of the League, together with the thesis be sent out and to be one of the basis for discussion.

4. That the entire discussion be directed by the Buro thru its secretariat.

All motions carried unanimously.

All other points referred to the next Buro meeting.

Fraternally submitted.

John Steuben.

Acting Executive Secretary.

JS:L

announcing

WORKERS SCHOOL

1723 Webster st. Oakland

Opening October 27th.

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 8, PAGE 2

COURSES

First Semester, Oct. 27 to Dec. 19

THE WORLD TODAY - An introductory course covering major problems--democracy and dictatorship, crises, war, socialism, trade unions and political parties.

Tuesday, 8:00 - 9:30 p.m. - Thomas R. Farrell
Friday, 8:00 - 9:30 p.m. - Pat Miller

FUNDAMENTALS OF MARXISM - A basic course dealing with economic principles, imperialism, the state, Soviet Union, role of working class in anti-Hitler front. (Prerequisite: World Today or equivalent)

Wednesday, 8:00 - 9:30 p.m. - Paul Crouch

POLITICAL ECONOMY I - An introduction to Marxist economics: capitalist production, value, profits and the struggle for better conditions. (Prerequisite: Fundamentals of Marxism or equivalent)

Friday - 8:00 -9:30 p.m. - Kenneth May

TRADE UNIONISM - History, role and current problems of the trade unions, including such topics as strike strategy, labor unity, and political action.

Time to be arranged (Indicate preferences on blank)

THE NEGRO PEOPLE - History of the Negro people, their essential role in the struggles of the American people, national liberation, the fight for jobs, etc.

Time to be arranged (Indicate preferences on blank)

ADDITIONAL COURSES (either at the school or extension) will be arranged where a sufficient number request. (See registration blank)

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 8, PAGE 3

THE WORKERS SCHOOL

The East Bay, with its growing labor movement, has need for an institution offering education designed to fit the needs of progressive workers and other who wish to participate more effectively in the struggle for a better world.

The Workers School offers systematic training in the theory, principles and program of the working class movement. The work of the school is based on the principles of scientific socialism.

Classes are open to everyone interested in the study of social sciences and current problems. They are led by teachers whose qualifications include not only sound theoretical training, but also practical experience in the labor movement.

Discussion, based on lectures and reading, forms the basis of the teaching method. Students will be given the maximum of individual attention.

A reading room and lending library will be available to students. Non-students may use these facilities for a fee of 50¢ a semester.

Tuition fee for each course (eight weekly meetings) is $2, which must be paid at the time of registration.

The Workers School is beginning modestly. Its growth will depend on the interest and help of progressives in the East Bay. Gifts of equipment, books, and money are needed. Loans (repayable in tuitions) are solicited. Most important, the Workers School invites you and your friends to attend its classes—and to register immediately. (See over)

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 8, PAGE 4

REGISTRATION BLANK

Last Name_____ First Name_____

Address_____

Age____ Sex____ Organization_____

Course	Day	Fee paid

I am not taking any courses, but wish to register for the use of the reading room and library___(50¢ pd____)

I wish to give_____ to help the school.

If additional courses were organized on the subjects and at the times indicated, I would enroll:

World Today_____ Fundamentals_____
Current Events_____ Political Economy_____
Public Speaking and Parliamentary Law_____
American History_____ Labor History_____
Labor publicity and Journalism_____
Leaflet writing and production_____
History of the C.P.S.U._____
The Soviet Union_____ Soviet Planning_____
Spanish_____ English_____
Dialectical and Historical Materialism_____

Return this blank with fees immediately to The Twentieth Century Book Shop, 2475 Bancroft Way, Berkeley or 936 Broadway, Rm. 215, Oakland. (School premises open Oct.27)

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 9

Air Transport Local 503

Transport Workers Union of America, CIO

Room 1, Anthony Bldg.
Brownsville, Texas

International Headquarters: 153 WEST 64th STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

426

A. C. TREMAIN, *President*
R. E. BAKER, *Vice-President*
PAUL CROUCH, *Secretary*
LINO RAMIREZ, *Treasurer*

Executive Board Members
F. L. BAKER
JAMES L. LONG
M. M. TORRES

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 10

Page Six

Daily Worker

"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"
FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE COMMUNIST PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 E. 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7956.

Cable Address "Daiwork" New York N. Y.
Washington Bureau: Room 954, National Press Building, 14th and F St., Washington, D. C. Telephone National 7910
Midwest Bureau: 101 South Wells St., Room 705, Chicago, Ill. Telephone, Dearborn 3961.

Subscription Rates:

By mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, $6.00, 6 months, $3.50, 3 months, $2.00, 1 month, 75 cents
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada, 1 year, $8.00; 6 months, $4.00, 3 months, $2.00.
By Carrier, Weekly, 15 cents, monthly, 75 cents.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1934

An Appeal to Troops

THE COMMUNIST PARTY and Young Communist League of District 16 have issued a joint appeal at Charlotte, S. C., to members of the National Guard stationed in the southern strike area to refuse to act as strikebreakers and to shoot down workers now on the picket line in the textile struggle. The appeal was made to the National Guardsmen as workers and farmers whose interests are the same as those of the underpaid and overworked textile strikers.

The appeal follows:

"NATIONAL GUARDSMEN REFUSE TO BE STRIKEBREAKERS!
"DON'T SHOOT DOWN YOUR "FELLOW WORKERS!

"Fellow Workers in Uniform:

"When you joined the National Guard you had no thought of becoming strikebreakers. You did not join to protect scabs, to shoot down striking working men and women. But that is what the officers of the National Guard want you to do.

"All of you are workers and farmers, many of whom have been called off the picket line in one city and sent to another in the uniform of a soldier to fight against your fellow workers.

"True, you may not be called upon to shoot down your own father, or your brother, but you may be ordered to fire on textile workers whose sons in the National Guard are in your home town under orders to fire on your own father, brother, sister or friend.

"This is no exaggeration. The danger is a real one. Many strikers have already been murdered in South Carolina and Georgia.

"Some of you are not textile workers. You may be furniture or tobacco workers. You may be farmers. But if you should help crush this strike, which is a fight for the very right to live, you will be helping to drive the entire working class to a lower living standard.

"You may not intend to actually shoot workers. But the strikers cannot read your minds. Your very presence with rifles, bayonets and machine guns is intended to frighten and intimidate the strikers, to prevent mass picketing and drive the workers back into the mills under unbearable conditions and starvation wages.

"You should immediately refuse to act as a strikebreaker! Tell your officers you will not shoot down striking workers!

"Quit being used against the strikers! Join with the strikers on the picket lines and help prevent scabs from entering the mills!"

Communist Party of U. S. A.,
Young Communist League,
District 16, Charlotte, N. C.

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 11

Fear to Jail NMU Utah Head at Meeting of 1,500

Coal Output Zero; Scabs Armed With Rifles; Picket Lines Re-established As Miners Face Terror With Determination to Win

HELPER, Utah, Sept. 4.—Armed deputies here yesterday were prevented from arresting Charles Guynn when he spoke at a mass meeting of 1,500 workers in Helper Public Park on the strike led by the National Miners Union. The deputies did not dare to make an arrest, though warrants are out for Guynn, Charles Whetherbee and Paul Crouch on the charge of criminal syndicalism.

Coal production here is practically zero despite the fact that scabs are imported and go to work armed with rifles and wearing deputy sheriff's badges.

Picket lines were established Monday morning, and the miners are preparing for a determined and militant resistance to the attacks of the armed guards.

Several members of the U.M.W.A. were fired for refusal to become armed mine guards.

The general strike call and leaflets and the "Carbon County Miner," official organ of the N.M.U. here, were printed and effectively distributed in every mining camp despite the efforts of armed deputies to stop their circulation.

The strikers' ranks are unbroken. Wholesale evictions of miners is going on without even the usual legal formalities.

There is an urgent need of tents and funds for food and defense.

The National Guard is now camped within five miles of Carbon County, the storm center of the strike.

There is a countywide school strike against the use of teachers as armed thugs, also demanding free tuition and books.

Around 10,000 miners are striking in Utah and New Mexico. Martial law has been declared in the New Mexico coal fields. The strike began here when the operators broke the agreement they had originally signed with the N.M.U.

Protests Pour In on Utah Officials from Penna. Miners

Call United Front Meet Today in N. Y. for Workers' Rights

NEW YORK.—Protests from the Pennsylvania coal fields are pouring in on Sheriff Bliss of Helper, Utah, and on Governor Seligman of New Mexico, and Governor Blood of Utah against the armed attacks on striking miners, led by the N.M.U.

Matthio Soldo, secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of the N.M.U. in Cokedale, Pa., sent a message of protest. Local 126 of the N.M.U., through its secretary, John Martus, also sent a protest.

On Wednesday, at 2 P.M., there will be a united front conference at 4 West 12th St., to plan a nation-wide protest against the terror in the Utah and New Mexico mine strike as well as to organize united front action of all workers to preserve the workers' rights against the offensive of the bosses under the NRA.

×

Vote to Continue Strike

GALLUP, New Mexico, Sept. 4.—One thousand miners voted to continue their strike despite martial law which has been declared in Gallup.

General Wood, National Guard head, told the miners at a meeting with a committee of the strikers that they would be permitted to picket. All meetings, however, are prohibited, as the decree says not more than three people can congregate at a time.

In groups of three, six hundred pickets marched past the Gamerco Mine, the largest in New Mexico.

Early Thursday morning they were driven away at the point of bayonets on the order of General Wood. When the miners demanded to see him they were told "he is not at home."

A mass meeting of miners was held across the state line from Gallup, 21 miles away.

Relief committees are being smashed by the National Guard in an effort to drive the men back into the mines.

Local NRA officials have canvassed the town and told business men not to donate food or supplies to the strikers because they are striking "against the spirit of the NRA."

Anna Starkovsk, chairman of the relief committee, reports strikers' families totally without food. Unless relief is rushed immediately some of the miners face starvation. Funds should be sent for relief immediately to Box 218, Gallup, New Mexico. Food should be sent directly to Relief Headquarters, 523 Princeton, Gallup, New Mexico.

HEARINGS REGARDING CLARENCE HISKEY INCLUDING TESTIMONY OF PAUL CROUCH

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

MAY 24, 1949

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Copy A

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
94174 WASHINGTON : 1949

101-2118-75
additional copy 10/11/55 aab

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

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Testimony (in executive hearing) of—	
Clarence Hiskey with Paul Crouch	397
Paul Crouch	399
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 26, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: Dr. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 101-2118)

Logical investigation completed. Closed.

JJW:TMG
100-14092

being requested by letter 11-25-49 to prepare summary report of Bureau's file in captioned case for presentation to Bureau upon receipt of same.

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101-2118-76

RECORDED - 99
EX-3

OCT 27 1949

57 NOV 23 1949

SAC, New York

November 18, 1949

Director, FBI

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 101-2118

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/5/01 BY 39013 ELW/ecp

There are being forwarded for your information photostatic copies of the testimony of Edward Tiers Manning before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 81st Congress, in Executive Session September 28, 1949 and in Public Session October 5, 1949. The major portion of this testimony concerns captioned subject. Copies have been forwarded the Knoxville Office in connection with the investigation of Manning.

Photostatic copies of the Executive Session were obtained confidentially and the information contained therein not included in the Public Session should not be set forth in an investigative report or disseminated outside the Bureau.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECORDED - 12

101-2118-77

F B I

64 NOV 21 1949

Enclosures

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
NOV 18 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc: 100-48966

WAK:EF

wrk.

SAC, Washington Field

April 20, 1950

Director, FBI

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bufile 101-2118

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01/5/01 BY 3911 SCW/jcr/pt

There is being forwarded as an attachment a copy of the "Annual Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities" for the year 1949.

On page 6 of this report, under the caption "Hiskey-Adams Case", it will be noted there appears information furnished the Committee by James Sterling Murray, former security officer for the Manhattan Engineering District. This information concerns top secret data which was removed from Hiskey's possession while he was on his way to an assignment in Alaska in 1944. Following this there appears the statement "It is interesting to note that prior to the removal of the secret material in Hiskey's possession arrangements had been made for him to contact a second Soviet Agent in Alaska. However, this contact was never made after the secret material was removed from Hiskey's possession."

You are to contact James Sterling Murray at an early date for the purpose of securing all information in his possession concerning the identity of the second Soviet Agent mentioned above. It will be noted that Murray has been recently interviewed by your office in connection with the perjury investigation of Joseph Woodrow Weinberg.

The attached pamphlet is to be returned to the Bureau, together with the results of your inquiry.

Attachment

(A review of the Main file on Hiskey fails to identify the second Soviet Agent mentioned in the HCUA report. It is probable that the reference is to a person well known to the Bureau; however, no identification can be made from information furnished in the report.)

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

WAK:prm

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APR 20 1950
FBI

58 APR 25 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: MAY 2, 1950 -ROUTINE

SAC, NEW YORK

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, Was., ISR. RE MILWAUKEE TELETYPE APRIL 27 LAST AND NEW YORK TEL. TO MILWAUKEE APRIL 26 LAST. BUREAU NOT IN RECEIPT OF REFERENCED NEW YORK TEL. NEW YORK FURNISH NECESSARY INFORMATION FOR ACTION AT BUREAU.

HOOVER

101-2118-79

WAK:sd

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EX-35

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY -1 1950

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Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT VIA _____ 7:10 P M Per _____

Rec'd 4:14 PM 4/28/50
2 no action DAY

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 27 1950

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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI MILWAUKEE 4-27-50 10-27 PM CST GS

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, WAS., ISR. REURTEL APRIL TWENTYSIX LAST.

[redacted] REFERRED TO IN REPORT D. G. HUDSON, NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN NINETEEN FORTYONE, MILWAUKEE, [redacted] AND IS BEST SOURCE OF INFO CONTAINED IN FILES THIS OFFICE REGARDING CLARENCE AND MARCIA HISKEY.

[redacted]

IS VERY RELIABLE AND HAS TESTIFIED REGARDING COMMUNIST MATTERS ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS. HOWEVER, HE REFUSES TO TESTIFY FURTHER UNLESS PAID TWENTY DOLLARS PER DAY WHICH IS AMOUNT OF WAGES ON REGULAR JOB PLUS FULL EXPENSES. [redacted] MARCIA AND CLARENCE HISKEY AND BELIEVES THEY JOINED C.P. ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE WHILE ATTENDING UNIVERSITY OF WISC. [redacted] STATES THEY WERE STILL C.P. MEMBERS AT THE UNIV. OF WISC. BRANCH AT THE TIME [redacted] STATES MARCIA AND CLARENCE HISKEY WERE ALSO MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL STUDENTS LEAGUE BETWEEN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE AND NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE ACCORDING TO [redacted]

END PAGE ONE COPIES DESTROYED

100-2118-79
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EX-35

125 MAR 8 1961

PAGE TWO

THE QUOTE NEW STUDENT UNQUOTE WAS NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL STUDENTS LEAGUE A BRANCH OF WHICH WAS FORMED AT THE UNIV. OF WISC. BY THE C.P. RECORDS THIS OFFICE CONTAIN NO FURTHER INFO REGARDING QUOTE NEW STUDENT UNQUOTE OTHER THAN INFO ALREADY IN REPORT OF D.G. HUDSON, NOV. SEVENTEEN FORTYONE, MILWAUKEE. NO INFO THIS OFFICE REGARDING QUOTE FACULTY COMMUNIST UNQUOTE MRUC.

HOSTENY

END ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 11-31 PM OK F BI WA HSU

NY I HAVE A GARBLE...LNE 10 WRDXXX LNE 11 WRD 1 PAGE 1

LINE 10 WORD 1 IS -- IS --- OK THAT WAS LNE 11

LINE BEFORE THAT IS END OF WORD --EIGHTEEN--- OK

9½ FB

OK FBI NYC REOT

N.A. 4:35 AM 5/3/50 PC

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY - 3 1950

TELETYPE

65-1

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

b5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/15/01 BY 39053 law/ecw/ep

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 23 3 3-05AM

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, WAS, ISR. REBULET MAY ONE INST. FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF NYTEL TO MILWAUKEE APRIL TWO SIX LAST. "NY PREPARING PROSECUTIVE SUMMARY REPT ON SUBJECT. BUDED APRIL TWO EIGHT NEXT. REFREP D. G. HUDSON, NOV. SEVENTEEN, FORTYONE, MILWAUKEE. PAGE TWO, PARAGRAPH TWO REFLECTS CI [redacted] REPORTED HISKEY AND WIFE MARCIA SAND AS COMMUNISTS. SUTEL BEST INFO AVAILABLE YOUR FILES VERIFYING CP MEMBERSHIP OF HISKEY AND WIFE, INCLUDING ORGANIZATION, DATES, RELIABILITY OF INFORMANT AND WHETHER INFT WAS THEN CP MEMBER. ADVISE ALSO IF SOURCE WOULD BE AVAILABLE TO TESTIFY AT GRAND JURY OR COURT PROCEEDINGS. SUTEL IF POSSIBLE DOCUMENTATION WITH SOURCES OF INFO INDICATED AND EVALUATED FOR QUOTE NEW STUDENT UNQUOTE PUBLICATION AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN IN WHICH SUBJECT WAS ACTIVE IN THIRTYTHREE AS INDICATED PAGE SIX LAST PARAGRAPH OF REFREP. CHICAGO REPT OF DEC. NINE, FORTYONE WHICH MILWAUKEE DOES NOT HAVE SETS FORTH INFO FORWARDED BY ROBERT FRANCIS FRIES WHO IS MENTIONED IN LEAD SET OUT IN REF MILWAUKEE REPT. FRIES ADVISED HISKEY WAS ON STAFF OF QUOTE FACULTY COMMUNIST QUNQUOTE, A PUBLICATION AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN. SUTEL DOCUMENTATION IF POSSIBLE ON QUOTE FACULTY COMMUNIST UNQUOTE IN MANNER REQUESTED FOR QUOTE NEW STUDENT UNQUOTE. NO INVESTIGATION REQUESTED IF INFO NOT AVAILABLE IN FILES OF YOUR OFFICE. EXPEDITE." NO ACTION REQUESTED AT BUREAU.

b7D

Miscellaneous - Clarence Francis Hiskey

RECORDED - 43 100-211878-80
INDEXED - 43 MAY 8 1950
37

SCHEIDT
MAY 12 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 8, 1950

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 101-2118)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/5/01 BY 390 STP/AR/pek

ReBulet dated April 20, 1950, in which the Bureau requested that the Washington Field Office interview JAMES STERLING MURRAY at an early date for the purpose of securing all information in his possession concerning an alleged Soviet agent which CLARENCE HISKEY was supposed to meet in Nome, Alaska, in the latter part of 1944.

The "Annual Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities for the Year 1949," a copy of which is enclosed, reflects, on page 6, that:

"JAMES STERLING MURRAY, security officer for the Manhattan Engineering District, testified on August 14, 1949, that after CLARENCE HISKEY was removed from his post as an atomic scientist he was inducted into the United States Army and stationed near Mineral Wells in Alaska. Thereafter, MURRAY said, a surveillance by Agent CHARLES CLARK of the Intelligence Section of the Manhattan Engineering District at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, disclosed that while on his way to his Alaskan post HISKEY was in possession of written matter classified by General LESLIE R. GROVES as top secret. This material was removed from HISKEY's possession without his knowledge by Agent CLARK. It is interesting to note that prior to the removal of the secret material in HISKEY's possession arrangements had been made for him to contact a second Soviet agent in Alaska. However, this contact was never made after the secret material was removed from HISKEY's possession."

JAMES S. MURRAY, 2112 Shepherd Street, N.E., Washington, D.C., has advised that in the latter part of 1944 he was assigned to the Metallurgical Laboratory of the Manhattan Engineering Project at Chicago, Illinois, as a security officer. He said CLARENCE HISKEY had been under surveillance for some time as an employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory. Because of information regarding HISKEY which had been developed, it was felt that HISKEY was a bad security risk and that arrangements had been made to have him called to active duty with the United States Army.

ENCLOSURE

ENCL. 2

CC's - New York (Information)
Cleveland (Information)

WOC:VVS
WFO 100-17720

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INDEXED - 28
MAY 11 1950

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He stated that HISKEY was then assigned to an oil refinery engineering project at Norman Wells, which is located in the Arctic Circle. MURRAY stated that he made arrangements to have HISKEY surveilled from Chicago to Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, by CHARLES CLARK, who was a security officer working under the direction of MURRAY.

MURRAY stated CLARK had no opportunity to ascertain what information HISKEY had in his possession until they reached Edmonton, Canada. CLARK at that point, while HISKEY was on the Canadian Army Reservation of the Headquarters of the Northwest Command of the Canadian Army, had an opportunity to search some of the personal belongings of HISKEY unknown to HISKEY. He stated that CLARK found certain documents in HISKEY's possession which caused him to wire back to Chicago, which was his (CLARK's) headquarters, in order to determine the significance of the documents found. MURRAY stated that his office wired Washington, D.C., the headquarters of the Manhattan Engineering District, and the headquarters wired back that HISKEY was in possession of top secret documents from the Metallurgical Laboratory at Chicago, and the security officer was advised to obtain possession of all the luggage which HISKEY had with him at Edmonton.

MURRAY stated that it was determined that HISKEY not only had top secret documents of the Manhattan Engineering District which pertained to his own work at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, but that he also had top secret documents relating to the work of other employees of the Laboratory and which documents had no relation to his own work. He stated that HISKEY would have had to obtain these documents from other employees of the Laboratory.

MURRAY stated that, according to Army regulations, HISKEY was supposed to report the loss of his luggage at Edmonton; however, in violation of Army regulations, he had never made any report of the disappearance of his luggage. MURRAY further stated that when HISKEY was removed from his position at the Metallurgical Laboratory he was supposed to have turned in all of the documents, etc., which belonged to the Laboratory, and that it was in violation of the rules when he took the documents away from the Laboratory.

MURRAY advised that HISKEY was then permitted to continue to his new assignment at Norman Wells, Arctic Circle, and that shortly thereafter the direction of the HISKEY case was changed from MURRAY's office in Chicago, Illinois, to the Headquarters of the Manhattan Engineering District in Washington, D.C. He stated that from then on all work was done by the headquarters office, other than for a short period when he himself was sent to Washington to write a report in regard to the case and pertaining to his own work regarding HISKEY.

MURRAY stated that he had understood that the Headquarters of the Manhattan Engineering District placed mail covers, etc., on the mail of HISKEY and that certain mail was intercepted.. MURRAY stated that he never saw any of the correspondence intercepted and that any information he has regarding it was obtained from other employees of the Manhattan Engineering District or from the monthly intelligence bulletin of the Manhattan Engineering District. He said that he either read in a Manhattan Engineering District monthly intelligence bulletin or was told by someone else connected with the Manhattan Engineering District that about two months after HISKEY left Chicago he wrote a letter from Norman Wells, Arctic Circle, to MIRIAM SHERWOOD, who was allegedly HISKEY's mistress, that "it was too bad he had been unable to meet a person (whose name MURRAY could not recall at this time) in Nome, Alaska, as was planned but that things had happened which caused him to change his plans."

MURRAY said MIRIAM SHERWOOD had also written to HISKEY at Norman Wells stating that "(the above unknown person) had been disappointed because HISKEY did not meet him in Nome, Alaska."

MURRAY said that his organization had no advance information that HISKEY was to meet anyone in Nome, Alaska, and that the Manhattan Engineering District Security Office in Washington, D.C., had learned this from the intercepted letters. The Manhattan Engineering District Headquarters' Security Office, he understood, had then determined that the person whose name MURRAY does not now remember was an alleged or suspected Soviet espionage agent.

MURRAY further advised that the House Committee on Un-American Activities had misquoted him in stating that HISKEY was supposed to have made contact with a "second Soviet agent in Alaska." MURRAY stated that it was only an assumption on his part that HISKEY intended to deliver the documents of the Metallurgical Laboratory to the above-mentioned unknown individual.

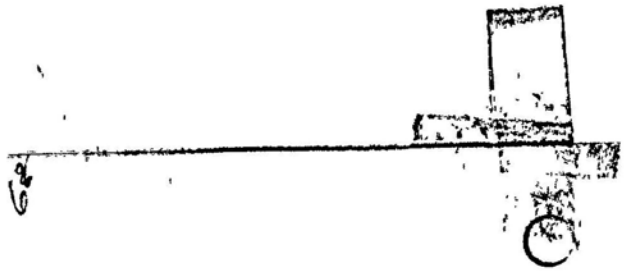
MURRAY also advised that Colonel JOHN LANSDALE was Head of the Headquarters' Security Office of the Manhattan Engineering District in Washington, D.C., and that he would be the best person to contact regarding any information developed regarding HISKEY after he left Chicago for Norman Wells, Arctic Circle. He advised that Colonel LANSDALE is presently an Attorney connected with some prominent law firm in Cleveland, Ohio.

MURRAY further stated that CHARLES CLARK, the surveilling agent who seized HISKEY's property at Edmonton, Canada, which contained the top secret documents of the Metallurgical Laboratory, would be the best party to interview regarding the circumstances surrounding the seizure of the above-mentioned documents. MURRAY advised that CHARLES CLARK is presently connected with the law firm of Colonel LANSDALE in Cleveland, Ohio.

In an effort to determine the identity of the person mentioned in HISKEY's and SHERWOOD's letters, Mr. WILLIAM BURKE, connected with the Security Office of the Atomic Energy Commission, was contacted, and Mr. BURKE advised that the files relating to HISKEY had been turned over to the Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that if the letters mentioned by MURRAY had been retained they would be in the files of the FBI.

Copies of this letter are being forwarded to the New York Office inasmuch as the New York Office is office of origin in this case. Copies of this letter are being forwarded for the assistance of the Cleveland Office in the event the Bureau desires that the Cleveland Office interview either LANSDALE or CLARK. RUC.

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18-81R-1101

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR

1949

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MARCH 15, 1950

101-2118-81

Prepared and released by the

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, D. C

Committee on Un-American Activities

U. S. House of Representatives

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Bernard W. Kearney, *New York*

Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., *Counsel*
Louis J. Russell, *Senior Investigator*
John W. Carrington, *Clerk of Committee*
Benjamin Mandel, *Director of Research*

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N.A. 5:10 AM 5/5/50 FZ

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 5 1950

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Clegg
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CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON 19 AND CHICAGO 2 FROM NEW YORK 5 12-42AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

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DATE 11/5/01 BY 39063 GLW/eac/pt

CLARENCE F. HISKEY, WAS., IS - R. SUMMARY ON HISKEY BEING PREPARED AT NY IN CONNECTION WITH ARTHUR ADAMS CASE. THE CHICAGO REPORT DEC. TWENTY SIXTH FORTY SIX "BENJAMIN F. MILLER, WAS., IS - R" REFLECTS HISKEY MET MILLER IN CHICAGO ON JAN. FIFTEENTH FORTY FOUR AS REPORTED BY ANOTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY. SUTEL SOURCE OF INFO, DATE RECEIVED, AND FURNISH FULL DETAILS RE MEET. EXPEDITE.

SCHEIDT

END ACK PLS

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56 MAY 17 1950

SAC, Cleveland

June 5, 1950

Director, FBI

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re Washington Field Office letter dated May 8, 1950.

You are to locate and interview either ex-MED Agent Lansdale or Clark, or both if necessary, in an effort to identify the individual whom subject in 1944 was to meet in Nome, Alaska. The details of this meeting are set out in referenced letter.

cc - Washington Field (100-17720)
New York

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Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Sandy

71 JUN 14 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 8, 1950

FROM : SAC, Cleveland

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau file 101-2118

afm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/5/01 BY 32605 DMH/sac/pd

Re Washington Field letter dated May 8, 1950 and Bureau letter dated June 5, 1950.

Former Manhattan Engineering District Agents JOHN LANSDALE, JR. and CHARLES F. CLARKE, Jr. were interviewed on June 7, 1950 at their office with the law firm Squire, Sanders and Dempsey, 1850 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

LANSDALE, who was former head of the Headquarters Security Office of MED, Washington, D.C., stated that he could not recall the incident referred to in referenced Washington Field letter regarding letters written by HISKEY and his paramour MIRIAM SHERWOOD in which they allegedly made reference to an individual whom HISKEY had not been able to contact in Nome, Alaska as planned. LANSDALE pointed out that at that time in 1944 his office had a complete mail cover on the subject and there were numerous letters being reviewed and that while it is possible that such an incident did occur, he could not now recall it.

LANSDALE suggested that possibly TOM JONES, who is presently Assistant Secretary of the Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., who in 1944 was in charge of the Chicago Office of the MED, might possibly furnish information regarding this incident. LANSDALE also recalled that possibly one CLAUDE C. PIERCE, an attorney who was employed with the law firm of Brooks, McLenvon, Brim and Holderness, Southeastern Building, Greensboro, North Carolina, might possibly recall facts surrounding the incident described above.

LANSDALE attempted to telephonically contact PIERCE in Greensboro during the course of the interview, but was unable to reach him. Later in the day, LANSDALE advised that he had been in telephonic conversation with PIERCE and was informed that PIERCE could not recall any incident involving HISKEY meeting an unknown individual in Nome, Alaska. According to LANSDALE, PIERCE stated that to the best of his knowledge as a result of a mail cover on HISKEY, a letter was intercepted in which he had written MIRIAM SHERWOOD in which he expressed disappointment because she had been unable to make a contact. LANSDALE pointed out that it was both his and PIERCE's opinion that the contact referred to was the Soviet espionage agent ARTHUR ADAMS.

JFK:cmh
105-244

cc Washington Field (100-17720)
Charlotte
New York

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LANSDALE further stated that he believed that all of the letters intercepted during the course of the surveillance on HISKEY were incorporated in the HISKEY file and subsequently turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

CHARLES F. CLARKE, JR. advised that he conducted a search of HISKEY's baggage in Edmonton while HISKEY was enroute to Norman Wells Arctic Circle and obtained numerous notes and papers containing classified information. CLARKE stated that he could not say at this time whether HISKEY had planned to contact a Soviet agent in Nome, Alaska because of the long lapse of time. He recalled that after HISKEY went to Alaska, he arranged for the mail cover to be placed on HISKEY and for a short time, approximately a week, all of HISKEY's mail was obtained and sent to Chicago for examination, but that subsequently other arrangements were made to handle this mail, the exact details of which he cannot now recall.

Both CLARKE and LANSDALE stated that they could not recall ever hearing that HISKEY had indicated that he had planned to make a contact in Nome with a Soviet espionage agent. Both men pointed out that HISKEY would not have gone to Nome, Alaska on his transfer to Norman Wells and in fact they had advised the Army authorities to have HISKEY arrive promptly at his post at Norman Wells.

LANSDALE stated that he had advised CLAUDE PIERCE that probably he would be contacted by the FBI inGreensboro for more complete information regarding the letter received by HISKEY.

For the information of the Charlotte Office, the Washington Field by letter dated May 8, 1950 advised that JAMES STERLING MURRAY, former security officer for the Manhattan Engineering District, had testified on August 14, 1949, before the Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, and stated that HISKEY had been surveilled by Agent CHARLES CLARKE while on transfer to his post in Alaska; that while at Edmonton, CLARKE had an opportunity to examine HISKEY's baggage and found written matter which was determined to be classified as top secret. Furthermore, that prior to the removal of the secret material in HISKEY's possession, arrangements had been made for HISKEY to contact a second Soviet agent in Alaska. However, this contact was never made after the secret material was removed from HISKEY's possession. Subsequently, MURRAY was interviewed by Bureau agents and advised that the House Committee on Un-American Activities had misquoted him in stating that HISKEY was supposed to have made contact with a "second Soviet agent in Alaska".

MURRAY stated that it was only an assumption on his part that HISKEY had intended to deliver the documents to the above-mentioned unknown individual. MURRAY further stated that after he had discontinued active work on the HISKEY case, that he had either read in a Manhattan Engineering District monthly

intelligence bulletin or was told by someone else connected with MED that about two months after HISKEY left Chicago, he wrote a letter from Norman Wells Arctic Circle to MIRIAM SHERWOOD, who was allegedly HISKEY's mistress, that "it was too bad he had been unable to meet a person (whose name MURRAY could not recall at this time) in Nome, Alaska, as was planned but that things had happened which caused him to change his plans."

MURRAY further stated that through the mail intercepts it was learned that MIRIAM SHERWOOD had also written to HISKEY at Norman Wells stating that "(the above named unknown person) had been disappointed because HISKEY did not meet him in Nome, Alaska".

The Bureau by letter dated June 5, 1950 requested the Cleveland Office to interview either LANSDALE or CLARKE or both if necessary in an effort to identify the individual whom subject in 1944 was to meet in Nome, Alaska.

The Washington Field Office is requested to interview TOM JONES, Assistant Secretary, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. to determine if he has any knowledge that HISKEY planned to meet a Soviet agent in Nome, Alaska.

The New York Office is office of origin in this case. RUC.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report No. 8

Office CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 100-6[illegible]

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK	JUN 20 1950	4/24-6/26/50	FRANCIS X. PLANT

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE:
ARTHUR ALEXANDER/TIM ADAMS, was.: A. A. Adams, Arthur Adams, Arthur Adams, Alfred Adamson	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SUMMARY REPORT

SYNOPSIS

Information received that ARTHUR ADAMS, 130 E. 39 St., NYC, visited CLARENCE P. HINKEY in Chicago, Ill., on various times and was also acquainted with HINKEY associates and HOWARD T. MARTIN. HINKEY, HOWARD and MARTIN all were employed on ERA Project at Ark Laboratory, Columbia University, NYC and/or the METLAB, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. Informant advises ADAMS dispatched US in 1937 on agent of 4th Section, Soviet Military Intelligence and successfully performed certain missions. Same informant says that in 1941 Adams reported having established contact with leading US scientist from whom he expected to obtain information valuable to Soviet Union. FBI records indicate ADAMS entered US in 1926, 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1937; in 1938 and 1939 was author of Official Russian missions. ADAMS believed to have been in US Church continuously from 1910 to 1934; was employed Brooklyn, New York, during World War II was in Dulgeth, Minn., and deported to Canada. ADAMS was member of children of LENIN ASSEMBLY, unofficial Russian representative in US and left US with MARTENS in January, 1920. Investigation indicates ADAMS also in US in 1926 and 1937, but no INS record located. Last entry on 5/21/38 was for permanent residence. INS records show SAMUEL SOFTER and JACOB D. AUSHER were connected with subject's last entry; SOFTER identified ADAMS as Russian representative of Wadsworth Knife Service Co., NYC, and as having been employed for 10 years. Subject has provided various dates of birth, and principally nationals, Russian

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16 - Bureau (100-331280) 1 cc Bufile 61-10540		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	JACKETED 51
16 - New York		ROUTED TO: FILE: 51	30

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—1983

SYNOPSIS, Cont'd

as place of birth, until 1938 entry, when he claimed birth on 5/4/90 in Toronto, Canada. Investigation indicates Canadian birth data false and Swedish birth not verified. Records of Society of Automotive Engineers, NYC, show subject as ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, born 10/5/[illegible]8 in Eskiltuna, Sweden, and indicate employment in Russia from March, 1921 until 1928. Information received from various sources as to ADAMS' position and activities in Russia. Background and activities of SABINA ROTHKOPF ADAMS and DOROTHEA KEEN ADAMS, first and second wife of subject, set forth. Subject resided NYC, 1938 to January, 1946. Subject's operation of TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES, NYC, and alleged employment by . J. WEGMAN discussed. ADAMS began employment at KEYNOTE RECORDING CO., NYC, on 5/25/43 and allegedly represented SAMUEL NOVICK in this firm. Chronological account of subject's activities from 8/25/44 to 1/23/46 set forth, showing associations with VICTORIA STONE, JACOB ARONOFF, SAMUEL NOVICK, ERIC BERNAY, JULIUS HEIMAN, DR. LOUIS MILLER, IRENE MILLER and others. Bank, credit, income tax and miscellaneous information concerning ADAMS provided. Backgrounds, their activities as pertaining to ADAMS, and miscellaneous information, of aforementioned associates and other contacts of ADAMS, set forth. MANNING and JOHN H. CHAPIN admit being asked by ADAMS for information concerning their work on DSM Project. Both allege they did not comply with request. CLARENCE F. HISKEY claims ADAMS asked no suspicious questions concerning former's work, nor did he provide any. JAMES PERLOWIN admits telling ADAMS of his, PERLOWIN'S, work in various defense industries, including work classified secret. Laboratory examinations show ARTHUR ADAMS, who was in US in 1915, 1928 and 1933, as being identical with individual of same name who entered US on 5/17/38. Subject indicted 3/13/45 by USGJ, SDNY, for violation of Section 80, Title 18. Warrant for arrest issued and still outstanding. Military Division, Judge Advocates General Office, declined prosecution of HISKEY on 6/8/46. Information received 10/24/46 to effect that Department of Justice declined prosecution of HISKEY and CHAPIN. Prosecution of EDWARD T. MANNING also declined by Department on 9/7/49.

- P -

 101-2118-83X

NY 100-63983

This report has been prepared by the following agents and the writer:

SA STUART J. CAMERON

SA JOHN J. DOERMER

SA JAMES E. FREANEY

SA REX I. SHRODER

SA CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN

SA ROBERT L. STEVENSON, JR.

SA JOHN M. STOLZENTHALER

SA RAYMOND P. WIRTH

SA B.S. TAYLOR

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NY 100-63983

ORIGIN OF INVESTIGATION

The investigation of ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS was instituted upon the receipt of communications dated July 1st and August 3rd, 1944, from Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability. This Informant reported that ARTHUR ADAMS had visited CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY in Chicago, Illinois, at various times. Informant also knew that ADAMS was acquainted with MIRIAM SHERWOOD and EDWARD T. MANNING, whom Informant described as the girl friend and associate of HISKEY, respectively.

Confidential Informant T-1 identified CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY as a chemist at the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. He advised that HISKEY as of April 19, 1944 had been called to active duty in the United States Army as a Second Lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service.

HISKEY severed his connection with the Metallurgical Laboratory on April 26, 1944 and on May 4, 1944 left for Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. He had previously been employed at the S.A.M. Laboratory at Columbia University, from September, 1943 until October 15, 1944.

MIRIAM SHERWOOD, according to Confidential Informant T-1, was employed at the S.A.M. Laboratory at Columbia University, New York City, from April, 1943 until February, 1944 and from May 9th to November 29th, 1944.

EDWARD T. MANNING was employed at the S.A.M. Laboratory at

Columbia University from February 9, 1943 until October 15, 1943. He was assigned to the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, from October 16, 1943 to September 2, 1944.

Confidential Informant T-1 continued to report as follows:

Mr. PERRY B. TURNER, Manager, Peter Cooper Hotel, 130 East 39th Street, New York City, advised Confidential Informant T-1 on July 23, 1944 that ARTHUR ADAMS had been a resident of the aforementioned hotel for the past three years. Mr. TURNER described ADAMS as a Canadian who had come to the United States from Toronto, Canada; as an exceptionally bright man and a Chemical Engineer. He also reported that ADAMS read a lot of engineering books and at one time taught engineering at the Stevens Institute in Hoboken, New Jersey. ADAMS, according to Mr. TURNER, traveled considerably in connection with his work and Mr. TURNER knew that he had made many visits to Chicago.

In conclusion, TURNER related that ADAMS was an ideal tenant and had nothing to do with other people in the hotel.

The records of Local Board #15, New York City, were checked by Confidential Informant T-1 and reflected that ARTHUR ADAMS, of 130 East 39th Street, New York City, was born May 4, 1890 in Toronto, Canada. He executed an occupational questionnaire on September 14, 1942. Therein he reported that he was an alien, had filed papers for citizenship, was best fitted for work as a tool maker but was unemployed and not looking for work. He further indicated that he had completed eight years of grammar school.

Informant observed that the Selective Service file contained a letter from Doctor LOUIS MILLER advising that ARTHUR ADAMS had been under his care in September and October, 1942. Doctor MILLER'S address was given as 400 West End Avenue, New York City.

Immigration and Naturalization Service records were checked by Confidential Informant T-1 and reflected that ADAMS had made application for a Certificate of Arrival and filed a preliminary form for Declaration of Intention, Number 2725707, on March 15, 1940. At that time he supplied his address as 240 West 73rd Street, New York

City and advised that he had entered the United States through Buffalo, New York on May 17, 1938. Such entry he advised was by means of an immigration visa. ADAMS also indicated that his father's name was ALEXANDER ADAMS and his mother's was REGINA RANTO. He listed his occupation as machine designer.

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DEFINITIONS

Mention will frequently be made in the instant report to the DSM Project, the SAM Laboratory at Columbia University, and the METLAB at the University of Chicago. The complete titles of the aforementioned are as follows:

DSM Project -- Development of Special Metals Project (Operated within the Argonne National Laboratory)

SAM Laboratory-- Substitute Alloy Metals Laboratory at Columbia University, New York City.

METLAB -- The Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

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IDENTIFICATION AS SOVIET AGENT

Confidential Informant TN-15, of unknown reliability, but an admitted former Soviet agent, said that ARTHUR ADAMS was born in Sweden; that he attended school in the United States, and was eventually graduated from one of the better-known technical universities, the name and location of which the informant could not recall. He stated that ADAMS had become a member of the Communist Party in the United States and in about 1922 had gone to Moscow where, during 1922-1923 he served as technical director of the only automobile plant in that city which was later named in honor of JOSEPH STALIN.

According to the informant, ADAMS became a member of the "Old Guard" of the Bolshevik Party and a personal friend of LENIN. He later became a Soviet citizen and was subsequently returned to the United States as a member of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission. It was the informant' recollection that ADAMS again returned to Russia and in 1932 or 1933 was recruited into the Soviet Military Intelligence Service upon the recommendation of the Comintern. In 1937, informant related, ADAMS was dispatched to the United States to serve as a "legal resident" of the Fourth Section under ARSHAK (ARMENAKOVICH) VARTANIAN.

The informant continued to state that in 1941 ADAMS was assigned the tasks of obtaining blueprints of new developments of American tanks, aiming devices, airplanes, and the location of air fields, as well as certain recent developments by the United States Infantry. The informant indicated that for the most part, these tasks had been fulfilled, ADAMS having forwarded blueprints of tanks and aiming devices. However, upon the receipt of these things in Moscow, the value of the material had been minimized.

Informant related that ADAMS had worked under and received his directions and payment through another Soviet agent in New York City. This latter agent had set up "conspiratorial quarters" in New York City where he met with ADAMS receiving material from the latter, which he then forwarded to still another agent of the Fourth Section in the United States. For his services, informant related, ADAMS received a regular salary from the Soviet Military Intelligence Service in the approximate amount of $300 a month. This was paid to him periodically about every three months through a Soviet agent who had funds on deposit in banks in New York City which had been made available to that agent for that purpose by the Intelligence Service. However, informant indicated that ADAMS continually complained that the funds were not

sufficient. Additional amounts, he said, were frequently paid to ADAMS which the latter supposedly transmitted to his sub-agents. On at least two occasions ADAMS was given funds as a reward for exceptional service. Informant recalled that once ADAMS had been paid $3,000 for material which he had forwarded and which appeared to be of special value. Informant was unable to remember the nature of the material provided by ADAMS and which had merited these additional payments.

According to TN-15, ADAMS had had extremely good contact with Americans in technical circles but because of his political background, he became the subject of a great deal of suspicion by his Soviet superiors in Moscow in 1941. As a result, he was recalled but advised that he had established a connection with a leading scientist of the United States from whom he expected to obtain material of extreme value to the Soviet Union. For this reason ADAMS said, although he personally desired to return to Moscow, he believed he should temporarily remain in the United States. He was again recalled in 1941 and again indicated that his forced return to the Soviet Union would prejudice a liaison which he had established and which was of great potential value to the Soviet Union. As a result, his return was again postponed. Shortly thereafter, war broke out between Germany and the Soviet Union at which time the Military Intelligence Service became particularly hard-pressed for trained technical agents, making it very probable that ADAMS was permitted to continue his espionage activities within the United States.

This informant had never met ARTHUR ADAMS personally and questione seriously whether he would be able to recognize a photograph of ADAMS. Such a photograph was exhibited to him but he could make no further identification.

TN-15 reported that he had taken English lessons from ADAMS' wife in Moscow; that he had known her as Mrs. ADAMS, and it was his recollection that her first name was DOROTHEA. He said that for a period of two months he had visited daily at her apartment in Moscow where she gave English lessons to members of the Soviet Intelligence Service. It was informant's opinion that she had been born in the United States and had retained her United States citizenship.

This informant said that the name ADAMS was a cover name despite the fact that in Moscow ADAMS' wife was known as Mrs. ADAMS. Continuing, informant stated Mrs. ADAMS was not a member of the Soviet Military Intelligen Service, though she may have served as an agent of the NKVD. She received a monthly salary of about $100 from the Soviet Military Intelligence Service for

teaching members of that organization. She applied several times for permissi to go to the United States, but because ADAMS was not trusted, it was directed that his wife be held in Moscow to insure his loyalty.

This informant was unable to recognize a photograph of DOROTHEA KEEN as being the wife of ARTHUR ADAMS. When the picture was specifically drawn to his attention, he stated that although familiar, and not differing in any specific detail from the woman he knew in Moscow as Mrs. ADAMS, he was unable to state that they were identical.

BACKGROUND AND EARLY ACTIVITIES

The true origin and the true name of ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS are not known. His date and place of birth, his parents and education have never been verified. ADAMS himself has supplied several dates and places of birth. However, generally he has used two biographies, one in his activities up to 1936 and the second since that date. These two accounts and the information pertinent to those accounts is being set forth hereinafter.

"A Primary Inspection Memo - 2883 - U.S. Department of Labor - Immigration Service" reflected that one ARTHUR ADAMS, age 30, single, tool maker, was admitted to the United States October 9, 1915. He was of Swedish nationality and last permanently resided in Toronto, Canada. His wife, SABINA, 26 Cameron Street, Toronto, was given as his nearest relative in the country from which he came. He said he had been in the United States in 1910 and 1915 at New York City, Now York and had last departed from the United States August 15, 1915. He was going to his cousin SAM BRONSON, 156 East 151st Street, New York City.

The manifest showed that ADAMS originally arrived in New York City July 4, 1910 on the SS Verdi. His place of birth was given as Stockholm, Sweden and he was described as being 5'6", with fair complexion, brown hair and brown eyes.

SAM BRONSON could not be located and the 151st Street address was determined to be a vacant lot.

Immigration records in New York City revealed that the SS Verdi arrived on July 4, 1910 but no passenger or crew member was listed on its manifest by the name of ARTHUR ADAMS.

Immigration and Naturalization Service file No. 98665/46 was located at Ellis Island, New York in the name of ARTHUR ADAMS. The file contained the following pertinent information:

A letter dated December 4, 1915 from the Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, Montreal, Canada to the Commissioner General of Immigration, Washington, D.C. which stated that a warrant of arrest had been issued for ARTHUR ADAMS who was admitted at Buffalo, New York, October 9, 1915.

It was stated that since the time of admission he had been attempting to import a woman, SABINA ROTHKOPF, into the United States for immoral purposes. It was noted that ADAMS had stated under oath that he and this woman were married by City Magistrate of Toronto but that this statement had been refuted by her under questioning.

By letter of December 25, 1915 ADAMS advised Immigration authorities that his family and himself were in great distress over the differences of execution of the Immigration laws of this country. He said that his wife and son arrived at New York City, and were admitted, on November 24, 1914. After staying in New York a few months they proceeded to Canada to visit his wife's sister.

He claimed that on attempting to return from Montreal to the U.S. she was barred as she was unable to prove that she was his legal wife. The marriage certificate issued them by the Magistrate at Brussels, Belgium in May 1909 had been lost. ADAMS wrote that he went to his wife and son in Montreal and to avoid further difficulties took out a new certificate at the City Hall in Toronto in October 1915. On November 27, 1915 his wife was barred from entering the United States because the Canadian marriage certificate was not signed by a Minister as prescribed by Canadian law. He requested that his wife be admitted and allowed to proceed to New York City where he would go through any necessary ceremony as prescribed by the Immigration authorities.

Attached to the above-described letter was a handwritten statement of JULIA STUART POYNTZ wherein she stated that she hoped this case might be settled as expeditiously as possible. She identified ADAMS as one of her students at the Rand School.

JULIA STUART POYNTZ was a suspected Soviet Agent who disappeared from the United States sometime in the 1930's. On January 24, 1916 ARTHUR ADAMS called at the Immigration offices on Ellis Island and produced a marriage certificate showing that he and Miss ROTHKOPF were married in New York City.

SA H. H. HINDERAKER on February 6, 1945 examined the marriage records at the Municipal Building, New York City. In Volume I, Book 2082, for the 1916 it was reflected that Certificate No. 3723 had been issued to ARTHUR ADAMS, 151 West 14th Street, New York City, born in Stockholm, Swedon on 1/22/1(father's name was listed as ALEXANDER and his mother as REGINA. At the time of this application he was 30 years of age. The name of the bride was given as SABINA ROTHKOPF, born Lodz, Russia, 25 years of age.

NORMAN HARDY, Endee Products Company, 81 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed by SAS JOHN F. MALONE and H. W. MADDOX. He stated that ARTHUR ADAMS was a very close friend of his father, CHARLES HARDY, and had been employed by the latter during World War I when both worked at the Blair Tool and Machinery Works, Inc. in New York City. He referred to ADAMS as being a very influential individual in Russia and said that he, ADAMS, traveled back and forth between that country and the United States and was generally well supplied with money by the Russians.

He last saw ADAMS in December 1944 at which time ADAMS advised him that he had just arrived from the West Coast. It was his further opinion that ADAMS was born in Sweden and was extremely wealthy. He had no knowledge of the then whereabouts of ADAMS.

JOHN STARK, Blair Tool and Machinery Corporation, Brooklyn, New York, identified a photograph of ARTHUR ADAMS as being one with whom he had worked at the Blair Company for about two years in 1917 and 1918. He knew nothing concerning ADAMS' past or his whereabouts subsequent to World War I.

HENRY BORNEMANN, Blair Tool and Machinery Corporation, Brooklyn, New York, identified a photograph of ARTHUR ADAMS as being a person with whom he had worked at the Blair Company during World War I. Mr. BORNEMANN described ADAMS as a radical who had Communistic tendencies and who used to attend the Rand School.

CHARLES PARFREY, Ford Instrument Company, 3110 Thompson Avenue, Long Island City, New York, advised SAS JOHN F. MALONE and H. W. MADDOX that he had worked at the Blair Company from 1905 to 1926. He identified a photograph of ADAMS and stated that the latter had secured his position with Blair through CHARLES HARDY. PARFREY described ADAMS as a radical Socialist but stated that he was not offensive in trying to force his radicalism upon his fellow workers. He stated that there was no doubt that ADAMS' sympathies were with Russia and he recalled ADAMS telling him that although Russia was then a down and out nation it would rise to a great power some day.

He knew nothing of ADAMS' past, though it was his impression that the subject had come to America from Russia. He stated further that ADAMS had quit his job with Blair in order to return to Russia. It was his opinion that the subject had left Blair about the time that the Five Year Plan was begun in Russia and he thought that ADAMS was to take an active part

in that Plan. In conclusion, PARFREY thought that ADAMS had been with the Blair Company for about two years in 1917 and 1918. He had not seen ADAMS since he left his position with the Blair Company.

Immigration and Naturalization Service, Ellis Island, New York, maintained a file on LUDWIG A. K. MARTENS which was examined on March 19, 1945. Included therein was a U.S. Government pamphlet entitled "Russian Propaganda - Hearing Before a Sub-Committee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, U. S. Senate - 66th Congress, 2nd Session, Pursuant to S. Res. 263 - Directing the Foreign Relations Committee to investigate status and activities of one LUDWIG C. A. K. MARTENS, claiming to be a representative of the Russian Socialistic Soviet Republic".

On Page 41 of this booklet was a list of the "Personnel of the Russian Soviet Government Bureau - General Office". This list was broken down under the various divisions of the Martens Mission and under the heading "Technical Department" was the following:

"ARTHUR ADAMS, Director. Born in Russia. Citizenship: British. Canadian (M.E.). Appointed June 22, 1919."

GEORGE E. HANSON, Passenger Agent, Swedish - American Lines, New York City, was interviewed by SA JOHN A. MORRISON on January 31, 1945. Mr. HANSON personally recalled booking LUDWIG MARTENS but had no personal knowledge of ARTHUR ADAMS. He produced a passenger list reflecting the names of a number of individuals who departed the United States on January 22, 1921, their final destination being Russia. According to HANSON these people composed the party of LUDWIG MARTENS. Included in this list was "Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR ADAMS and ALEXANDER ADAMS".

Mr. WILLIAM T. DRISCOLL, Society of Automotive Engineers, 29 West 39th Street, New York City, was interviewed by SA H. H. HINKERAKER. Mr. DRISCOLL produced a file which contained the following information:

A card bearing the name ARTHUR ADAMS and the following:

Date Filed	September 21, 1925
Source of Prospect	Annual motor boat meeting
Town and State	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
Street and Number	Komunisticheskayo, 27
Title	Not given.

DRISCOLL was unable to explain this card other than ADAMS had apparently attended the motor boat meeting which was described as an annual affair, usually held at the Commodore Hotel in New York City. He added that the meeting was public and anyone was allowed to attend regardless of Society membership or not.

On November 30, 1928 "ARTHUR A. ADAMS, care of Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, New York City", forwarded to the Society an application for membership. He asked that said application be considered as soon as possible as he intended to depart from the United States at the end of December. In the letter he drew attention to the fact that the Naval Engineering School from which he graduated in 1909 had not been functioning since the Revolution. The letter was signed "A. A. ADAMS".

The application was received on November 30, 1928 and it reflected that ADAMS was elected to Society membership on January 10, 1929. In this application the subject provided his name as ARTHUR A. ADAMS, his company as the National Aircraft Industries - "Aviatrest", Moscow and his title as member, Board of Directors. His superior officer was named as M. G. URIVAYEV, Chairman, Board of Directors. The products of the aforementioned company he gave as airplanes, engines, propellers and auxiliaries. As his address for Society mail he supplied Aviatrest, Btcherkasky 2, Moscow, U.S.S.R. He supplied in the application a number of references who will be mentioned later in instant report.

As to his record of qualifying, professional or business experiences, ADAMS said he was born October 5, 1888 at Eskiltuna, Sweden; that he was now a citizen of the U.S.S.R.; and that he had graduated from the Naval Engineering School, Kromstadt, Russia in May 1909 with a degree of Mechanical Engineer. He indicated that he had held the following positions:

Dates	Names & Addresses of Companies	Position	Details as to Work
From March 1921 to August 1921	1st State Auto Works, Moscow	Production Engineer	Completed factory buildi of the 1st State Auto-Wo installed equipment, org ized production and oper the plant. The Works ar now producing a 1½ ton t

Dates	Name & Addresses of Companies	Position	Details as to Work
From August 1921 to November 1923	1stState Auto Works, Moscow	Director of Works	(see above).
From Nov. 1923 to Jan. 1925	Obuchow Works, Leningrad	Chief Engineer Aircraft Engine Dept.	Reorganized the Torpedo Dept. of the works for Aircraft Engine production and operated the department.
From Jan. 1925 to this date	National Aircraft Industries, Moscow	Member of Board of Directors	In charge of engine production department; later - Production Planning Department; at present in charge of designing and equipping new plants.

The application was signed "ARTHUR A. ADAMS".

Attached to the application were a number of forms which had been returned to the Society by the references mentioned heretofore. The referen and the pertinent parts of their comments are being furnished below.

W. J. DURING, Precision Casting Company, Fayetteville, New York, stated he had known ADAMS about one year in a consulting capacity and had seen him recently at which time he, ADAMS, was with the National Aircraft Industries. DURING said he knew and respected ADAMS' ability as a mechanical and automotive engineer. He recommended ADAMS for membership in the Society.

GEORGE J. HAUSAMANN, East Orange, N.J., stated he had known ADAMS six months and recommended him highly for membership. He said ADAMS was 43 years of age, was born in Eskiltuna, Sweden, was a U.S.S.R. citizen and held a position of member of the Board of Directors, National Aircraft Industries, Moscow. HAUSAMANN wrote that he had met ADAMS "in Moscow this summer".

CHARLES PACK, Woolworth Building, New York City, reported knowing ARTHUR ADAMS for five years but said he had never been associated with him in any branch of automotive or kindred engineering work. He recommended ADAMS for membership.

MARC STERN, Flint, Michigan, wrote that he had known ADAMS for a month and recommended him for membership.

CHARLES H. COLVIN, President, Pioneer Instrument Co., recommended ADAMS for membership. He stated that the subject was a member of the Board of Directors for the National Aircraft Industry. He stated that ADAMS in 1921 was a Production Engineer in the FirstState Auto Works in Moscow and from 1921 to 1923 was a Director of the same auto works. From 1921 to January 1925, according to COLVIN, ADAMS was also Chief Engineer for the Aircraft Engineering Department, Obusho Works, Leningrad, Russia.

E. W. DOLLIN, President, Dollin Corp., advised the Society that he had only known ADAMS about one month and had never associated with him in any work. He did recommend ADAMS for membership.

O. A. MALYSHEVITCH, Amtorg Trading Corp., said he had only known ADAMS for two weeks, had never been associated with him but did recommend him for bership. According to the Society files the address of MALYSHEVITCH was given as the Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York City.

On January 28, 1929 ADAMS wrote the Society advising of the receipt of their letter confirming his election as a Foreign Member. He continued to state in this letter, "In view of the fact that I am about to return to the U.S.S.R. where I am engaged in work and where I expect to spend considerable time, I do not believe I shall change from the grade of a Foreign Member". Later in the same letter he comments that his departure from the United States was scheduled for February 1. In conclusion he asks that all material, literature, etc. be sent to him at the following address: ARTHUR A. ADAMS, M.E., National Aircraft Industry (Aviatrest), Moscow, Cherkassky 2, U.S.S.R. This letter was signed "A. ADAMS" above a typed signature of ARTHUR A. ADAMS, M.E.

A thorough search of Immigration records has failed to reveal any entry into the United States by ARTHUR ADAMS on or about September 21, 1925, the date mentioned above as appearing on the card in the files of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

W. J. DURING, Vice President and General Manager, Precision Casting Company, Fayetteville, New York, was interviewed by Bureau Agents and advised that he vaguely remembered ARTHUR ADAMS. He said that his only contact with ADAMS was approximately seventeen years previous to the time of the interview when the Precision Casting Company was doing work for the

Amtorg Trading Corporation. He described ADAMS as the Liaison Manager interpreting Russian specifications to American denominations. He had no other information relative to ADAMS.

GEORGE J. HAUSAMANN, Sales and Engineering Department, Bendix Aviation, Inc., Bendix, New Jersey, was interviewed by SA C. D. EWART on January 27, 1945. He stated that while in Moscow, Russia in 1928 he was introduced to ARTHUR ADAMS by officials of the Amtorg Trading Corporation in Moscow. ADAMS, at the time, was in charge of the aviation production in Russia. He immediately took charge of HAUSAMANN and acted as a guide for him while the latter was in Moscow. According to Mr. HAUSAMANN, ADAMS was the leading figure in aviation in the U.S.S.R. and though he was unable to provide any title for his position he believed that ADAMS had a rank similar to that of "Commissar".

Mr. HAUSAMANN said that he next met ARTHUR ADAMS by accident in 1932 and this meeting was in the Hotel Statler, Detroit, Michigan. At that time ADAMS told him that he was residing there and was a member of a Commission studying autos or tractors. Subsequently, ADAMS contacted him in New York City and they had dinner together. He stated that he had not heard from ADAMS since that time. He did say, however, that during the Summer of 1944 he had inquired of a member of a Russian Commission, then visiting the Bendix Company in New Jersey, as to the present whereabouts of ARTHUR ADAMS. This individual, whose name HAUSAMANN could not recall, replied that ADAMS was now in Russia.

HAUSAMANN furnished the following information regarding the personal history of ADAMS. He added that he had obtained this from the subject himself and thus he was unable to verify it. ADAMS was a son of a Scotch engineer who had emigrated to Russia. The nationality of his mother was unknown. ADAMS' father sent him to the University of Toronto and ADAMS had once worked for the Packard Motor Company in Detroit. He had learned the tool making trade in Cleveland. ADAMS married a New York girl about the same age as himself, but HAUSAMANN said that he had seen her only twice and did not know her first name or any details concerning her. He understood that ADAMS had remained in Moscow throughout the year 1928 and he had no recollection of the latter having come to the United States during that year.

CHARLES PACK, President, Doehler Die Casting Company, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City, was interviewed by SA JOSEPH C. LEARNED. Mr. PACK said that in the latter part of 1928 he was introduced to ARTHUR ADAMS by CHARLES HARDY. According to PACK, ADAMS came to him, explaining that he

was a member of a Commission from Russia which was in the United States to purchase certain machinery and plans for the construction, operation and maintenance of two plants in Russia. ADAMS, he said, was the head of the Commission and approached him to solicit his aid in drawing up the plans for the factories. PACK said he did considerable work for this Commission and his salary for these services was paid by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York City. In his opinion, ARTHUR ADAMS appeared to tell Amtorg what to do in connection with this particular mission. The factories to be built in Russia were for the manufacture of gas masks. ADAMS, he continued, left the United States sometime in February 1929.

PACK stated that during this visit of ADAMS to the United States he met the latter's wife, DOROTHY ADAMS. PACK understood that ADAMS was a Canadian by birth and that he was married in the United States and had taken his wife to Russia immediately after the Revolution in 1920 or 1921. Subsequently, he had become an important figure there. DOROTHY ADAMS was, in 1929, about 34 or 35 years of age, had been born in the United States and was of Russian extraction.

PACK stated that in 1933 or 1934 ADAMS again visited him in New York City, explaining that he was the head of a Commission to the Wright Aeronautical Company with whom Russia contemplated signing a contract to secure permission to use the Wright Whirlwind Motor. According to PACK, ADAMS was in the United States several times since his visit in 1933 or 1934 but he had never seen him. He had heard, however, about these visits from a Mrs. MARTHA GOTTLIEB who was the sister of DOROTHY ADAMS and the wife of CHARLES GOTTLIEB, a lawyer in New York City. He further stated that some time in 1938 Mrs. CHARLES HARDY told his wife, Mrs. PACK, that she had seen ADAMS on the street but that he would not talk to her. Mrs. CHARLES HARDY was identified by PACK as the wife of CHARLES HARDY who had originally introduced him to ADAMS.

MARC STERN, 418 West Third Street, Flint, Michigan, was interviewed on February 26, 1945 by SAS J. H. CARLSON and JULIUS W. RIEF. STERN stated that ARTHUR ADAMS had visited the A. C. Spark Plug Division of General Motors in 1928 as a representative of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. ADAMS told him that he was a representative of Amtorg and that prior to going to Russia he had been an engineer in the United States. In Russia, ADAMS stated, he had become a member of the Communist Party and admitted holding a big job there.

He mentioned to STERN that he actually received less money than a companion although he was more important of the two, explaining that as he was a member of the Party it was not proper that he receive a large salary as they do not make money the incentive for their work. He claimed to have a large office and secretary. He further told STERN that Russia was a wonderful place and he was unable to understand how people in the United States could make money the incentive for their endeavors. To STERN, ADAMS appeared well versed in engineering practices and he also left STERN with a definite impression that he, ADAMS, held a very important position in Russia.

CHARLES H. COLVIN, 320 Central Park West, Apartment 18B, New York City, was interviewed by SA JOSEPH C. LEARNED. Mr. COLVIN said that he was President of the Pioneer Instrument Company, 754 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. He reported that some time in 1928 he was introduced to ARTHUR ADAMS by one OSCAR MALYCHEVITCH who, COLVIN said, was then head of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. The meeting occurred in the Amtorg offices and COLVIN was extremely surprised to meet a Russian by the name of ADAMS. COLVIN was unable to identify a photograph of ADAMS and he did not recall having acted as a reference for this individual to the Society of Automotive Engineers.

EDWARD W. DOLLIN, President, Dollin Corporation, 630 South 21st Street, Irvington, New Jersey, was interviewed by Bureau Agents. He said that he had a vague recollection that ARTHUR ADAMS was a member of a group which he had escorted through the Allied Die Casting Corporation, Long Island City, New York, some years ago. He was unable to recall anything of assistance concerning ADAMS.

VLADIMIR REICHEL, Consulting Engineering, 95 Liberty Street, New York City, was interviewed by SA JOSEPH C. LEARNED. He stated that he was formerly ChiefEngineer of the Bendix Aviation Corporation and that the Pioneer Instrument Company was a subsidiary of Bendix. In 1932 a Russian Commission representing the Russian Aviation Instrument Trust had come to the Amtorg Trading Corporation and had subsequently purchased airplane instruments from Pioneer. Shortly thereafter another group of Russian engineers came to the Wright Aeronautical Corporation and in this group was one ARTHUR ADAMS and also an individual known as E. V. ROGZEVICH. According to REICHEL he heard about ADAMS from ROGZEVICH and secured the impression that ADAMS was not an important man, having lost his prestige.

REICHEL secured the further impression that ROGZEVICH did not care discuss ADAMS. His conversation with ROGZEVICH, he believed, had taken place about nine or ten years previous to the time of interview. To REICHEL's knowledge he had never met ADAMS in Moscow but might have seen him in the United States in 1929.

Immigration and Naturalization Service records in New York City contained a manifest number 1-37-9688 in the name of ARTHUR ADAMS. This reflected that ARTHUR ADAMS, age 43, had arrived in the United States November 1, 1928. He was married, his occupation was Mechanical Engineer and he was a citizen of the U.S.S.R. and had been born in Eskiltuna, Sweden. He supplied as his last permanent address Moscow, Russia and his wife as DOROTHY ADAMS, Techerkasky 2, Moscow, Russia. He reported having been in the United States before in 1921 in Detroit, Michigan. He was coming to the United States to engage in laboring pursuits and was going to the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, New York City. He was described as having fair complexion, dark hair and brown eyes.

EDWARD J. MULLIGAN, Engineer, License Division, Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, New Jersey, was interviewed by SAS H. H. HINDERAKER and CHARLES D. EWART. He stated that in 1929 a Russian Commission came to the United States to open negotiations whereby the U.S.S.R. could manufacture for Russian use one of the light models of the Wright engine. This Commission was under the direction of GEORGE KOROLEV and ARTHUR ADAMS was a member thereof but did not come to Paterson at that time.

In October 1932, according to MULLIGAN, another Commission came to the United States to negotiate a contract with the Wright Corporation. This Commission represented the U.S.S.R. and was popularly called here the Union of Aircraft Engine Trust. ARTHUR ADAMS was a member of this Commission. Mr. MULLIGAN stated that while negotiations with Wright were being carried on members of the Commission lived in New York City and all had a status as officials of the U.S.S.R. The negotiations continued until approximately March 21, 1933 at which time the contract was signed and most of the Commission returned to the U.S.S.R. within a period of about three weeks. MULLIGA provided a list of the members of the Commission and included therein was "A. A. ADAMS - in charge of tool design and equipment". The last information on ADAMS is that he was a member of the S.A.G.I. Research Institute in Moscow.

On July 17, 1933 Wright Aeronautical Corporation submitted a memorandum regarding the subject of foreign visitors, the USSR engineers and inspectors. This listed the foreign visitors then present at the Wright Company and included members of the aforementioned Commission who had remained after the signing of the contract as w ell as other individuals who had subsequently become a part of the Commission. Listed in this memorandum was "A. A. ADAMS".

MULLIGAN related that the members of the original Commission left during the middle of 1933 and did not return. Representatives from Russia continued to come to Wright until 1940 but at no time did ARTHUR ADAMS or any member of the original Commission return.

With further reference to ARTHUR ADAMS, MULLIGAN related that in January 1926 he was in Moscow, Russia and at the office of the Amtorg Trading Corporation he was introduced to ARTHUR ADAMS who was identified to him as a "tool man". MULLIGAN said that ADAMS at that time appeared to be an important individual and took MULLIGAN sightseeing several times. MULLIGAN believed that ADAMS was an official representative of the Soviet Government and a member of the Communist Party. This latter belief he based upon the fact that ADAMS served him as a guide on a sightseeing tour of the Kremlin which MULLIGAN visited upon the invitation of KALININ.

During the sightseeing excursions MULLIGAN learned from ADAMS that the latter had been born in Sweden of an American father and a Russian mother and had been educated in the vicinity of Boston, Massachusetts. MULLIGAN did not believe that ADAMS had more than a high school education. From ADAMS conversation he deduced that the latter had come to Russia subsequent to the Revolution, probably with some machine tool gang from an American company. It was MULLIGAN'S further impression, gained from ADAMS, that the latter had married a Boston girl who was a stronger Communist than he was.

MULLIGAN left Moscow in May 1926 and did not see ADAMS again until the latter's visit to WRIGHT in 1933. In 1934 or 1935, MULLIGAN continued, a Russian by the name of BARANOV, now deceased, came to the United States and advised that ADAMS was then assigned to the S.A.G.I. Institute of Moscow and was working on aircraft and aircraft tooling.

MULLIGAN observed that ADAMS was probably the son of an English father because of the manner in which he spoke English at that time.

Immigration file #99266/469, in the name of ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, was reviewed by SAS J. A. MORRISON and A. R. SWANSON in the New York Office of Immigration and Naturalization Service. There was contained therein the following pertinent information:

As of November 29, 1932 the Department of Labor in Washington, D. C. was advised that some Russian nationals would arrive in New York on December 5, 1932 aboard the SS Europa. It was stated that they were coming as representatives of the Chief Aviation Trust of the U.S.S.R. in connection with an agreement for technical assistance concluded by that Trust with the Curtis - Wright Export Corporation. These Soviet nationals were listed and included therein was "ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, born in Eskiltuna, Sweden in 1885".

On April 21, 1933 the Commission of Immigration in New York City received an application on behalf of ARTHUR ADAMS for an extension of time of temporary stay in the United States for an additional period of six months. Therein ADAMS stated that he was 47, an engineer, had been born in Eskiltuna, Sweden and owed allegiance to the USSR. He gave his address abroad as Kommunisticheskaya 27/86 Moscow, Russia.

The file contained a franked envelope of the U. S. Department of Labor, Immigration Service, bearing the following notations:

"Soviet passport surrendered by ARTHUR ADAMS, SS Europa; December 5, 1932" and "Received Amtorg Trading Corporation, M (illegible) April 27, 1933".

On May 6, 1933 the Department of Labor granted the application for extension of temporary stay on the part of ARTHUR ADAMS.

A memorandum dated October 10, 1933 to the Departing Division from the Commission of Immigration, New York City, listed certain aliens who had been admitted temporarily under bond and advised that they were sailing on the SS Aquitania on October 11, 1933. Included therein was ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS.

On October 14, 1933 the Commission of Immigration advised Amtorg that the departure of ARTHUR ADAMS from the United States had been verified and the bond in relation to him had been cancelled.

SA WARD ERVIN reviewed Immigration File No. 55851/138 in the name of ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS at Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Generally this file contained similar information to that contained in Immigration File No. 99266/469, mentioned above. However, the file also contained a "Certificate of Admission of Alien" which was dated April 17, 1933 and which certified that the following was a correct record and statement of facts relative to the admission to the United States of the alien named:

1. Manifest No., 11-5
   Class, 2nd from Cherbourg
2. SS Europa
   Line, North German Lloyd
3. Port at which admitted, New York
   Date, 12/5/32
4. Name, ADAMS, ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH
   Age, 47
   Sex, M
5. Married, m
   Occupation, Engineer
   Able to read, yes; Write, yes
6. Citizen of, Russia
   Race, Russian
7. Place of birth, Eskilstuna, Sweden
8. Class of immigration 3/2
   visa, N I; No. 3623
   Issued at Berlin; Date, 11/22/32
9. Last permanent residence, Moscow, USSR
10. Name and complete address of nearest relative of friend in country whence alien came, Friend: M. ROSHKOWA, Moscow, USSR.
11. Destination, Moscow, USSR
    By whom passage paid, USSR Government
    Money brought, $250.
12. Whether in U.S. before, no; When - Where -
13. Whether going to relative to friend,
    "Amtorg", 261 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C.
    Give name and complete address.

14. Purpose of coming to U.S., temporary stay
Intended length of stay, 5 mos.
15. Condition of health, good
16. Height, 5'9"; Complexion, fair; Color of hair, bl.
17. Color of eyes, brown; Identification marks, none.

All attempts to verify the birth of ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS in either Eskiltuna or Stockholm, Sweden were negative.

* * *

The second version of ADAMS' background is being set forth hereinafter:

The Immigration File No. 99416/242 was reviewed by SA J.A. MORRISON at Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City. The following pertinent information was reflected therein:

On December 10, 1937 the Immigration authorities received a letter from S. J. NOVICK of the Wholesale Radio Service Company, 106th Avenue, New York City, asking permission to import his Canadian representative, ARTHUR ADAMS, as a skilled labore r. ADAMS was described therein as being 47 and as residing at 1223 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

As of December 16, 1937 NOVICK was interviewed by an Immigration inspector and advised that ADAMS had been employed by his company in Canada for ten years as an agent and designer and had actually been born in Canada. The aforementioned application of NOVICK was denied on February 9, 1938 on the grounds that there was no shortage of the labor of the type for which ADAMS was to be imported.

As of March 31, 1938 ADAMS himself wrote the Immigration and Naturalization Service, advising he did not desire to enter the United States as a skilled contract laborer for the Wholesale Company as he was now an independent specialist. He explained that besides doing work for Wholesale he planned to perfect a cream-whipping machine, the patents on which were held by one HARRY PLETMAN. ADAMS further explained that he planned to establish a laboratory of his own under the name of Technological Laboratories, Inc.

HARRY PLETMAN, mentioned above, is the brother-in-law of SAMUEL NOVICK, likewise mentioned above.

At the American Consulate, 302 Bay Street, Toronto, Canada, the following pertinent information concerning ADAMS was located:

ARTHUR ADAMS executed a "Preliminary Questionnaire for Immigration Visa American Consulate Service" on November 26, 1937. This reflected that he resided at 1223 King Street West, Toronto and had been born May 4, 1890 in the same city. He lived at his place of birth until the Summer of 1897 when he moved to Rioja, Argentina, remaining until November 1909. From December 1909 to August 1917 he lived at Larder Lake, Ontario, Canada. From August 1917 to January 1924 he resided at Windsor, Canada and from January 1924 until the date of the questionnaire he was residing in Toronto.

He said he was employed by the Wholesale Radio and Service Company, New York City, receiving a salary of between $250.00 and $270.00 per month. He further indicated that he was a citizen of Canada; that his father, ALEXANDER ADAMS, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, was also a citizen by naturalization. His mother was named as REGINA RANTO and both parents he reported were deceased. He further alleged in this form that he had never been to or communicated with an American Consulate before and had never been convicted of any crime. He concluded by stating that his purpose in coming to the United States was to continue work in designing radio and sound equipment.

On December 8, 1937 SAMUEL NOVICK, Treasurer, Wholesale Radio Service Company, Inc., wrote to the U.S. Consul at Toronto. Therein NOVICK pointed out the need for the presence of ARTHUR ADAMS in the United States as far as the Wholesale Radio Service Company was concerned. In conclusion he stated that anything done to facilitate ADAMS' arrival in New York would be appreciated.

As of March 31, 1938 ADAMS himself wrote to the Consul General at Toronto referring to the fact that he had been denied admission to the United States. He pointed out that he felt such denial was based on the fact that he was placed in a category in which he did not belong. In brief, he claimed that he was an independent technician and was not an employee of the Wholesale Radio Service Inc. in the sense of being limited to that company's work exclusively. He said that he planned to establish his own laboratory within six months after his entry into the United States.

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On May 16, 1938 ADAMS again executed a "Preliminary Questionnaire for Immigration Visa". In this he stated, "I am in business for myself". He further alleged to have a total worth of $8,000. Again, under that section devoted to showing his purpose in coming to the United States, he stated: "I have organized in New York a Technological Laboratory for the development of mechanical and electrical devices. The business is incorporated in the State of New York...I am the President..."

Immigration File No. 226180 was examined in the office of Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This reflected an "Application for Immigration Visa (Non-Quota)" executed by ARTHUR ADAMS on May 17, 1938. Thereon ADAMS reported that he was 48, of the Scotch race, that he was born May 4, 1890 at Toronto and for five years immediately preceding the application had resided at 1223 King Street West, Toronto, Canada. His occupation was radio designer and he described himself as being 5'8" and as having a medium complexion, medium brown hair and brown eyes. He was able to speak, read and write English and Spanish. His parents were REGINA RANTO and ALEXANDER ADAMS, both deceased.

His nearest relative was named as ALFRED RANTO, uncle, Larder Lake, Ontario, Canada. His destination was given as the Commander Hotel, 240 West 73rd Street, New York City. His purpose in coming to the United States was to continue in a business which he had established in this country.

Attached to the aforementioned application for a visa were:

1. A statement dated May 16, 1938 in which he listed his possessions in the form of stocks, U. S. currency and testing equipment.

2. A statement of the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company, 50 Church Street, New York City, reflecting his balance as of May 13, 1938.

3. A letter dated May 14, 1938 from the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company, Washington Branch, New York City, advising him that JACOB B. ARONOFF had that day opened an account in the name of Technological Laboratories, Inc. of which ARTHUR ADAMS was Treasurer.

4. A copy of a letter dated May 12, 1938 addressed to Mr. A. ADAMS and signed S. J. NOVICK in which the latter advised that he was holding for ADAMS' account the sum of $1,000.00 which would be available to ADAMS upon request.

5. A birth certificate reflecting that ADAMS was born May 4, 1890 at Toronto, Canada, that his father was ALEXANDER ADAMS, a dressmaker of 14 Walton Street and that his mother's maiden name was REGINA RANTO. The date of the registration of this birth was given as October 2, 1936.

6. A statement by the City Police Department, Toronto, Canada advising that the name of ADAMS did not appear in the Department records.

7. A statement by the City Police Department, Windsor, Canada, dated May 12, 1938, advising that the criminal files of this Department had not revealed the name of ARTHUR ADAMS.

Also included in Immigration File "226180 was a non-quota Immigration Visa No. 1826. This reflected that the American Consul General, Toronto, Canada, had seen ADAMS "who was of Canadian nationality" and that he was being issued the visa which would expire on September 17, 1938. The back of this visa reflected that ADAMS had entered the United States at Buffalo, New York on May 17, 1938.

A photograph of ARTHUR ADAMS, attached to this visa, was identified as being that of the individual who was the subject of instant case.

At the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Buffalo, New York, Manifest No. 112 in the name of ARTHUR ADAMS was reviewed. This was dated May 17, 1938 and reflected thereon that ADAMS was 48, was born in Toronto, Canada, was of the Scotch race and Canadian nationality. His last permanent residence was 1223 King Street, Toronto, and his uncle was one ALFRED RANTO of Larder Lake, Ontario. In answer to the question "Ever in the United States?", he supplied the answer "No.".

SA J. A. MORRISON at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, examined an "Application for Certificate of Arrival and a Preliminary Form for Declaration of Intention" which was dated February 15, 1940 and numbered 2-725707. Thereon ADAMS reported that he had entered the United States through Buffalo, New York on May 17, 1938 and was residing at 240 West 73rd Street, New York City. He said he had not been absent from the United States since that date. He further advised that he had never used another name in this country; that he was born in Toronto, Canada, May 4, 1890, being the son of ALEXANDER ADAMS and REGINA RANTO. In answer to the question whether or not he had ever been deported from the United States he supplied the answer "No".

Immigration File No. 458242 was reviewed at the Immigration and Naturalization Service Office, Philadelphia. This showed that ARTHUR ADAMS filed a Declaration of Intention No. 296245 on April 5, 1940. The Declaration was filed in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York. The file contained a Certificate of Arrival which was issued February 23, 1940 and which reflected that ARTHUR ADAMS had arrived in Buffalo, New York, on May 17, 1938.

Confidential Informant TN-1, of known reliability, reported on October 12, 1944 as follows:

On October 2, 1936, one ARTHUR RANTO appeared before M. S. MILLSTONE, Notary Public, at the City of Toronto, and declared that ARTHUR ADAMS was born May 4, 1890 at Toronto, York County, Canada; that his father was ALEXANDER ADAMS, occupation dressmaker and his mother was REGINO RANTO; that ALEXANDER ADAMS resided at 14 Walton Street, Toronto, and that a midwife was present at the birth. RANTO further solemnly declared that he was the uncle of ARTHUR ADAMS and that the latter's parents were dead. He said that although he was not present at the birth he saw the child within a few days thereafter and was informed at the time and fully believed that he, ADAMS, was born at the place and on the date stated.

Confidential Informant TN-1 commented that the information required for birth declaration was very brief and the compulsory registration of births took place in July 1869. Consequently, informant concluded, that the non-registration of ADAMS' birth was probably due to one of the following:

a. Failure of parents to register the child.

b. The child was illegitimate.

c. There was no such birth and the declaration was false.

Informant said that a thorough search of available records in Canada failed to disclose any record of ALEXANDER ADAMS or REGINA RANTO. Informant continued, advising that the Toronto City Directory for 1937 listed ARTHUR ADAMS, traveler for the Canadian General Electric Company, as residing at 1223 King Street West. However, informant stated a check had failed to reflect that anyone by that name was ever employed by the company.

Confidential Informant TN-1 further commented that the status of ARTHUR ADAMS was highly suspicious. The informant considered it probable that the declaration of birth was false and was procured to establish citizenship. Informant further stated that it seemed that the ARTHUR ADAMS of 1223 King Street West, Toronto, might be fictitious, insofar as the name was concerned, as investigation had failed to disclose any movement prior to 1936 under the name of ARTHUR ADAMS.

TN-1 said further that MAURICE SHELLY MILLSTONE, the Notary mention above, was reported to be a secret member of the Communist Party. With this report, the informant provided a photograph of ARTHUR ADAMS which reporting Agent identified as being that of the ARTHUR ADAMS residing at the Peter Cooper Hotel in New York City.

The same informant, on October 16, 1944, reported that ADAMS had made a first membership payment to the Royal Canadian Institute on November 22, 1937 and a second, and final payment on June 13, 1939. This, the informant poin out, indicated that ADAMS was in Toronto in 1939. By the same report TN-1 advised that ADAMS had secured an Ontario Operators Permit as the result of two tests he had taken on November 3, and December 8, 1937, respectively. He failed the first test at which time, informant said, he was driving a car registered to WILLIAM PALCA. TN-1 described the latter as "a very close associate of the Communist Party and possibly a secret member". The application filed by ADAMS t secure said permit described him as being a Canadian, age 47, 155, 5'8", black hair, brown eyes, and as wearing glasses due to farsightedness. In the same report TN-1 advised that there had been considerable correspondence between JACOB KAPLAN, lawyer, 100 Adelaide Street, West, Toronto, and the Police Department at Haileybury, Ontario, Canada. Therein KAPLAN solicited a record on ADAMS, who he sai

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resided at Larder Lake and in that vicinity from 1909 to 1917. The Police answered to the effect that there was no record of ADAMS at Larder Lake nor at Haileybury because the latter police records did not go back as far as 1909 and all the Magistrates records prior to 1922 were destroyed by fire. The informant continued advising that the aforementioned fire had destroyed all records and was well remembered by residents of Ontario. The informant then commented "It must be assumed that those of the legal profession have had clients formerly of that district inquirying for various records. Undoubtedly they would know as well as anyone that records prior to 1922 cannot obtained. In view of this the district will be an excellent place to 'establish' residence during the period in question."

According to the informant, KAPLAN also communicated with police authorities in Toronto, Canada, requesting any record available on ARTHUR ADAMS from 1924 "to the present" (April 4, 1938). The following day, the Toronto City police forwarded a "certificate of non-conviction" to KAPLAN.

Inquiries by TN-1 further revealed that ARTHUR ADAMS opened a savings account at the Bank of Montreal on November 29, 1937. No references were supplied and ADAMS gave his occupation as a "radio designer". The account wasclosed on May 19, 1942. The informant added that ADAMS, when closing the aforementioned account, wrote from 130 East 39th Street, New York City, and described himself as being a non-resident (of Canada). The account when closed was transferred to the Central Savings Bank in New York City.

TN-1 in his report of January 10, 1945, stated that inquiries were made of an individual well connected in the radio trade in Toronto but nothing was found to indicate that ADAMS was ever in the business in that city.

According to a report of TN-1 dated January 23, 1945, inquiries were made by the informant as to the address of 1223 King Street West, Toronto. It was learned that ADAMS had rented apartment #15 atthis address for a period of not more than two years. When first coming to this address, he explained he had been living at a downtown hotel but found the rent too high. He supplied no information as to from where he came. He was described as being not a steady tenant but rather one who would rent for a whi then leave, only to return again. He told the owners at the King Street address that he worked for the General Electric Company as an advisor in the

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installation of dynamoes, etc. and the company had sent him all over the world.

It was stated that during his residence at this address, he never mixed with other tenants, had no visitors that could be recalled, and had no telephone. ADAMS was said to have spoken much of child education indicating that he did not care for the Canadian form and used Russia as an example. He spoke much of other countries, especially the United States and Russia, and appeared well conversant with the Mid-Western States. He also talked intelligently of Battlecreek, Michigan, which was the birthplace of the landlord's wife. This latter woman once asked ADAMS as to his nationality and the only reply received was to the effect that his mother was Scottish.

While at this address, ADAMS spent much time at a desk in his room using a portable typewriter to some extent. Upon first coming to this residence, he had no car but later turned up with a car bearing Ontario license plates. It was reported that ADAMS used the car considerably, taking it on apparent trips outside of the city on which occasions he invariably took a well-made small type camera. According to the informant, the landlord's wife said it was not uncommon to find in ADAMS' room many enlargements of bridges, dams, and power installations in Ontario. Upon mentioning this fact to ADAMS, he said he was interested in all types of bridge construction.

It was stated that ADAMS, while at this address, received a considerable quantity of mail from the United States. It was noted further that during the times when ADAMS was absent from the address for any length of time, the mail would seem to automatically cease. The maids who cleaned ADAMS' apartment stated that he kept everything locked, including his briefcase. On one occasion, ADAMS advised the landlord that he was going to New York City. When he last departed, he was apparently in great haste as he said nothing to the landlord but advised the janitor that he had received orders to go abroad. He had paid rent for some time in advance but did not wait to ask for settlement. He left no forwarding address and was not again seen at 1223 King Street West.

Upon his departure, it was found that ADAMS had left a large number of photographs behind in such quantity that they filled over four wastepaper baskets. These, the janitor burned. ADAMS, according to what the informant was told, asked concerning many places in the United States and Canada, had many travelling folders in the apartment, and had inquired concerning the Boulder Dam.

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ADAMS, on occasions, has claimed to be a graduate of the University of Toronto. TN-1, however, caused a thorough check to be made of the records at this University with negative results.

SUMMARY OF VITAL DATA CONTAINED IN AFOREMENTIONED BIOGRAPHIES

There is being set out hereinafter the summary of the vital data which is reflected in the aforementioned biographies of ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS. From such summation, the inconsistencies in these detailed accounts of the Subject's activities will be emphasized.

Name

ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS,
ARTHUR A. ADAMS,
ARTHUR ADAMS,
A.A. ADAMS,
ARTHUR ADANS

Date & Place of Birth

Stockholm, Sweden; no date; given on entry to U. S. on 10/9/15; not verified;
Russia; no date; supplied in pamphlet concerning the Ludwig Martens Mission to the U. S.; not verified;
Eskiltuna, Sweden; October 5, 1888; supplied in record of Society of Automotive Engineers, not verified;
Eskiltuna, Sweden; no date, but gave age as 43; supplied at time of entry to U.S. on November 1, 1928; not verified;
Eskiltuna, Sweden in 1885; supplied at time of entry to U. S. on December 5, 1932; not verified;
Toronto, Canada; May 4, 1890; according to files of American Consulate, Toronto, Canada; not verified;
Toronto, Canada; May 4, 1890; supplied on entry to U.S. on May 17, 1938; not verified;

Parents

Father - ALEXANDER; mother - REGINA; information supplied on marriage certificate of Subject issued January 22, 1916; not verified;
Father - ALEXANDER ADAMS; mother - REGINA, nee RANTO; information contained in files of American Consulate, Toronto, Canada as of November 26, 1937; not verified;

Father - ALEXANDER ADAMS; mother - REGINA, nee RANTO; information provided at time of entry into U.S. on May 17, 1938; not verified.

Nationality

Swedish; supplied at time of entry into U. S. on October 9, 1915;
British citizen born in Russia; information contained in pamphlet on Ludwig K. Martens issued in 1921
Russian citizen born in Russia; information provided at time of entry into U.S. on November 1, 1928;
Russian citizen; according to records of the Society of Automotive Engineers as of November 30, 1928;
Russian citizen; Russian race; information supplied at time of entry into U.S. on December 5, 1932;
Canadian citizen; according to information contained in files of the American Consulate, Toronto, Canada, as of November 26, 1957;
Scotch race, Canadian nationality; information provided at time of entry into U. S. on May 17, 1938.

None of the above could be verified.

Relatives

SAM BRONSON, cousin, 156 East 151st Street, New York City; supplied at time of entry into U.S. on October 9, 1915; not verified.
ALFRED RANTO, uncle, Larder Lake, Ontario, Canada; information supplied at time of entry into U.S. on May 17, 1938; not verified.

Occupation

Toolmaker; information supplied at time of entry into U.S. on October 9, 1915;
Director, Technical Department, Martens Mission; information supplied in pamphlet regarding Ludwig K. Martens dated in 1921;
Member, Board of Directors "Aviatrest", Moscow; information supplied in records of Society of Automotive Engineers.
Mechanical Engineer; information supplied at time of entry into U.S. on November 1, 1928;

Engineer; information supplied at time of entry into U. S. on December 5, 1932;
Radio designer; information supplied at time of entry into U.S. on May 17, 1938.

With reference to the above, several persons interviewed identified ARTHUR ADAMS as an engineer and stated that he was at one time connected with the aviation industry in the Soviet Union.

Marital Status

SABINA ADAMS, wife; information supplied at time of entry into U.S. on October 9, 1915; not verified;
SABINA ROTHKOPF ADAMS, wife; according to Marriage Certificate #3723 dated January 22, 1916; verified;
DOROTHY ADAMS, wife; according to information supplied at time of entry into U.S. on November 1, 1928; not verified;
Married (no name supplied); information set forth at time of entry into U.S. on December 5, 1932;

Entries into United States

July 4, 1910 at New York City; could not be verified;
October 9, 1915 at Buffalo, New York; verified;
Around September 21, 1925; could not be verified;
November 1, 1928 at New York City; verified;
December 5, 1932, at New York City; verified;
May 17, 1938 at Buffalo, New York; verified;

Immigration status

Declaration of Intention was filed by ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS on February 23, 1940 in the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York.

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BACKGROUND

RE: SUBJECT'S MARITAL STATUS

As is indicated heretofore, ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS has had two wives, namely, SABINA ROTHKOPF ADAMS and DOROTHEA KEEN ADAMS. The background information developed on, and the known activities of, these individuals and ALEXANDER ADAMS, the son of SABINA ADAMS, is being set forth hereinafter.

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BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES
OF
SABINA ROTHKOPF, was.

Immigration Manifest #5490 was located in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City. This reflected that RINA ADAMS arrived in the United States at New York City on November 24, 1914. On her arrival she reported that she was age 24, a Canadian citizen, and was born in Lodz, Russia. Her last place of foreign residence was Karlsruhe, Germany and she was going to her husband, ARTHUR ADAMS, 151 W. 14th Street, New York City. She was accompanied on her arrival by her son, ALEXANDER, age 4, whose father was ARTHUR ADAMS, named above. ALEXANDER' birthplace was given as Lodz, Russia, and the manifest indicated that RINA ADAMS and her son were in transit to Toronto, Canada.

It has been previously mentioned that Immigration and Naturalization file #98665/46 reflected that ARTHUR ADAMS experienced difficulty with Immigration authorities when SABINA ADAMS, and her son ALEXANDER attempte to re-enter the United States from Canada in 1915. At that time he said that she, and ALEXANDER, had originally arrived in the United States on November 24 1914, and had gone to Canada to visit her sister. Upon her return she was at first refused admission due to her inability to prove a legal marriage. However, aided by the intercession of JULIA STUART POYNTZ, head of the Rand School in New York City, she was allowed to come to New York City where a marriage license was taken out between her and ARTHUR ADAMS on January 24, 1916.

Information received from Mr. GEORGE E. HANSON, Passenger Agent, Swedish-American Lines, New York City, was also previously reported. This information briefly was to the effect that "Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR ADAMS" and "ALEX. ADAMS" sailed from the United States on January 22, 1921.

Confidential Informant TN-1, previously mentioned, and of known reliability, on February 10, 1945, provided a file on SABINA ROTHKOPF and ALEXANDER ADAMS. This file contained the pertinent information set forth hereinafter with reference to these two individuals.

On November 16, 1923, SABINE ROTKOFF executed a "Declaration of Passenger to Canada" in which she reported that she arrived in Canada aboard the SS Minnedosa; she was 33, married and a housewife; she was born in Poland and was of the Polish race and a Polish citizen. She said she came

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to Canada to visit and settle, intended to remain, and had never lived there previously. She was destined to a sister, Mrs. BOURGOIN, 975 Sherbrooke East, Montreal, Canada. Her nearest relative in the country from which she came was ARTHUR ROTKOFF, husband, 29 Gzilna, Lodz, Poland. She possessed Passport #3077 issued July 19, 1923 at Lodz.

SABINA ROTKOFF wrote LOUIS KON, 512 Keefer Building, Montreal on March 29, 1937 stating she had been Canadian resident for three and one-half years during which time she trained and graduated as a nurse. She wrote further that she had a son, ALEXANDER ADAMS, born Kromstadt, Russia, April 5, 1910, living in Karlsruhe, Germany, and wished to bring him to Canada as she could now support him and herself. She asked KON's assistance in this matter.

LOUIS KON on May 25, 1927, provided the Department of Immigration at Ottawa with the above letter and described the writer, Mrs. ROTKOFF, as "an old acquaintance", and ALEXANDER as the son "of her first marriage". KON described the type of passport held by ALEXANDER ADAMS and gave reasons as to why the boy would be a desirable Canadian citizen. He further wrote that "Mrs. ROTKOFF's sister lives in Montreal and is married to Professor BOURGOIN of the University of Montreal."

With reference to LOUIS KON, Informant TN-1 said he was born in Moscow, Russia; that though his membership in the Communist Party could not be established, from his activities there was no doubt that he was a secret member of the Party in Canada.

Informant's file showed that ALEXANDER ADAMS was born April 5, 1910, at Kromstadt, Russia; his last residence in the USSR had been in Leningrad, and he was described as being of medium height, brown eyes, with an ordinary nose and dark hair.

LOUIS BOURGOIN advised Canadian Immigration officials that ALEXANDER ADAMS was his nephew. According to the letterhead used by BOURGOIN he was a Professor at the Polytechnical School, University of Montreal, Technical Counsellor to the Quebec Liquor Commission, and Foreign Trade Consul for France. Mrs. LOUIS BOURGOIN advised that her sister SABINA was the divorced wife of ARTHUR ADAMS, a Russian born in Riga; that they were divorced in Russia in 1921, and SABINA had the divorce decree with her. ALEXANDER ADAMS, she said, had been born in Kromstadt, Russia on April 5, 1910, and had been residing in Karlsruhe, Germany since 1922. Mrs. ADAMS, following the divorce, had gone to Poland in 1921, and then, alon

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with ALEXANDER and Mrs. BOURGOIN, had gone to Germany in 1922. ALEXANDER was left here with relatives and Mrs. ADAMS and Mrs. BOURGOIN proceeded to France and thence to Montreal where they arrived November 16, 1923.

As of January 17, 1929, Canadian authorities gave permission for ALEXANDER ADAMS to enter.

Relative to the Canadian naturalization of SABINA ROTKOFF the contents of her naturalization file were furnished by the Confidential Informant TN-1, of known reliability. The following information was noted therein:

SABINE ROTKOFF applied for a Canadian Certificate of Naturalization sometime prior to January 14, 1930, based upon an allegation of being the daughter of JOHN RUDNIKOFF, farmer, Montreal, naturalized January 15, 1909. Her residence was given as 3971 City Hall Avenue, Montreal, and her references as, M. E. TANSEY, V. C. MAC DONALD, and DAVID ZOLAUF, all Montreal residents.

Investigation based on the above application, failed to locate SABINE ROTKOFF, and Mrs. JOHN RUDNIKOFF advised that she had no daughter named SABINE nor did she know anyone by that name. References TANSEY and ZOLAUF likewise knew no one by that name, and MAC DONALD could not be found. SABINE ROTKOFF was not further known at 3971 City Hall Avenue, Montreal.

On July 15, 1930, another application for naturalization was received by Canadian authorities from a woman of the same name, same date and place of birth, same occupation, but residing at 277 Grace Street, Toronto, Canada. Investigation disclosed that this SABINE ROTKOFF was residing with one JAMES BLUGERMAN and was working at the Mt. SINAI Hospital. On interview she advised that her name was SABINA ROTKOFF, or ROTCOFF, she was a widow, age 40, and had a son, ALEXANDER ADAMS, age 20, living in Toronto with her. She named ALEXANDER ADAMOFF as the father of this son. She said she arrived in Canada in 1923 on the SS Minnedosa; she had a sister, Mrs. L. BOURGIN, in Montreal, and a brother in the United States. She further reported that she had lived in New York City and Detroit, Michigan, for six months each and had made additional visits to the U. S. She denied making the above-mentioned application, stating that she had lived in Toronto since 1925 and had been employed since her arrival at the Mt. Sinai Hospital. Inquiry at the hospital revealed, however, that she was employed from April 30, 1926 until June 11 of the same year; from July to October, 1928, and from March 1930 until August 2, 1930 (the date of informant's inquiry).

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SABINE ROTKOFF said she had known JOHN BLUGERMAN, mentioned above, six months. BLUGERMAN, on interview, said she had lived with him for that period (six months), but he had known her for a number of years.

With reference to BLUGERMAN, informant's report stated that "he is actively engaged in Communist work".

SABINE ROTKOFF was again interviewed on September 24, 1935, and advised that her correct name was SABINA ADAMOFF; that SABINA ROTKOFF was her maiden name to which she had reverted upon divorcing her husband, who later died in Lodz in 1922. She said she was born in Lodz, Lodskie, Poland, August 23, 1889; that she had been in Canada since 1923, and that her son, ALEXANDER, was 25 years of age and presently in France.

The references supplied by SABINE ROTKOFF in her application were said to be all Doctors in Montreal and included a Dr. M. L. MANDELL. With reference to him, Informant said that he was a sympathizer to the Communist cause and possibly connected with that movement.

According to the file, SABINA ROTKOFF was issued a Canadian Certificate of Naturalization on March 11, 1936.

SABINE ROTKOFF left Canada and entered the United States on January 29, 1943. In a passport application filed about August 20, 1942, she gave her maiden name as ROTKOPF and said she was married in April 1910, but was now a widow. She named her husband as ARTHUR ROTKOFF, a subject of Poland. Her citizenship was given as British and she said she was naturalized March 6, 1936. She said she was born August 23, 1889 at Lodz, Poland.

In January 1944, SABINE ROTKOFF filed a "Declaration of Intention to Retain Canadian Domicile". Here she gave the same date of birth as above and said the place was Lodz, Piotskow, Poland. She had originally entered Canada in October 1923, was naturalized March 6, 1936, and had left to join her brothers in the United States. She had entered the latter country on a permanent immigration visa, but wished now to remain a Canadian citizen. The Canadian Government on February 3, 1944, refused her request advising that her action in securing a permanent residence visa indicated definitely that she had the intention of remaining in the United States.

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Immigration and Naturalization file #3140589, in the names of SABINA ROTHKOPF, BINA ROTKOPF, or S. ROTKOFF ADAMS, was reviewed at the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

According to this file, SABINA ROTHKOPF was born August 23, 1889 at Lodz, Poland, and since 1903 had resided in Lodz, Poland; New York City; Moscow and Leningrad, Russia; and Montreal, Canada.

In an application for a quota visa, she said she was married but that her husband was deceased. Her father was OJZER ROTKOPF and her mother, BAJIA ROTKOPF, both deceased. She was to leave Canada at Montreal and was destined to a brother in Ellenville, New York. She claimed to have never applied for immigration or passport visas at any American consulate. This application was signed BINA ROTKOPF ADAMS.

A quota visa #695 was issued to SABINA ROTKOFF on January 20, 1943. It reflected that she was a Canadian born in Poland; that she possessed Canadian passport issued August 29, 1942; and that she arrived in the United States at Rouses Point, New York, January 25, 1943. A birth certificat attached to the visa reflected that she was born August 23, 1889 in Lodz, Poland, as BINA ROTKOPF, the daughter of OJZER and BAJIA.

The Immigration file contained her alien registration card #770 dated January 20, 1943 which reflected that she used the names BINA ROTKOPF and SABINA ROTKOFF ADAMS. On this form, she claimed to be a citizen of Canada born in Poland, and she had previously arrived in the United States in 1914 and continued to live in the latter country for a total of seven years. She was described in the immigration file as follows:

Age:	55
Born:	August 23, 1889, Lodz, Poland
Citizen:	Canadian
Height:	5' 2"
Weight:	102 lbs.
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Brown
Languages:	Polish and English
Occupation:	Nurse
Marital Status:	Claims to be a widow

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Immigration and Naturalization Service file #630/580 in the name of SABINA ROTKOPF was examined at St. Albans, Vermont, on March 20, 1945, by SA FRANK C. WOOD. In this file, she was also referred to under the names of ROTKOPH, ROTKOPT, and SABINA ADAMOFF, wa. Adams. The file indicated that she first appeared before a Board of Special Inquiry of the Immigration Service on October 1, 1925 in Montreal, Canada. Such appearance was in connection with an appeal for permission to enter the United States for six months visit.

SABINA ROTKOPF declared that she was the widow of ARTHUR ADAMS (ADAMOFF) who had died in Poland in 1922. She said she had one son, ALEXANDER, born about 1910 and at the time (October, 1925) in school in Germany. SABINA declared that she was living with her sister, STEPHANIE BOURGEOIS, in Montreal. She declared that she was in New York City from 1914 to 1921. She last entered Canada November 6 or 16, 1923. The Immigration and Naturalization Service Hearing Board refused her admission. On appeal, the decision was affirmed but she subsequently secured a bond guaranteeing her return and was permitted to enter the United States April 20, 1927. Her return to Canada on October 20, 1927 was verified. On December 6, 1927, she again appeared to secure a permit to visit the United States for six months. At that time she said that her mother, BERTHA, resided in Lodz, Poland. She also possessed a Polish passport issued February 5, 1927 in Montreal. Her entry appeal was denied.

The next information in the file was received by the Immigration Service from [redacted] b7D This latter organization on February 19, 1930, advised the Immigration Service that SABINA ROTKOPF, 120 West 123rd Street, New York City, care of Mr. MARKOFF, had obtained admission to the United States throughhaving fraudulently obtained a Canadian Certificate of Naturalization.

The file also reflected that a person using the name, SABINA ROTKOPF, was deported to Canada at Buffalo, New York, on November 29, 191[illegible] on a charge of "immoral purpose". At the time, this woman had with her an illegitimate son named ALEXANDER.

The last report in this file reflected that on February 28, 1929, an immigration inspector inquired of Mrs. MARKOFF, 120 West 123rd Street, concerning SABINA. He was informed by Mrs. MARKOFF that she had worked as a nurse at this address but had left about two weeks previously, leaving no forwarding address.

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SABINA ROTHKOPF was interviewed on August 1, 1945 by SAS H. H. HINDERAKER and EDWARD J. DISTELHORST. At the time, she exhibited her birth certificate which showed that BINA ROTKOPF, born August 23, 1889, at Lodz, Poland, was the daughter of OJZER ROTKOPF and BAJIA NOGACZOW. She explained that BINA is a variation of the name SABINA and that ROTKOPF is the correct spelling of her own maiden name but that in the course of her travels, the name had been unintentionally misspelled on various records.

She first left Lodz in November, 1914, with her son, ALEXANDER ADAMS, born April 5, 1910, at Riga, Russia. She left to join her husband, ARTHUR ADAMS, whom she married in Lodz prior to 1912 and who had been residing in New York City for about two years prior to her coming in 1914. She declined to give the date of their marriage and claimed to have been married only to ADAMS. ADAMS, she said, was born in the interior of Russia, date unknown, and that the Russian equivalent of the name, ADAMS, would be "ADAMOFF". She did not know if ADAMS had ever been in the United States prior to 1910.

Subsequent to joining ADAMS in New York City in 1914, she, her son, and ADAMS resided in Detroit, Michigan, in 1916 or 1917. They then returned to New York City where they resided until 1921 when they returned to Russia. In the latter country, she was divorced from ADAMS. In December, 1921, she and her son returned to Lodz where she resumed the use of her maiden name ROTKOPF. In 1923, she left her son in a boarding school in Germany and joined her sister, STEPHANIE BOURGOIN at Paris, France, and proceeded to Canada. There she trained as a nurse and resided until January 25, 1943 when she entered the United States for permanent residence.

With regard to ARTHUR ADAMS, she said that he remained in Russia following their divorce in 1921 and she heard that he had died a few years later. She could not verify the source of this information.

SABINA ROTHKOPF said that her son, ALEXANDER, joined her in Canada in 1929, resided with her until 1933 or 1934 and then having maintained his Russian citizenship was called to that country to serve in the Russian Army. As of November, 1941, she heard through a friend that he had been sent to the Russian front.

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SABINA ROTHKOPF was again interviewed on July 31, 1946 by SA JOHN F. MALONE and the writer at 1245 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York. On this occasion, she admitted that she first met ARTHUR ADAMS some time in 1911 in Toronto, Canada. She never knew him previous to this meeting and she herself had just come to Canada from Poland. ADAMS spoke little English at the time and she had no idea as to how long he had been in Canada prior to this meeting. It was her recollection that ADAMS stated his parents were deceased and they had never been in the United States. She thought he had been born in the southern part of Russia and had some brothers, one of whom was once in the United States. She thought further that he had a sister in Russia. She also recalled his having two cousins who lived in the Bronx, New York, but she was unable to remember their names.

When she met ADAMS in Toronto, he was employed in a machine factory. In the early part of 1914, she desired to return to Poland and get her son, ALEXANDER, whom she had left behind when she came to Canada. ADAMS paid her passage to and from Poland, and she made the trip in one year. She admitted that ALEXANDER was not ADAMS' son but refused to divulge information as to his parentage.

Upon her return to the United States, ADAMS was living at 151 West 14th Street, New York City, in a boarding house. After staying with him for a short while, she and her son proceeded to her sister in Canada remaining until some time in 1916 when she returned to ADAMS in the United States. They lived in New York City until about 1917 when they went to Detroit, Michigan, where ADAMS was employed by the Ford Motor Company. To the best of her recollection, they remained in Detroit about a year. At this time, a brother of ADAMS was also residing in Detroit. She was unable to recall this brother's name but stated that he had four or five children, was workingin the steel business as either a mechanic or molder, and was using the name of ADAMOFF.

She, her son, and ADAMS, returned to New York City in 1917 or 1918. It was her impression that ADAMS had returned because he desired to secure a job with CHARLES HARDY at the Blair Tool and Machine Company, Brooklyn, New York. She did not know where ADAMS lived or worked following the completion of his employment with the Blair Company.

Miss ROTHKOPF claimed that she had no definite knowledge of ADAMS' education beyond believing that he had some technical training in Russia. She admitted further that ADAMS had possibly worked in South America

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as he had talked about that country to her. She said that following her return to Russia with ADAMS in 1921, they had separated and she had never seen him since. She admitted that she was actually living apart from ADAMS prior to this return but had come back with him for the sake of convenience inasmuch as LUDWIG MARTENS had paid the return passage. She said that she heard from some friends in Russia in 1935 to the effect that ARTHUR ADAMS was then in Canada. However, at the time she was working at the Mount Sinaii Hospital in the Laurentian Mountains, Canada, and consequently she never saw ADAMS.

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BACKGROUND - ALEXANDER ADAMS

ALEXANDER ADAMS was first mentioned in the manifest which covered the entry of his mother, SABINA, into the United States on November 24, 1914. This manifest showed that she was accompanied by her son, ALEXANDER, four years of age, whose father was ARTHUR ADAMS, 151 West 14th Street, New York City. The boy, according to the mother, had been born in Russia and she and he were in transit to Toronto, Canada.

ALEXANDER ADAMS was next shown on a passenger list of the SS STOCKHOLM along with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR ADAMS, at the departure of that vessel for Europe on January 22, 1921.

SABINA ROTHKOPF in 1927 attempted to have her son, ALEXANDER ADAMS, admitted to Canada. At that time, she said he was born April 5, 1910 in Kromstadt, Russia; that his last residence in Russia had been in Leningrad but that he had been residing in Germany since 1922 with relatives and attending school.

ALEXANDER ADAMS was admitted at St. Johns, New Brunswick, on March 3, 1929. On arriving, he said he was eighteen years of age, single, born in Kromstadt, Russia, and was of Russian nationality and race. He stated he had lived in Montreal, Canada, from 1912 to 1914. His passage had been paid by his mother to whom he was destined and whose identity he set forth thus: (with name ADAMS crossed out but legible)

~~ADAMS~~
"SABINA ROTKOFF
(remarried)
975 Sherbrooke Street East,
Montreal, P.Q."

ALEXANDER also reported that he was an electrician, could read Russian, German, and English, and his nearest relative in the country from which he came was a friend, Mr. WILHELM BERGM. He possessed passport #4043 issued February 9, 1928 at Berlin, Germany.

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BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES
OF
DOROTHEA KEEN ADAMS, was.

A United States Government pamphlet entitled "Russia Propaganda, Hearing Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, 66th Congress, Second Session, Pursuant to S. Res. 263, Directing the Foreign Relations Committee to Investigate Status and Activities of One Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Claiming To Be a Representative of the Russian Socialistic Soviet Republic", was located in an Immigration and Naturalization File on LUDWIG A. K. MARTENS. On page 41 of this pamphlet was a list of "Personnel of the Russian Soviet Government Bureau - General Office" which included "Miss DOROTHY KEEN, private secretary to Mr. NUORTEVA. Born in Boston, 1898. Citizenship: American. New York High School graduate. Appointed April 7, 1919."

On the manifest covering his entry into the United States on November 1, 1928, ARTHUR ADAMS named his wife as "D. KEEN, Tcherkasky, 2, Moscow, Russia." On an application for extension of temporary stay which he executed in 1932, ADAMS listed his wife as "DOROTHEA, Kommunisticheskaya 27/86, Moscow, USSR." This latter address was supplied by ADAMS as his own to the Society of Automotive Engineers, New York City, in September, 1925.

Confidential Informant TN-2, of known reliability, supplied information to the effect that DOROTHEA KEEN was formerly secretary to SANTERI NUORTEVA and LUDWIG C.A.K. MARTENS, Soviet Agents, who left the United States in 1921. According to this informant, DOROTHEA left shortly thereafter and went to the Soviet Union where she reportedly married one ARTHUR ADAMS who was deported from the United States with MARTENS and others. The information was to the effect that in 1922 she was employed as a private secretary by NIKOLAY LENIN, LEON TROTSKY, and M. KARAKHAN, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On July 9, 1921, DOROTHEA KEEN filed passport application in which she stated she was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 1,1898. Her father, LEO, was born in Russia, came to the United States in May, 1894, and was naturalized on February 4, 1916 in Bronx, New York. She gave her occupation as clerk and said that she contemplated visiting relatives in the British Isles and to travel and stay in France. She received a previous passport on

June 25, 1921 but alleged that it had been stolen from her. The aforesaid application of July 9, 1921 had been made as a result of this loss. However, prior to the issuance of a new passport, she advised that the original one had been recovered and the application of July 9, 1921 was duly cancelled.

Confidential Informant TN-3, of known reliability, reported that DOROTHEA KEEN had applied for and received a number of passports between 1921 and 1939. From information received from this informant, it was learned that DOROTHEA had secured passports in 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1933, and 1937. In 1931, she renewed a passport at the American Consulate in Berlin, Germany. On July 10, 1935, she registered at the American Consulate in Moscow, USSR. On July 15, 1939, a passport previously issued to her on July 16, 1937 was renewed at Moscow and she stated that she had been in the USSR since 1933.

From information contained in the various passport applications, it was determined that DOROTHEA KEEN claimed to have married ARTHUR ADAMS on November 25,1932; that he had been born in Eskilstuna, Sweden, around 1895; and in 1939 was a Soviet citizen. In 1933, she said he resided with her at 1950 Andrews Avenue, Bronx, New York. She advised that in 1935, she was secretary to HAROLD DENNY, correspondent in Moscow for the New York"Times".

Further information received from TN-3 revealed that as of January 1, 1944, DOROTHEA KEEN was included on a list of American residents in the Soviet Union.

The same informant said that as of April 12, 1923, information was received that a Miss DOROTHY KEEN was proceeding from Moscow to New York. It was reported further that she had been living since her arrival in Moscow, Russia, as the wife of ARTHUR ADAMS and that he, ADAMS, had formerly been in charge of the Technical Department of the Martens Mission in New York and was now acting as superintendent of the Amo Automobile Factory in Moscow. The information was to the effect that ADAMS was a naturalized British subject of Russian birth and Miss KEEN was was described as being an ardent Communist and as having served as a secretary to LENIN for a time after her arrival in Russia.

According to the informant's information, DOROTHY KEEN desired to return to the United States to procure a new American passport and at the same

time she would serve as a Communist courier. It was believed she would deliver certain information in the form of shorthand notes which she had prepared.

On the passport application executed by DOROTHEA KEEN on July 9, 1921 and referred to above, she listed as a reference, one ISABELLE MYERSON, 1218 Boynton Avenue, New York City. Mr. JOSEPH G. MYERSON, Attorney, 1 Park Avenue, advised SA JOHN MALONE that he was a brother of ISABELLE MYERSON mentioned above. Mr. MYERSON knew DOROTHEA KEEN as a personal friend of his sister. Through inquiries made of her, he developed the following information:

She said that DOROTHEA and ARTHUR ADAMS had become engaged in the United States in the 1920's. She, ISABELLE, had met ADAMS once and referred to him as a "very fine fellow" who was born in Sweden and one of whose parents was a Russian. DOROTHEA and ARTHUR proceeded to Russia, were married, and did not return to the United States until 1933 or 1934, when he was in this country on a mission for the Soviet Government. Upon her return to Russia, following this latter visit, DOROTHEA KEEN has never again come to the United States, to ISABELLE MYERSON's knowledge.

She also told Mr. MYERSON that about one year ago (1944), she had met ARTHUR ADAMS on the street in New York and he told her that he was again in the United States for the Russian Government and was preparing to return to Russia. She claimed that as far as she knew, ADAMS had now returned.

Confidential Informant TN-4, of known reliability, provided copies of several cables received by IRENE MILLER, JACOB ARONOFF, and SAMUEL J. NOVICK from DOROTHEA KEEN and from ARONOFF to DOROTHEA KEEN. All of the aforementioned are known associates of ARTHUR ADAMS. According to the informant, ARONOFF'S cable to her was addressed to Kirghistan, Frounze, Oulitza, Maxim, Gorki, 9, USSR.

It was observed that other cables between IRENE MILLER and DOROTHEA KEEN dealt with the receipt and the forwarding of packages. Confidential Informant TN-4 said that ARONOFF was interviewed in January, 1943, concerning the identity of DOROTHEA KEEN. He stated that they had been friends since youth and for many years had been in the habit of exchanging New Year's greetingsby cable.

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The informant observed that in none of these cables was mention made of ARTHUR ADAMS either by DOROTHEA KEEN, IRENE MILLER, SAMUEL NOVICK, or JACOB ARONOFF.

HAROLD DENNY, former correspondent for the New York "Times" and now deceased, was interviewed by SA H. H. HINDERAKER and thewriter. DENNY recalled DOROTHEA KEEN as having worked as his secretary for some time between 1934 and 1936. He described her as being capable but inclined to be officious. She was married and her husband was one ADAMS, an engineer who had built some type of factory for the Russian Government in the Ural Mountains. DENNY was unable to supply much information concerning ADAMS other than that he was frequently gone from Moscow. It was his recollection he had last seen DOROTHEA KEEN in 1936. He had a vague recollection as having heard that ADAMS had Canadian citizenship but he was unable to recall the source of the information.

Personnel records of the New York "Times" reflected that DOROTHEA KEEN was employed by that paper in Moscow from April 27, 1934 until approximately February 1, 1936, when she went on a leave of absence from which she never returned.

Mr. E. LEROY FINCH, Editorial Auditor, and personal friend of HAROLD DENNY, said it was his recollection that DENNY once told him that DOROTHEA KEEN had disappeared in Moscow and he, DENNY, thought she had been arrested although he was never able to definitely determine whether or not this had occurred.

Mr. FINCH further advised that on February 1, 1936, DENNY wired from Moscow that he had engaged another secretary on January 25, 1936, pending the return of DOROTHEA KEEN in August. The records indicated that DOROTHEA had taken a leave of absence to return to America for an operation.

Confidential Informant TN-5, of known reliability, advised that Mrs. L. MILLER, 400 West End Avenue, New York City, had made shipments to DOROTHEA KEEN, Bolshoi-Pionersky:, House #8, Apartment 68, Moscow, Russia. This informant said that Mrs. MILLER made one shipment to DOROTHEA KEEN in 1941 and eight shipments between March 11, 1944, and July 31, 1944.

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The informant added that on January 1,1945, a receipt for a shipment #11882 was received and was signed by DOROTHEA KEEN in Russian. This particular shipment was forwarded by Mrs. MILLER to KEEN on July 31, 1944.

Dr. LOUIS MILLER resided in 1944 at 400 West End Avenue. He and his wife, IRENE MILLER, were close associates of ARTHUR ADAMS.

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Confidential Informant TN-83, of known reliability, advised on May 13, 1946, that DOROTHEA KEEN was in Moscow, Russia, as of March 1946. This informant also knew that DOROTHEA KEEN had been in a sanatorium and was still in poor health, although somewhat improved. Informant said that she was not workin; apparently had enough money to live, and her apartment was most comfortable by Moscow standards. Miss KEEN, as Informant referred to her, said that she was married, and, informant observed, her apartment gave the impression that he lives with her. Informant commented however, that Miss KEEN became particularly wary : the mention of her husband. According to TN-83 DOROTHEA KEEN wanted to return to the United States and thus wished to apply for an American passport. However she had refused to visit the American Embassy.

The same Informant, TN-83, reported that DOROTHEA KEEN was still in Moscow as of August 19, 1946, but he, the Informant, had not been able to contact her.

Additional information was received from the same Informant on November 27, 1946 concerning DOROTHEA KEEN and ARTHUR ADAMS. This information was to the effect that the former was still in Moscow as of June 1946 but ARTHUR ADAMS was not there. TN-83 understood that ADAMS was supposed to be out of the Soviet Union engaged in an extremely confidential and important mission.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION
OTHER SOURCES

In addition to all of the above, which has given the background and early activities of ARTHUR ADAMS, various persons were interviewed who also supplied information pertinent to his history, and his activities, as well as those of his two wives, SABINA ROTHKOPF and DOROTHEA KEEN ADAMS. This information is being set forth hereinafter:

The records of the Beth David Hospital, 130 East 90th Street, showed that ARTHUR ADAMS was a patient here from September 15 - 17, 1944. When admitted, he advised he was 57 years of age and was born on May 4, 1886, in Canada. He claimed to have been in the United States for six years, was single, and was a sound engineer with the Keynote Recording Company. His father's name was given as ALEXANDER and his mother as REGINA RANTO. He supplied his father's birthplace as Scotland and his mother's as Canada. It was indicated that his father was deceased but there was no such reference as to his mother.

At the Hospital for Joint Diseases, 1919 Madison Avenue, New York City, it was learned that ADAMS had been a patient there from May 20 to June 22, 1940. On admission, he said he was 50 years of age, was a native of Canada, was residing at 240 West 73rd Street, New York City, and was a machine designer. As to his family history, he reported that his father and mother were dead and that two brothers were deceased and two brothers were living.

BORIS VOLINSKY, 149 Broadway, New York City, was interviewed by the writer. VOLINSKY identified himself as one of the original founders of the Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York City, and he was also employed by the Russian Government as a salesman in this country for some time.

Mr. VOLINSKY knew both ARTHUR ADAMS and his wife, DOROTHEA, having met the latter in Moscow. He first met ARTHUR sometime in 1921 when the subject was preparing to leave for Russia with LUDWIG K. MARTENS. VOLINSKY did not recall the exact circumstances under which they met or who had introduced them. He next saw ADAMS in Moscow in 1927 at which time he visited the ADAMS' apartment. DOROTHEA ADAMS, he said, was a stenographer there and was valuable due to her knowledge of English. VOLINSKY thought that ARTHUR ADAMS was not a native born Russian but rather was of Swedish origin.

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However, he based his opinion solely upon the fact that ADAMS was too intelligent an engineer to be a Russian; that none of the engineers that Russia had at that time were as bright as ADAMS, and, consequently, VOLINSKY automatically assumed that the subject was not Russian but a foreigner.

VOLINSKY again saw ADAMS in the United States in 1929 or 1930 at which time he believed ADAMS was employed by the Russian Aviation Industry. DOROTHEA ADAMS was with ARTHUR at that time. Mr. VOLINSKY has never seen ARTHUR ADAMS or the latter's wife since that time.

Mr. LOUIS FISHER and his wife, MARKOOSHA, Duane Hotel, Room 15-F, New York City, were interviewed concerning ARTHUR ADAMS and DOROTHEA KEEN ADAMS. Mrs. FISHER first met ARTHUR ADAMS through the latter's first wife, SABINA, in about 1921. She was also acquainted with DOROTHEA KEEN because she had come from the same town in Russia as KEEN'S mother.

It was Mrs. FISHER'S recollection that ARTHUR and SABINA had separated for a short time prior to their return to Russia. They did, however, return to that country together for convenience sake. It was Mrs. FISHER'S understanding that ARTHUR intended to leave SABINA upon their arrival in Russia and further contemplated marrying DOROTHEA KEEN.

With reference to ALEXANDER ADAMS, Mrs. FISHER stated that this boy was not the child of ARTHUR ADAMS and SABINA but was the latter's son by a previous marriage. SABINA had no children by ARTHUR ADAMS. Following the departure of the ADAMS family in 1921, Mrs. FISHER continued to see DOROTHEA KEEN infrequently until the latter also departed for Russia in the latter part of 1921.

Mrs. FISHER herself went to Berlin, Germany, in 1923, and there met DOROTHEA KEEN again. A mutual friend there warned Mrs. FISHER against DOROTHEA claiming that he had caught her examining papers in his room but was unable to state whether she was just curious or had some ulterior motive in doing this.

Mrs. FISHER again met ARTHUR and DOROTHEA in Moscow in 1927. The ADAMSES were then residing in an apartment building occupied by employees

of the Amo State Automobile Factory. ADAMS, according to Mrs. FISHER, was not very high in Party ranks but was one of the top technical men in Russia. No one, she said, ever questionedwhere he went or what he did as it was automatically presumed that he was always on secret Government business. He frequently made trips to other countries and on several trips to the United States he had taken DOROTHEA with him. The ADAMSES, according to Mrs. FISHER, had no children to her knowledge.

ARTHUR and DOROTHEA visited the FISHERS in Moscow a few times and he, ARTHUR, was always willing to talk of Party policies which the informant said was very unusual among men of his position in Russia. Sometime in 1933, however, ARTHUR and Mr. FISHER engaged in a heated argument over some Party policy. As a result, ADAMS became very angry and left. This was the last time he ever visited them. Mrs. FISHER said that in her opinion, DOROTHEA KEEN was probably an O.G.P.U. agent. She based this opinion more upon DOROTHEA'S status in Moscow rather than any definite acts of espionage on DOROTHEA'S part. Mrs. FISHER commented that of all the foreigners she knew in Moscow, who werein similar positions as DOROTHEA, that is, associating or married to a high Russian official, DOROTHEA was the only one allowed to retain her original citizenship. This, she continued, was unheard of in Moscow and she knew of no similar cases. Further evidence of DOROTHEA'S standing was ascertained by the high-class apartment which the ADAMSES had; the type of clothes she wore; her freedom of movement; and the amounts of foreign money she usually had. The FISHERS never saw ARTHUR ADAMS again after 1933. However, they did continue to hear from and see DOROTHEA up to 1939 at which time Mrs. FISHER left Moscow.

With reference to SABINA, ADAMS' fist wife, Mrs. FISHER advised that she had never seen her subsequent to SABINA'S leaving the United States in 1921.

LOUIS FISHER said he had first met ADAMS in Moscow when he, FISHER, went to that city as a correspondent for the "New York Herald Tribun At that time, ADAMS was in charge of the Amo Automobile Factory. Mr. FISHER concurred in the views expressed by his wife as to DOROTHEA KEEN being an O.G.P.U. agent. He further agreed with her conclusions as to ADAMS' standing with the Soviet Government. He last saw DOROTHEA KEEN in 1938 when he left Moscow to travel to Spain. He believed he had seen ARTHUR ADAMS in New York City in June, 1944. However, he did not speak to ADAMS due to the

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fact that the latter was with another individual and further he did not feel ADAMS would acknowledge his greeting due to his, FISHER'S, anti-Soviet writings.

Mr. FISHER said that ADAMS was well liked in Party circles in Moscow but did not hold a high position. He was well versed in Party policies and in FISHER'S opinion, was one of the few men cognizant of the inner workings of the Party who was willing to talk to foreigners. As a technical man, he was one of the top individuals in the Soviet Union, according to Mr. FISHER.

Confidential Informant TN-28 of unknown reliability but a person claiming to be well acquainted with the background of ARTHUR ADAMS, related that she had been a personal friend of this subject. She knew ADAMS first in Russia and alleged that he was at one time unofficially in charge of the aeronautical industry in that country and was one of its leading engineers. ADAMS, according to the informant, first entered the United States by way of Canada in 1915. He lived temporarily in New York City where he married a woman of American birth. Informant stated that ADAMS usually made return trips to Russia about once a year with information he had gathered in the United States.

On September 25, 1948 this informant related that ARTHUR ADAMS was born in Finland when that country was a part of Russia. Informant described ADAMS as follows: Age about 60, but he appears to be 50, 5'7" to 5'8", weighing about 150 lbs., high cheek bones, sunken cheeks, believed to have scar on face but could not remember where; hair balding; dresses well and conservatively.

Informant knew that ADAMS second wife was named DOROTHY and knew further that he had had no children by this woman. Continuing, the informant related that ADAMS was a political prisoner in Siberia, was educated under the Tzar's Regime and during that Regime escaped with his first wife, whose name was SOBINA, and their child and went to Canada. Informant did not know the year when ADAMS went to Canada other than that it was prior to 1917 as informant had met ADAMS in New York City in that year at a social gathering and saw him very often from 1917 until 1920. ADAMS, informant continued, was employed as an engineer in a war plant somewhere in the vicinity of New York City and worked under his own name.

In 1918, the informant said, the Russians sent an unofficial Ambassador to the United States by the name of LUDWIG MARTENS. Following World War I ADAMS affiliated himself with MARTENS' group and took as a common-law wife one of MARTENS' secretaries a girl born in Boston, Massachusetts by the name of DOROTHY, last name unknown to the informant. Informant did not know what happened to ADAMS' first wife but knew that there was some kind of a mutual agreement when ADAMS was living with DOROTHY.

In 1920 MARTENS and his group were deported to Russia and ADAMS went with them. Informant claimed that at the time she herself received a wire asking that she go along with the group but she had refused.

Confidential Informant TN-28continued advising that upon ADAMS' return to Russia he established himself as an engineer and in 1930 was appointed by STALIN as the head of the aeronautical industry in Russia. During the period 1920 to 1930 ADAMS came to the United States every two years, remaining for about three or four months each time. Usually, informant related, he came in the Summer and Fall months and returned to Russia before Winter. He usually sought employment in the aeronautical industry where he assimilated information on latest developments in aircraft designs which he took back to Russia. The informant believed that ADAMS did use an alias in securing his employment here for these short periods. However, she did not know any of the names that he had used and did not know where he was employed.

After 1930, informant went on, ADAMS came to this country about every year, always entering through Canada. He experienced no trouble entering the country and his itinerary was planned and arranged for him.

Confidential Informant TN-28said that as far as she knows ADAMS still comes to the United States every year. His contacts in America are well established and he has no difficulties in getting information when he needs it. Informant related that ADAMS' trips to the United States during the war were made to secure information on atomic developments. Informant did not state how she knew this and claimed to be unaware of just who ADAMS' contacts were.

Informant related that she had been in Moscow on several occasions and on one of those visits learned that ADAMS' present wife does not hold a political position in the Communist Party and is not a political woman. Informant suggested that a possible reason for this was the fact that the wife had been born in the United States and was probably not fully trusted by the Russians.

According to TN-28she talked at length with ADAMS in New York City in 1939 and 1940. She claimed that she last saw him on the streets of New York City in 1946. On this latter occasion she did not talk to him and he avoided meeting her. She did not explain why ADAMS avoided her or the circumstances under which shehappened to see him. In closing the informant said that ADAMS did not maintain a residence either in this country or in Canada.

SAM SAMUELS, 1212 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed by SAS ROBERT M. KANE and FRANCIS X. PLANT. He advised that he was born at Odessa, Russia on July 19, 1899 and entered the United States at New York in 1909. He was naturalized at New York City in 1926. He has been engaged in the theatrical booking business in New York City since 1929.

Mr. SAMUELS related that from about 1919 to 1922 he was employed in the Bookshop of the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, New York City. The school at the time was sponsored by the Socialist Party, was a popular hang-out and was constantly frequented by large numbers of people. During his employment there he became acquainted with ARTHUR ADAMS who, although not a student at the Rand School, was a frequent visitor to the bookshop.

SAMUELS learned that ADAMS had known SUNIA and ABRAHAM SAMUELS, his brothers, in Odessa, Russia early in the century. ABRAHAM SAMUELS entered the United States in 1909 and died in 1938. SUNIA SAMUELS arrived in this country in 1913 and, according to SAM SAMUELS, is presently in the novelty jewelry business at 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Mr. SAMUELS claimed that neither of the aforementioned two brothers had had any contact with ARTHUR ADAMS since leaving Odessa.

ADAMS, according to Mr. SAMUELS, often spoke of being an engineer and of working in Detroit. Mr. SAMUELS was unable to furnish ADAMS' New York employment or residence. He did have a hazy recollection of ADAMS saying he had worked for the Ford Motor Company in Detroit at one time. He could not provide any information concerning ADAMS marital status and emphasized that he had never seen ADAMS outside the bookshop.

In about 1933 Mr. SAMUELS met ADAMS on upper Broadway accidentally and had chatted with him for a few minutes. He said, however, that he had received no information from ADAMS as to where he was working or living at the time. This, he claimed was his last meeting with ARTHUR ADAMS.

Mr. SAMUELS alleged that he had never known DOROTHEA KEEN or SABINA ROTHKOPF. He was further unable to provide the names of any persons who were friendly with ADAMS and who might be able to supply additional information concerning him.

In conclusion, Mr. SAMUELS identified the photograph of instant subject as the man whom he had known at the Rand Bookshop under the name of ARTHUR ADAMS.

BENJAMIN PEPPER, Attorney, 285 Central Park West, New York City, was interviewed by SAS WILLIAM E. NUMMEY and WALTER C. ROETTING. Mr. PEPPER said he was in Russia during the early 1920's with the American Relief Organization and later with the Joint Distribution Committee. He said that when he arrived in Moscow DOROTHEA KEEN was employed by the Joint Distribution Committee as a bi-lingual secretary. PEPPER understood that the Joint Distribution Committee in Moscow was in dire need of a girl who understood both Russian and English and DOROTHEA KEEN was persuaded to take the position.

At that time KEEN was already married to ARTHUR ADAMS and because of her New York background Mr. PEPPER became friendly with them and visited their apartment four or five times. His last contact with them was in 1922 or 1923 at the ADAMS' home in Moscow. At that time ADAMS stated that he had just been removed from his job in the AMO factory and assigned to the aircraft industry. He had also been made a member of the Central Military Planning Committee. On one occasion ADAMS exhibited to Mr. PEPPER some blueprints of what he said was an aircraft propeller.

In 1923 Mr. PEPPER resigned from the Joint Distribution Committee and returned to the United States.

Recently, Mr. PEPPER related, he was contacted by JACOB ARONOFF whom he had known from his school days. ARONOFF requested that PEPPER act as the attorney for a New York woman described as a companion of ARTHUR ADAMS. From what PEPPER was told, the woman, not further identified, had received an invitation from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to present herself for an interview in connection with ARTHUR ADAMS. Mr. PEPPER was to advise her as to her civil rights. Mr. PEPPER said that he had considered the proposition but concluded from what he knew of ADAMS that if the latter had been in the United States he had come for the purpose of espionage. PEPPER, therefore, decided he was being used and refused the case.

KENNETH DURANT was a former Manager of the Tass News Agency in New York City. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Ellis Island, New York, maintained a file on LUDWIG K. MARTENS which contained a pamphlet

entitled "Russian Propaganda, Hearing before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, 66th Congress, 2nd Session, Pursuant to S. Res. 263 Directing the Foreign Relations Committee to investigate status and activities of one LUDWIG C. A. K. MARTENS, claiming to be a representative of the Russian Socialistic Soviet Republic".

On Page 41 of this pamphlet was listed "Personnel of the Russian Soviet Government Bureau - General Office". Included in this list of personnel was KENNETH DURANT, concerning whom the following was set forth:

"Assistant Secretary of the Bureau. Born in Philadelphia, 1889. Citizenship: American. Graduate of Harvard University. With American Committee on Public Information May 17 to February 19; Assistant Director of News Division, Washington, and with Foreign Press and Cable Division, New York, Paris and Rome. Appointed June 16, 1919."

It will be recalled that both ARTHUR ADAMS and DOROTHY KEEN were also listed in the aforementioned personnel of the Russian Soviet Government Bureau.

Confidential Informant TN-27, of known reliability, stated that KENNETH DURANT had arrived in England on July 30, 1923 and at the time had in his possession a list of names including "DOROTHY KEEN-ADAMS, First Government Auto Factory AMO, Moscow."

KENNETH DURANT was interviewed at his home, Gilfeather Farm, Jamaica, Vermont. DURANT was unable to recall ARTHUR ADAMS until shown a clipping from a Philadelphia newspaper, dated February 26, 1920, which concerned LUDWIG K. MARTENS, who was described as a Soviet Agent in the United States and who was being investigated by a Senate Committee. After being shown this clipping DURANT readily recalled ADAMS and said that the reason he had not recognized this individual by name was that ADAMS generally did not use his first name while working on the Martens Mission. He advised that ADAMS had returned to Russia shortly after the investigation by the Senate was completed. DURANT stated he had not seen ADAMS since 1923 when he had spent the night at ADAMS' apartment in Leningrad. He advised further that he had gone to Russia in that year with an official of the United Press. Since that time he has never seen ADAMS, corresponded with him nor heard of him. He did not know anyone who had seen ADAMS or corresponded with him.

It was his recollection that, in 1923, ADAMS was very friendly with DOROTHEA KEEN although he could not recall whether they were married at the time. DOROTHEA was in Russia then and he knew that she had been to the United States on visits on several occasions. He claimed, however, that he had only heard of these visits through mutual friends and had heard nothing whatsoever about either ADAMS or KEEN for many years. He denied seeing press releases pertaining to the activities of ARTHUR ADAMS and denied any knowledge of this individual since his last visit with them in 1923.

MRS. CHARLES GOTTLIEB has been identified previously as being the sister of DOROTHEA KEEN, second wife of the subject ARTHUR ADAMS.

Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES GOTTLIEB were interviewed jointly in the office of MR. GOTTLIEB, Room 2810, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on June 26th and July 10, 1946, by SAs Edward F. Miles and F. X. Plant. They stated that it was their impression that ARTHUR ADAMS first came to the United States sometime in 1915 as a member of a Russian Mission. They first met him around 1920 or 1921 through DOROTHEA. At the time, ADAMS was associated with the Martens Mission in some technical capacity. DOROTHEA held a stenographic position with the same Mission. In 1921 ADAMS left the United States with other members of that Mission, and in 1922, DOROTHEA also left. Sometime after this, she and ADAMS were married in Europe, but the GOTTLIEBs did not know either the time or the place of this marriage.

MRS. GOTTLIEB's mother died on November 2, 1925. DOROTHEA, according to MRS. GOTTLIEB, was not in the United States at the time of her mother's death, but had been here for a period of six weeks shortly before she died. The GOTTLIEBs did not recall that ADAMS was with DOROTHEA on this trip. They remembered DOROTHEA stating that ADAMS had purchased her ticket home as a surprise and insisted that she return due to her mother's illness. The GOTTLIEBs presumed that ADAMS was in Moscow at this time.

MRS. GOTTLIEB knew that DOROTHEA was again in the States sometime during the middle of 1927. She could not remember just when DOROTHEA arrived, but recalled that she had left for Germany during the latter part of June 1927. She further recalled that she, herself, had left the United States July 9, 1927, along with a MRS. BELLE HARDY, and had gone to Berlin, where she met DOROTHEA and ARTHUR. She placed this meeting as having occurred in the latter part of July. ADAMS was then working for an agency of the Soviet government in Berlin. MRS. GOTTLIEB could not recall any details as to what he was doing. MRS. GOTTLIEB did not believe that ARTHUR ADAMS had been with DOROTHEA at the time of the latter's visit to the States in 1927. The GOTTLIEBs said that at that time they were residing at 1311 Merriam Avenue, Bronx, New York.

After the 1927 visit, the GOTTLIEBs recalled that both DOROTHEA and ARTHUR came to the States in the latter part of 1932. MR. GOTTLIEB fixed this date because he, himself, had visited Moscow for five days in the summer of 1932, and had seen both DOROTHEA and ARTHUR there at the time. During his visit, ADAMS showed him through the Amo Automobile Factory, where ADAMS was one of the engineers. At the time of this 1932 visit, the GOTTLIEBs were living at 1950 Andrews Avenue, and ARTHUR and DOROTHEA ADAMS

stopped there with them.

MR. GOTTLIEB related that ADAMS, on this 1932 trip, was on a Soviet Mission studying at the Curtiss-Wright Airplane Factory in New Jersey. GOTTLIEB recalled that he and his wife had given a dinner for some of the members of this Mission at ADAMS' request. Mr. and Mrs. GOTTLIEB viewed photographs which had been taken at the Curtiss-Wright plant, and identified thereon the photographs of ARTHUR and DOROTHEA. The GOTTLIEBs were unable to state just when the ADAMSes left the United States after this 1932 visit.

Mr. and Mrs. GOTTLIEB last saw DOROTHEA and ARTHUR in 1936. In the winter of that year DOROTHEA came to the United States for an operation, and MRS. GOTTLIEB thought that DOROTHEA and ARTHUR had arrived together, while MR. GOTTLIEB was of the opinion that DOROTHEA came first and ARTHUR arrived later. MRS. GOTTLIEB said she could not recall ever having seen ARTHUR at the hospital while his wife was confined as a result of the operation.

It might be pointed out that records of the Medical Center, New York City, reflected that DOROTHEA K. ADAMS entered this hospital on April 7, 1936, and was operated upon the following day.

The GOTTLIEBs continued to state that following DOROTHEA's release from the hospital, she and ARTHUR resided with them until the summer, when they all went to Far Rockaway Beach and Long Island Beach. Upon returning to New York City at the end of the summer, DOROTHEA took an apartment on West 102nd Street, the exact number of which the GOTTLIEBs could not recall. It was the GOTTLIEBs' recollection that during the time they were at the beach and following their return to the city, ARTHUR seemed to be coming and going. It was MR. GOTTLIEB's impression that he was engaging in business which was a continuation of his previous association with the Curtiss-Wright people. The GOTTLIEBs did not know whether ARTHUR ADAMS ever resided with DOROTHEA at the 102nd Street address.

DOROTHEA lived on 102nd Street for an indefinite period following which she went to live with a woman whom the GOTTLIEBs knew only as MAJESKA at No. 1 Fifth Avenue. DOROTHEA remained at that address until her return to Russia in June 1937. (Immigration records reflect that DOROTHEA departed the United States June 8, 1937.)

Mr. and Mrs. GOTTLIEB said that to the best of their knowledge, ARTHUR ADAMS did not return to Russia with DOROTHEA at this time. However, they recalled that they were not at the boat at the time of this departure, and thus were not in a position to say definitely whether or not ARTHUR did

leave with his wife.

The GOTTLIEBs did not see ARTHUR ADAMS again until sometime in April or May 1944. At that time they received a telephone call from ADAMS, who said he had a gift for the GOTTLIEBs' son. MR. GOTTLIEB questioned ADAMS as to how long he had been in the States and what he was doing. He received no answer, and consequently did not pursue the inquiry further. Soon thereafter, ADAMS showed up at the office of MR. GOTTLIEB and left the sum of $25, which he stated was a gift for the GOTTLIEBs' son from DOROTHEA. About two weeks after this, ADAMS dined with the GOTTLIEBs. At that time he was very secretive about what he was doing, and about DOROTHEA. He did state, however, she was well and had recently returned to Moscow from Siberia. This was the last time that the GOTTLIEBs saw ARTHUR ADAMS.

With reference to ADAMS' background, the GOTTLIEBs had been told by ADAMS that he was born in Sweden of a Swedish father and a Russian mother. He had gone to Russia when he was about 4 or 5 years of age. GOTTLIEB had no knowledge as to when ADAMS first left Russia and came to this country. They were told, however, that in 1905 he had been thrown into jail in Moscow and had been severely beaten. ADAMS also told them that he had been educated at McGill University in Montreal, Canada, and had lived in that city with an elderly couple who had been very good to him. It was their further understanding that ADAMS had traveled in the Far East and in South America.

DOROTHEA once told MRS. GOTTLIEB that ADAMS had worked for the Ford Motor Company in Detroit, Michigan. This was supposed to have occurred sometime prior to DOROTHEA's meeting with ARTHUR in 1921. GOTTLIEB also knew that ADAMS had worked at the Blair Tool and Machinery Company in New York City sometime during the First World War. MR. GOTTLIEB said he was acquainted with one CHARLES HARDY, with whom ADAMS had worked at the Blair Company.

Continuing, the GOTTLIEBs stated that they knew ADAMS had been previously married and had a son by the name of ALEXANDER. It was their understanding he had deserted this first wife in Europe, and since that time had ignored the son completely. MRS. GOTTLIEB had also heard, presumably from DOROTHEA, that this son was not actually ADAMS' but was his wife's son by another man. The GOTTLIEBs knew nothing further of this boy's parentage or his then whereabouts.

The GOTTLIEBs related that they continued to hear from DOROTHEA up to about 1939, however, after that year, when the war started,

they did not hear for several years. In about 1942, an unidentified individual called on MR. GOTTLIEB and left $25 in cash, advising that it was a gift from DOROTHEA for BOBBY, the GOTTLIEBs' son. The man further advised that DOROTHEA at the time was well and in good health. Following this, the GOTTLIEBs never again heard from DOROTHEA until ADAMS visited GOTTLIEB's office. MRS. GOTTLIEB said she had written a number of letters to DOROTHEA at the only address they knew, which was the following: Kommunisti Cheskaya, 27/86, Moscow. None of these letters were ever answered.

With further reference to ARTHUR ADAMS, GOTTLIEB claimed that neither he nor his wife had any knowledge of any relatives that he might have in the United States. MRS. GOTTLIEB had a vague recollection that DOROTHEA once told her ARTHUR had a brother somewhere in this country, but she was unable to recall any further details.

In conclusion, the GOTTLIEBs described ADAMS as being very cold and unemotional and seeming to take pride in same. MR. GOTTLIEB related that ADAMS was "an out and out Communist and a confirmed revolutionist." He further stated that it was impossible to argue with ADAMS along political lines, as he refused to listen to any theories contrary to his own.

Previous investigation has reflected that around the years 1917 and 1918, ARTHUR ADAMS was employed at the Blair Tool and Machinery Company, Brooklyn, New York. He allegedly secured this position through a MR. CHARLES HARDY.

MRS. CHARLES HARDY was interviewed by SAs J. F. Malone and F. X. Plant. She advised that both she and her husband were acquainted with ARTHUR ADAMS, but that her husband was now deceased. It was her recollection that she had first met ARTHUR ADAMS about 30 years ago (1916) when he and MR. HARDY were both employed at the Blair Tool and Machine Works. Her husband, however, had known ADAMS previously, possibly at either the Sperry Gyroscope Company or at the Singer Sewing Machine Company. It was her further opinion that MR. HARDY had actually asked ADAMS to come to work at the Blair Company, ADAMS remained at Blair for about two years during the first World War. She did not know whether or not he had worked for any other company following his leaving Blair, but did know that he had left the United States for Russia about 25 years ago (1921).

According to MRS. HARDY, ARTHUR ADAMS was then married to one SABINA ROTHKOPF, who had a son, ALEXANDER, by a previous marriage. It was her recollection that the ADAMSes had resided somewhere in the Bronx, and the boy was attending a private school. SABINA ROTHKOPF, she stated, had

accompanied ADAMS back to Russia. The HARDYs next heard of ADAMS in 1926, when MR. HARDY visited Russia on a personal business trip. There he looked up ADAMS and found that he was very prominent in Russian engineering affairs and was superintendent of an aviation factory. Upon HARDY's return to the UnitedStates, he commented on ADAMS' engineering ability, stating, "he was only a machinist here and now he is associated with all of these factories."

MRS. HARDY believed that ADAMS was born in Sweden and had come to the United States from Canada, and was actually a Canadian citizen. In this regard, ADAMS, at the beginning of World War II, commented to the HARDYs that he would not be surprised if he were called to the colors, as he was still a Canadian citizen. He had never mentioned to them that he was a Russian citizen, nor did they know of his having been to Russia prior to the time he, his wife and son left for that country in 1921. MRS. HARDY thought that she had heard that ALEXANDER ADAMS, the son, had later died or was killed in the war. She knew little of SABINA ROTHKOPF and ALEXANDER ADAMS.

MRS. HARDY first heard of DOROTHEA KEEN as a result of her husband's trip to Moscow in 1926. When her husband located ADAMS in Moscow, the latter was married to DOROTHEA, who told MR. HARDY that she had a sister and a brother-in-law in the United States, and asked that he contact them. It was in this way, MRS. HARDY continued, that she and her husband became friendly with MARTHA KEEN, who later became MRS. CHARLES GOTTLIEB.

The following year, 1927, MRS. HARDY and MARTHA GOTTLIEB traveled to Europe and met DOROTHEA KEEN and ARTHUR ADAMS in Berlin. ADAMS was then working for some Soviet agency. Following this meeting, MRS. HARDY did not see ADAMS again until 1936. Sometime in that year, DOROTHEA ADAMS came to the States for an operation. Sometime while DOROTHEA was here, MRS. HARDY saw ARTHUR ADAMS. It was her recollection that DOROTHEA had been in theUnited States in the fall of 1936 and had left sometine in June 1937. MRS. HARDY had seen DOROTHEA at the time of the latter's sailing. She said she did not see ARTHUR, however, and recalled that DOROTHEA was supposedly traveling with another girl, to whom MRS. HARDY was introduced, but was unable to recall the name.

MRS. HARDY said she next saw ADAMS in December 1941 or January 1942, when he visited she and her husband and told her that he was buying material for Russia. He did not say what agency he was working for. It was her recollection he had spoken of airplanes, but she could not recall any further details. ADAMS did not tell the HARDYs where he was living at

that time, and MRS. HARDY observed that he never did tell "how long he would be in a place or anything else." MRS. HARDY remembered that once in 1936, she had asked ADAMS to secure some caviar for her from the Amtorg Trading Corporation, and he told her that he had no connection with that agency.

ADAMS called MR. HARDY in August 1942, but at that time MR. HARDY was ill, and MRS. HARDY advised him that he could not see nor talk to MR. HARDY. In about October of the same year, ADAMS again called inquiring for MR. HARDY. MRS. HARDY remembered that on that occasion ADAMS said he had been in the hospital, having had an accident and had injured his leg and eye. ADAMS again contacted MRS. HARDY in November 1942, when her husband died, to express his sympathies. Then approximately four or five months later, he again called, at which time he indicated that he would possibly be recalled to Russia. This was the last time MRS. HARDY heard of ADAMS until her son NORMAN saw him at a machine show in Madison Square Garden in 1945.

It was MRS. HARDY's opinion that her husband had not seen ADAMS between 1936 and the time they heard from him in late 1941 or early 1942. She had never heard of the Technological Laboratories, which organization ADAMS formed at the time of his entry into the United States in 1938. ARTHUR ADAMS, she said, had never worked for Belmet Products, nor did she recall his ever having visited that factory.

It will be recalled that ADAMS gave the name of Belmet Products as the organization for which he last worked when he rented office space for the Technological Laboratories at 1775 Broadway, New York City.

MRS. HARDY recalled that when she first met ARTHUR ADAMS he spoke good English and appeared to be completely Americanized. She thought he had probably first come to the United States about five or six years prior to her first meeting him. This estimate on her part would place ADAMS' entry about 1910 or 1911.

Dr. DAVID HENRY DUBROWSKY was interviewed by SAs A. Robert Swanson and F. X. Plant at his home in Roxbury, Connecticut. Dr. DUBROWSKY identified himself as being the former head of the Russian Red Cross in the United States. He stated that through such position he came to know ARTHUR ADAMS. He identified a photograph of ADAMS, stating he first met him in 1914 or 1915 through one VERA SHIMKIN. The latter person was at that time the wife of VICTOR SHIMKIN, Editor of the Russian paper "New Russian Word". The doctor was unable to recall any particular details of this first meeting, other than the fact that it was MRS. SHIMKIN

who introduced him to ADAMS.

Following this first meeting, DUBROWSKY's next contact with ADAMS was in the office of LUDWIG K. MARTENS, who he described as being the then unofficial Russian Ambassador to the United States. He knew that ADAMS later became a member of MARTENS' Mission, and in 1921 left this country for Russia with MARTENS.

It was the doctor's recollection that ARTHUR ADAMS had been employed by the Sperry Gyroscope Company prior to going with MARTENS. He also believed ADAMS was instrumental in organizing the group known as Technical Aid to Soviet Russia. The doctor was sure that ADAMS had instituted this organization subsequent to his association with MARTENS, but he did not know if the organization was MARTENS' idea or that of ADAMS. MARTENS' position in the United States was then rather precarious, and, according to DUBROWSKY, he, MARTENS, was careful not to become connected with any organization, such as the Technical Aid to Soviet Russia. DUBROWSKY knew that ADAMS had conducted a school in Brooklyn in connection with this group and had held classes for young technicians that were possibly interested in going to Soviet Russia. Following ADAMS' departure with MARTENS in 1921, the Communist Party took over this school entirely, according to Dr. DUBROWSKY.

Dr. DUBROWSKY continued, advising that after ADAMS left the United States in 1921, he saw him again in the latter part of the same year in Moscow. He thought that at the time ADAMS was the head of the Amo Automobile Factory. This was the only occasion on which he saw ADAMS in Moscow.

Dr. DUBROWSKY next saw ARTHUR ADAMS in 1927 or 1928 when the latter was in the United States. He had no knowledge as to what ADAMS was doing here. After this visit, DUBROWSKY thought that ADAMS had returned again to the United States sometime in 1932. On this trip he believed that ADAMS had some connection with airplanes, but he was unable to elaborate. He remembered that ADAMS had sent him to the Lafayette Radio Corporation, which was then on Canal Street, to buy a radio. DUBROWSKY explained that one ANDREI PETROV, then Vice President of Amtorg, and for all practical purposes in charge of aviation in Russia, needed a radio, and ADAMS told him to go to the Lafayette Company. PETROV did visit the concern and actually purchased the radio. However, on the following day, MRS. PETROV and Dr. DUBROWSKY went by and picked it up. According to the doctor, ADAMS and PETROV were very well acquainted, but PETROV is now dead.

These meetings with ADAMS in 1932 were the last times Dr. DUBROWSKY ever saw him. He had heard that ADAMS was here on various occasions, but had no recollection who had told him this. Further, he had no personal knowledge of any other visits to this country by ADAMS.

During the course of his association with ADAMS, the doctor secured the impression that ADAMS was a graduate engineer from some school in Canada. He thought ADAMS said he was born in Russia, and that one of his parents was Russian and the other either British, Canadian, or American. ADAMS, he thought, had first come to the United States shortly after 1905. The doctor explained that about that year the first revolution started in Russia, and there was an exodus of young intellectuals from Russia, and in his opinion, ADAMS was among this group. The doctor also thought ADAMS was a Communist Party member and quite an influential one. He explained that the mere fact that ADAMS was allowed to come to the United States as a member of Soviet missions was the best proof that he was a trusted Party man.

With reference to DOROTHEA KEEN, the doctor said he had met her once when KEEN returned to the States from Russia to see her parents. He could not recall a definite date for this visit, but assumed that it was in 1932. He was not able to recall ever having known the subject's first wife, SABINA ROTHKOPF. As to his possibly meeting her in Russia, he related that he had met a great number of people there and it would be almost impossible for him to state definitely one way or the other as to whether he met SABINA.

With reference to ANDREI PETROV, mentioned above, this individual was a member of the same Russian commission as was ARTHUR ADAMS which visited the Curtiss-Wright plant in 1932 and 1933.

ANNA LOUISE STRONG was interviewed by SA EDWARD F. MILES and SA WALTER C. ROETTING on March 31, 1949. She stated she had met ARTHUR ADAMS in the early 1920's, possibly 1923, 1924 or 1925 in Moscow. At the time he was a member of a group of Russian-Americans who had returned to Russia from abroad with the aim of rebuilding the Soviet Industry setup.

She said that ADAMS was an engineer, spoke unusual English and appeared to know his way around. The group had taken over an Italian automobile plant for the purpose of its re-establishment and rehabilitation. She knew ADAMS was engaged in this project for quite a while and then in the 1930's he branched out into aviation.

He then became much less communicative than when she first knew him and the reason for this was the general tightening up on the part of the Russians. She saw him a few times in the early 1930's and then did not see him again for quite some period. It was her impression that she saw him in the late 1930's but she was not sure on this point.

Miss STRONG thought that ADAMS was born in Russia, had come to the United States as a youth and had received an engineering degree here. She felt further that he had been in the United States quite a while during his youth. She last saw him about a month prior to her own arrest in February, 1949, in Moscow. At the time he was ill and confined to bed. It was her understanding that he suffered from some kind of inflamation at the bottom of the spinal column. She had attended dinner at his house.

Concerning ADAMS' presence in the United States, Miss STRONG said she did not remember having seen him here but she also mentioned that around 1940 she had the impression that he was then in some big plant located in the eastern part of the USSR. ADAMS had once mentioned to her that he had been in the United States but did not name the period of his life when he was there. She said she knew nothing further concerning his activities and indicated that he always struck her as a direct and open sort of person. She was unable to describe ADAMS other than to say that he was a Northern European type, spare in build and about 5'8" tall.

Miss STRONG advised that she last saw ARTHUR ADAMS in Moscow in 1947. This meeting and circumstances connected with it are discussed elsewhere in this report.

With respect to ADAMS' wife, DOROTHEA KEEN, she only recalled that she had seen KEEN in the late 1920's. She described this woman as being dark, smaller than ADAMS, vivacious and decisive in her manner.

The New York Times, February 15, 1949, carried an article quoting TASS, the official Soviet news agency, as saying, "The notorious intelligence agent the American journalist, ANNA LOUISE STRONG, was arrested by organs of the state security on February 14, 1949. Mrs. STRONG is accused of espionage and subversive activity directed against the Soviet Union."

STRONG, when interviewed by SAS EDWARD F. MILES and WALTER C. ROETTI was questioned regarding her Communist Party activities. She advised that she had given some money to EARL BROWDER for her membership dues in the Communist Party, but she did not know if she was a member inasmuch as she had never received her membership card. STRONG also stated that she had asked permission to join the Russian Communist Party, but had been turned down.

ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION
PROVIDED BY ARTHUR ADAMS

In addition to that background information which has been set forth heretofore and which was received from official records and other sources, the subject, ARTHUR ADAMS, has also provided some background data himself. This information and the source from which it was obtained is being set forth herewith:

Confidential Informant TN-49, of unknown reliability, but an individual who was closely associated with ADAMS in a business way, provided the following information:

Informant said that ADAMS told him that he was at one time connected with the construction of an airplane factory in the Siberian part of Russia and that on another occasion he had traveled throughout the United States visiting various factories with a group of Russian experts who were studying American manufacturing methods. ADAMS commented to the informant that although this group were supposed to be studying the American methods they usually ended up advising the American concerns on various methods of improving their production.

ADAMS also claimed to be on very friendly terms with aColonel ITZIK FEFFER of the Red Army who had traveled throughout the United States with a SOLOMON MICHOELS in about 1944. Informant recalled that ADAMS spoke of the Colonel with marked admiration and pride. Informant recalled that ADAMS spoke with a very pronounced accent which the informant felt was a Russian accent. He said that on one occasion ADAMS had persuaded ERIC BERNAY to purchase a Russian-English dictionary.

ERIC BERNAY told informant that ADAMS had worked as a purchaser of supplies for both the Canadian and Russian Governments. ADAMS, informant continued, once spoke of what a difficult time they had had handling the water supply in Kharkov, Russia. Informant had the impression that this water supply had been destroyed during World War II and for this reason it was the informant's further impression that ADAMS had been in Russia during the recent war.

The informant was also told by ERIC BERNAY that ADAMS had entered the University of Toronto when he was 26 years of age and had received three degrees from that university.

BERNAY further told TN-49 that ADAMS was born in Canada of a Scotch father and a Finnish mother. ADAMS related that he had been a Major in the Canadian Army during World War I. He specifically mentioned to the informant on one occasion that while in the Canadian Army they had been held up in the manufacturing and delivering of some trucks because of the lack of some small parts. It was the informant's impression that ADAMS had been connected with some Army Ordnance Unit.

ADAMS also once remarked to the informant that on one occasion when he, ADAMS, was on a trip to South America the boat was in some sort of difficulty and it was necessary for them to eat oysters for six days. He again mentioned to the informant that he had been ice-boating some years ago near Hamilton, Canada. On still another occasion informant was told by ADAMS that the latter had attended a machinery affair in Sweden and another affair in Leipzig, Germany. TN-49 commented that from his conversations with ADAMS he was under the impression that ADAMS had visited all over the United States.

In conclusion this informant related that BERNAY once told him that ADAMS was blind in his right eye. BERNAY also advised that many years ago ADAMS had suffered an attack of dizziness in the night and injured his right eye when he broke a lens in his glasses.

Confidential Informant TN-80 , of known reliability, overheard ADAMS provide the following information concerning himself:

ADAMS said that he was born at Cobalt Lake, Canada in 1892 of mixed parentage, part of which was French. He indicated that he was well acquainted with a large Russian colony in Canada and said that he had gone from his birthplace to Toronto, Canada where he had made his home. He started to work at the age of 13 and worked eight years as an apprenticed tool maker. At the age of 20 he entered college. However, he gave no indication of which college he had attended. He worked in Toronto for four years and had also worked in Windsor, Canada for two years. He did not supply any dates for these employments, or say where he was employed.

ADAMS also mentioned that he had served in the 17th Canadian Division during World War I, had stayed in Germany with the Army of Occupation and had returned to Canada early in 1920. He had been in the United States off and on ever since that time (1920) and had permanently entered this country six years ago (1939). He said that he had traveled for four months in Europe for the General Electric Company, two weeks of which time he had spent in Moscow, Russia negotiating a contract with General Electric.

Informant related that during the subject's conversations he indicated that his principal concern and prime interest were in matters of engineering, chemistry and metallurgy. He talked of tool designing, metallurgy, chemical compounds and the theory of explosives. He also talked on "Jet Propulsion" and on how a rocket is propelled and expressed a desire to learn more about the subject of jet propulsion. The subject displayed to informant a keen interest in the development of silicons in the metallurgical field.

During this conversation the subject mentioned World War II and the development of plants for mechanics and tool designing in the various allied countries. He advised that England was very backward with regard to mass production in any type of machine. He also mentioned that Russia did not have the background necessary for mass production in that the Russian people do not have the mechanical heritage possessed by the American people.

In connection with Russia the subject suggested that the informant read an article written by ALEXANDER KENDRIK which discusses Russia's Army in the Far East. The informant noted that the subject was so interested in having the informant read the article that he produced the magazine in which the article was contained and gave it to the informant. In discussing still another article regardingpenicillin, ADAMS advised informant that he was acquainted with a woman doctor who, due to her condition, required a large amount of penicillin which was administered to her in a manner similar to a blood transfusion. ADAMS said that this particular woman was attached to a research staff of a large hospital.

With reference to his service in the Canadian Army during 1917 through 1920, ADAMS advised the informant that for six months he had been stationed at the City of Aachen, Germany.

It will be stated elsewhere in this report that ARTHUR ADAMS spent several weeks at Kenoza Lake, New York, in the Summer of 1945. While there the subject advised Mr. GEORGE RAUM, Postmaster at Kenoza Lake that he, ADAMS, had lost two sons in the war; that one son had been killed while fighting for the "RCAF" and the other was killed in France. ADAMS did not make it clear for what country the second son was fighting but it was Mr. RAUM's impression that the son had been in the United States Army. Mr. RAUM observed that ADAMS spoke of these sons on August 16, 1945 which was two days following the surrender of Japan. ADAMS, in relating the loss, became emotional and began to cry.

Mr. GEORGE SIMMONS, owner of the Simmons Hotel at Kenoza Lake, New York, said that on August 14, 1945 when news of the Japanese surrender was first received ADAMS was seated in the dining room of the hotel with the other guests. When the guests began to celebrate ADAMS lowered his head and began to cry. He left the table and an unknown woman guest inquired of him as to why he cried. ADAMS, according to Mr. SIMMONS, replied that he had lost two sons in the war.

ACTIVITIES OF ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS SUBSEQUENT TO HIS DEPARTURE FROM UNITED STATES ON OCTOBER 11, 1933 AND PRIOR TO AUGUST 25, 1944

As indicated previously, ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS left the United States on October 11, 1933 aboard the SS Aquitania from New York City. The next time he was officially heard of was when he entered the United States at Buffalo, New York on May 17, 1938. Knowledge of his activities from October 11, 1933 until May 17, 1938 and from the latter date until August 25, 1944 is sketchy. However, the information that has been obtained concerning his activities in those periods is being set forth hereinafter.

Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES GOTTLIEB when interviewed advised that they last saw DOROTHEA and ARTHUR ADAMS in 1936 when DOROTHEA came to the United States for an operation. The GOTTLIEBS differed in their recollection as to whether DOROTHEA and ARTHUR arrived in the United States together on this trip. Mrs. GOTTLIEB thought that they had while Mr. GOTTLIEB was of the opinion that DOROTHEA came first and ARTHUR arrived later.

Regardless of the above, the records of the Medical Center, New York City, showed that DOROTHEA KEEN ADAMS entered this hospital on April 7, 1936.

The GOTTLIEBS stated that ARTHUR and DOROTHEA stayed with them at the beach that summer (1936) and at the end of the summer DOROTHEA took an apartment on 102nd Street in Manhattan. They did not know if ADAMS ever lived with DOROTHEA at this address and were not cognizant whether ARTHUR ADAMS did or did not leave the United States after this visit.

Immigration and Naturalization Service records in New York City reflected that DOROTHEA KEEN ADAMS departed the United States on June 8, 1937. Mrs. CHARLES HARDY, previously mentioned, advised that she saw DOROTHEA depart on this date but did not see ARTHUR ADAMS accompany her.

A further indication that ARTHUR ADAMS was in the United States in 1936 was found in information provided by Confidential Informant TN-69, of known reliability. The informant provided this information with the understanding that it would not be used in any procedure without the issuance of due process.

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b7D

According to Confidential Informant TN-69 ARTHUR ADMAS

[redacted] ADAMS' residence in Canada at the time of his entry into the United States on May 17, 1938. He reportedly lived at this address for about two years prior to that time.

[redacted] SAMUEL NOVICK from October 1, 1933 to September 30, 1937. No further record could be located of ARTHUR ADAMS ever having resided there.

There was also no record of ADAMS at the St. George Hotel and 100 Sixth Avenue is known to have been the address of the Wholesale Radio Service Company, an organization operated by SAMUEL NOVICK.

On October 2, 1936, ARTHUR RANTO appeared before a Notary Public in Toronto, Canada and declared that ARTHUR ADAMS was born on May 4, 1890 in Toronto, Canada.

Additional evidence of ADAMS' continued presence in the United States after his visit of 1936 was provided in information received from Confidential Informant TN-76, of known reliability. This informant likewise provided the information with the understanding that it would not be used in any procedure without the issuance of due process.

Confidential Informant TN-76 stated that ARTHUR ADAMS opened [redacted] b7D

As stated elsewhere in this report ARTHUR ADAMS took automobile driver's tests on November 3 and December 8, 1937 im Toronto, Canada.

Records of the American Consulato, Toronto, Canada, showed that on November 26, 1937 ARTHUR ADAMS of 1223 King Street West, Toronto, executed a "Preliminary Questionnaire for Immigration Visa". Therein he claimed that he was employed by the Wholesale Radio Service Company of New York City.

According to Confidential Informant TN-1, of known reliability, ARTHUR ADAMS [redacted]

The subject's employment by the Wholesale Radio and Service Company was confirmed by letter dated December 8, 1937 to the U. S. Consul at Toronto by SAMUEL NOVICK.

Immigration and Naturalization Service file #99416/242, previously mentioned, revealed that as of March 31, 1938 ADAMS wrote to Immigration and Naturalization Service at which time his address was supplied as 1223 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

Confidential Informant TN-1 also reported that JACOB KAPLAN, a Toronto lawyer, communicated with the Police authorities in Toronto on April 7, 1938. He asked for any police record available on ARTHUR ADAMS from 1924 up "to the present" (April 7, 1938).

As previously stated, ADAMS entered the United States on May 17, 1938 at Buffalo, New York and showed as his destination the Hotel Commander, 240 West 73rd Street, New York City. There were no records available at this hotel prior to 1942 and consequently no information could be obtained concerning ADAMS residency there.

On February 1, 1941 ARTHUR ADAMS took up residence at the Peter Cooper Hotel and continued to live there until the date of his disappearance on January 23, 1946.

At the time of ADAMS' re-entry into the United States he reported to Immigration authorities that he planned to engage in the development of a cream-whipping machine with one, HARRY PLETMAN, of New York City and to open his own laboratory, namely the Technological Laboratories.

With reference to HARRY PLETMAN, this individual was interviewed in his office at 424 Broome Street, New York City by SA EDWARD F. MILES on June 24, 1946. He identified himself as the brother of ABRAHAM PLETMAN, a former partner of SAMUEL NOVICK in an organization known as the Wholesale Radio Service Company, Inc.

Mr. PLETMAN recalled that sometime between March and June 1938, he was about to engage in a business manufacturing a cream-whipper. His brother, ABRAHAM, and SAMUEL NOVICK were going to back him financially in this project. On one occasion during the aforementioned period, NOVICK brought an individual to him and introduced him as a person who would handle the promotional end of this new business. NOVICK further said that this man would have a lot of money and would be in a position to promote on a large scale.

A photograph of ARTHUR ADAMS was displayed to Mr. PLETMAN and he identified him as being the individual introduced to him by SAMUEL NOVICK in 1938. It was PLETMAN'S recollection that he had met ADAMS only once or twice and negotiations fell through in view of the illness of his brother, ABRAHAM. HARRY PLETMAN had no knowledge of his name being used by ARTHUR ADAMS in securing his admission into the United States.

As to the Technological Laboratories and ADAMS' operation thereof, the following information was obtained and is being set forth herewith:

NY 100-63983

TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

Information contained in Immigration and Naturalization file #99416/242 at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, reflected that ARTHUR ADAMS, on March 31, 1938, advised the Immigration authorities that he planned to establish (in the United States) a laboratory of his own under the firm name of Technological Laboratories, Inc.

ADAMS also advised the United States Consul General in Toronto, Canada by letter of March 31, 1938 that he planned to establish "a technical laboratory of my own" (In the United States).

Immigration and Naturalization file #226180 at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, contained a letter dated May 14, 1938 b7D

At the Charles Noyes Rental Agency, 1775 Broadway, New York City, it was determined that ARTHUR ADAMS came to this address from the Belmet Products Company, 250 Monroe Street, New York City. He occupied Room 839 at 1775 Broadway from March 1940 to January 1941 when he reportedly moved to 80 Broad Street.

Confidential Informant TN-6, of known reliability, The informant noted

Confidential Informant TN-6 made the aforementioned information available with the understanding that it would not be used in any legal proceeding without the issuance of due process.

With reference to the aforementioned Confidential Informant TN-7, of known reliability, made available TN-7 likewise provided this information with the understanding that it would not be used in any legal proceeding without the issuance of due process.

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This same informant, TN-7, [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

Confidential Informant TN-8, of known reliability, provided the following information with the provision that it not be used in any legal proceeding without the issuance of due process.

Informant stated that on [redacted]

[redacted]

Confidential Informant TN-7, mentioned above, [redacted]

[redacted]

According to the same informant, [redacted]

[redacted]

CHARLES A. CASTRO, superintendent, Cross and Brown Realty Company, 165 Broadway, New York City, said that the Technological Laboratories occupied an office in this building in 1938. The space was rented by J. B. ARONOFF, an attorney, who occupied an office in the building until May 1, 1938.

Miss ETHEL SOLKOEK, 1775 Broadway, stated that ARTHUR ADAMS and the Technological Laboratories formerly occupied Room 839 at this address. As indicated above, the firm was at this address from March, 1940 to January, 1941.

Mr. ROBERT MILLER, Room 832, 1775 Broadway, identified himself as the carpenter and floor maintenance man at this address. He recalled the Technological Laboratories as having occupied a rather small room which was divided in half by a partition. It was his further recollection that the firm had no laboratory equipment or machinery and that it was primarily frequented by two individuals. MILLER furnished descriptions of these individuals, which descriptions approximated those of ARTHUR ADAMS and JACOB ARONOFF. Mr. MILLER, however, could not recall the names of these individuals. Continuing, he said that the individual whose description fitted that of ADAMS came to the office usually around eleven o'clock each day and stayed for several hours. The other individual, he thought, usually spent about six hours a day in the office. Both men seemingly performed desk work and MILLER observed that they had two small magnifying glasses and a microscope. To the best of his recollection, they had very few visitors. Mr. MILLER was unable to identify photographs of either ARTHUR ADAMS or JACOB ARONOFF.

Miss ETHEL SOLKOEK, mentioned above, was likewise unable to identify photographs of ADAMS or ARONOFF.

* * * * *

Confidential Informant TN-9, of known reliability, advised that ARTHUR ADAMS filed a New York State Income Tax return for the year 1940 wherein he reported having received the sum of $2,000.00 from the Wire Radio and Television Company, 100 Sixth Avenue, New York City. He also reported therein that his occupation was that of machine designer. Informant stated further that ADAMS had reported that he was a free lance machine designer, maintaining an office in the General Motors Building (1775 Broadway) in New York. He further advised that due to illness he had not been able to do very much and had only one account, namely with the Wire Radio Television Company from whom he received the sum of $2,000.00.

ADAMS pointed out that this company was a client rather than an employer but since the New York State Income Tax forms do not have a place to list a client he utilized that space set aside for the listing of the tax payer's employment.

According to TN-9 information was received from the General Motors Building, 1775 Broadway, that ARTHUR ADAMS had occupied Room 839 in this building from March 15, 1940 until January 1, 1941.

At the office of the publication "Machinery", 148 Lafayette Street, New York City, it was determined that ARTHUR ADAMS had purchased a "Machinery Handbook" on July 18, 1939 and at this time subscribed to the aforementioned publication. He continued to receive this publication until February 26, 1943. Addresses for ADAMS as contained in these records were:

July 18, 1939
562 Fifth Avenue, Rm. 806
New York, New York.

January 27, 1941
80 Broad Street, Rm. 2210
New York, New York.

October 15, 1942
130 East 39th Street
New York, New York.

The 562 Fifth Avenue address was that of CHICO GEMS, a jewelry firm operated by VICTORIA STONE prior to opening her place at 510 Madison Avenue.

The records of the McGraw - Hill Publishing Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York City, revealed that ARTHUR ADAMS was the subscriber to a number of publications of this firm. His first subscription was received in January 1940 for the magazine entitled "Production Engineering" which was sent to him at 80 Broad Street, New York City. It is to be noted that this latter address was also supplied by ADAMS when the Technological Laboratories moved from 1775 Broadway in January 1941.

The McGraw - Hill records showed other addresses for ADAMS of 130 East 39th Street and 522 Fifth Avenue.

At the R. H. Macy and Company Department Store, New York City, it was learned that ARTHUR ADAMS had opened account #38Y593 on February 19, 1940. His address was given as 240 West 73rd Street. He closed this account on January 24, 1945, advising that he was "going out of town". At the time of closing, his address was supplied as 130 East 39th Street, New York City.

Immigration and Naturalization Service records at New York City reflected that ADAMS filed an application for a Certificate of Arrival and a preliminary Form for Declaration of Intention #2725707 on March 15, 1940. He supplied his address here as the Commander Hotel, 240 West 73rd Street, New York City.

It is stated elsewhere in instant report that ARTHUR ADAMS was a patient at the Hospital for Joint Diseases from May 20, 1940 to June 22, 1940.

Confidential Informant TN-9, mentioned above, also advised that in 1941 ARTHUR ADAMS reported that he had been employed by S. J. WEGMAN, 6513 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, California. He reported further that he had received from this source salary in the amount of $1,875.00 with reference to this employment, the following is being set forth:

NY 100-63983

SAMUEL J. WEGMAN

SAMUEL J. WEGMAN was born on either October 20, 1888 or October 20, 1891 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He has advised that his parents were born in Prussia but has also reported that his father, HENRY, was born in Kovno, Russia and emigrated to the United States in 1876.

Records in the New York County Clerk's Office show that WEGMAN was doing business as the Zend Avesta Publishing Company, 69 Fifth Avenue, as of January 22, 1932 and as the Gargoyle Press, 70 West 11th Street, both New York City, as of January 24, 1933. In 1940 he moved to Hollywood, California where he did business as Samuel J. Wegman Company, Inc. at 6513 Hollywood Boulevard, until September 15, 1944. He later operated the Four Star Products Company at 9 East 45th Street from August 24, 1944 until his demise in 1946.

Confidential Informant TN-9, of known reliability, reported that WEGMAN secured a passport on July 22, 1933 to travel to Europe, and renewed the same passport in New York City on July 10, 1935.

Confidential Informant TN-10, of known reliability, said that ARTHUR ADAMS filed a New York State tax return for the year 1941, wherein he listed his employment as machine designer for S. J. WEGMAN, 6513 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, California. He reported receiving the sum of $1875 from this source.

SAMUEL J. WEGMAN was interviewed on June 26, 1946 by SAs Edward F. Miles and Francis X. Plant at his place of business, 9 East 45th Street, New York City.

He said that he had left New York City and gone to California in December 1940. About a year prior to that time he met ARTHUR ADAMS in the home of JULIUS HEIMAN and thereafter saw ADAMS about three or four times during the course of the year. During that time, from conversations between HEIMAN and ADAMS, he, WEGMAN, secured the definite impression that ADAMS was here "on a technical mission for the Soviet Government". ADAMS never told him this but he had received the impression from the conversation between ADAMS and HEIMAN. He did believe that HEIMAN once told him that ADAMS was here for the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission.

Sometime in 1941, WEGMAN returned to New York City at which time he saw ADAMS again. ADAMS asked him if he would take the sum of $1875, deposit

it in his, WEGMAN's, bank, and then pay it back to ADAMS at the rate of $75 per week. WEGMAN agreed to do this and said he asked no questions concerning the transaction. He assumed "it was a confidential deal on the part of the Soviet Government". He reiterated his belief that ADAMS was here on a technical mission for the Soviet Government and added, "I wanted to help if I could". He stated that he agreed to do this as "I felt kindly towards the position of the Soviet Government in world affairs".

ADAMS gave WEGMAN the aforementioned sum of cash and the latter opened a special account in Hollywood in which he deposited this sum. He then forwarded weekly checks in the amount of $75 to ADAMS in New York City. He never carried ADAMS on his payroll and the money which the latter gave him he considered "as an earmarked piece of money" and it was not integrated into his business. He continued to pay ADAMS until the aforementioned sum was exhausted. He said there was no written agreement but that it was an oral matter and "a meeting of the minds". He had no recollection of anything in writing, but admitted that ADAMS had never performed any services whatsoever for him.

During the time he was paying this money to ADAMS, he never received any letters from him nor did he see him personally. Sometime after the last payment, WEGMAN returned to New York City and again saw ADAMS. The latter asked him to duplicate the procedure but WEGMAN refused. He said he was rather angry at ADAMS because the latter had never written him nor even thanked him for performing this past favor. Further, ADAMS never confided in him and consequently he, WEGMAN, did not wish to perform this service again. He had no idea as to the amount of money ADAMS wanted to give him on the second occasion. Following his refusal, he never saw ARTHUR ADAMS again.

WEGMAN admitted seeing ADAMS at places other than JULIUS HEIMAN's but he refused to divulge the names of any persons he met who also knew ADAMS. He alleged that ADAMS never introduced him to anyone and said that the latter was always alone when he met him. He denied knowing either JACOB ARONOFF or VICTORIA STONE.

WEGMAN believed ADAMS to be an engineer but did not know anything of the latter's family, education or background. ADAMS often told him of the difficulties which he encountered in his work in the Soviet Union. WEGMAN did not know just when or where ADAMS had been in Russia. He did not know of any office ADAMS had in New York City and always considered the latter to be an "international manufacturing engineer".

With reference to JULIUS HEIMAN, WEGMAN described him as being "a good friend". He had visited the HEIMAN home in Yonkers and also their apartment.

WEGMAN refused to sign any statement at the time of the interview. However, on June 27, 1946, through his nephew, Mr. J. B. WEGMAN, 60 Wall Street, New York City, he provided the cancelled checks, stubs and bank statements connected with the afore-described deposit of $1875 and the weekly payments to ARTHUR ADAMS.

SAMUEL J. WEGMAN died on October 1, 1946 in his hotel room at 118 West 57th Street, New York City of coronary thrombosis.

The FBI Laboratory, as of June 12, 1945, concluded that the "ARTHUR ADAMS" endorsements appearing on the checks issued to him by SAMUEL J. WEGMAN were identical with the known signature of ARTHUR ADAMS, subject of instant case, already on file in the Laboratory.

Confidential Informant TN-11, of known reliability, advised that SAMUEL J. WEGMAN's name and his address of 35 Fifth Avenue, New York City, were included in a list of students at the summer session of the First Moscow University, Anglo-American Section, in 1935.

* * * * *

Selective Service records at Local Board #15, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York City, revealed that ARTHUR ADAMS filed an Occupational Questionnaire on September 14, 1942. At this time he gave his address as 130 East 39th Street and stated further that he was unemployed and not looking for work.

Mr. L. E. CHRISTIANSEN, New York Central Ticket Agent, Chicago, Illinois, advised that it was his recollection that he had first seen ARTHUR ADAMS in Chicago around 1940 and between that time and the early part of 1943 had seen him about four or five times. After early 1943 he did not see ADAMS again until September 1944.

Mr. PHILLIP W. SCHIMMEL, Credit Manager, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Illinois; produced records reflecting that "A. ADAMS", 130 East 39th Street, New York, New York, had been at the LaSalle Hotel on the following occasions:

December 8, 1942	to	December 14, 1942
February 2, 1943	"	March 3, 1943
March 27, 1943	"	April 5, 1943
April 30, 1943	"	May 8, 1943
June 4, 1943	"	June 14, 1943
July 9, 1943	"	July 19, 1943
August 29, 1943	"	August 30, 1943
September 23, 1943		September 27, 1943.

ERIC BERNAY when interviewed advised that he employed ARTHUR ADAMS at the Keynote Recording Company beginning on June 2, 1943 and continuing until June 27, 1945. BERNAY also advised that though ADAMS was dropped from the payroll as of the latter date he, ADAMS, retained a desk in the office until sometime in January, 1946.

With further reference to ADAMS' employment at the Keynote Recording Company, Confidential Informant TN-49, of unknown reliability but a person closely associated with ADAMS in a business way, was interviewed on January 13th and 16th, 1945. This Informant provided the information set forth hereinafter.

Informant said that ADAMS moved into the Keynote Recording Company sometime in July, 1944 and that Informant was introduced to him by ERIC BERNAY. Informant had first heard ADAMS' name mentioned by BERNAY who said that ADAMS was an old man who had come into the Music Room and was very rich and very brilliant. BERNAY had also stated that ADAMS might be interested in financing BERNAY'S record manufacturing plant.

After a time it was the Informant's impression that ADAMS had been sent to ERIC BERNAY by SAMUEL NOVICK, who was interested in financing a record manufacturing plant. BERNAY told the Informant that NOVICK intended to invest eighty thousand dollars in this new plant but would not do so unless ADAMS passed the plans for its construction. For this reason Informant said that he definitely felt that ADAMS was in BERNAY'S office representing NOVICK'S interests.

Continuing, Confidential Informant TN-49 said that BERNAY first

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spoke of building a record plant in about July of 1944. His reasons for such were that he was unable to secure adequate records from other sources. After several unsuccessful deals in which he attempted to secure the necessary financing for this factory BERNAY told the Informant that he thought SAM NOVICK would be interested in investing money in the plant.

As stated hereinbefore, it was almost immediately thereafter, in July, 1944, that the Informant first saw ARTHUR ADAMS in BERNAY'S office. Informant related that ADAMS would sometimes spend two or three hours a day in the Keynote office. He had only seen ADAMS using a drafting board on one or two occasions. The majority of ADAMS' time, according to the Informant, was spent in contacting various firms which could possibly supply the equipment for the proposed plant. Informant also noted that ADAMS would use BERNAY'S desk during the latter's absence and when BERNAY was in the office ADAMS was usually in the same room with him.

Confidential Informant TN-49 remarked that the only person whom he had seen contacting ADAMS in the Keynote office was a lawyer whose name he did not know but whom Informant described as having a Vandyke beard. It was Informant's opinion that this lawyer was a very good friend of ADAMS' and the latter was attempting through the lawyer to secure priorities to purchase the proposed machinery for the plant.

Informant advised that he had been consulted by BERNAY as to the plans for the construction of the record plant. It was Informant's stated opinion that BERNAY should buy any kind of equipment that they could secure and commence production as soon as possible. However, ADAMS, according to the Informant, was a "perfectionist" and insisted upon securing the best equipment. ADAMS, further, on occasion remarked that if they could not secure new equipment they should not go ahead in the construction of the plant.

In Informant's opinion ADAMS had considerable ability and knowledge as a mechanical engineer but Informant doubted if he knew anything about the recording business. Informant observed that BERNAY had once told him that ADAMS was a wealthy man and that he was working with BERNAY between jobs. BERNAY further told Informant that ADAMS would not likely stay with Keynote very long because he was an extremely skilled and valuable man and could command a high salary.

Informant related that he had asked BERNAY several times as to how ADAMS fitted into the picture in so far as the record manufacturing

plant was concerned. BERNAY told Informant that ADAMS would only be around for two or three months and that his services were being used only for the purpose of securing the necessary machinery.

Confidential Informant TN-80, of known reliability, reported that ARTHUR ADAMS had registered with him on May 25, 1943. At that time ADAMS reported being employed by the Keynote Recording Company, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City. He also reported that he was born May 4, 1890 in Toronto, Canada; that his father was ALEXANDER ADAMS and his mother REGINA RANTO and that his home address was 130 East 39th Street, New York City.

This Informant knew that ADAMS had received wages in the amount of eighteen hundred dollars during 1943 and in the amount of $975.00 for the first three months of 1944. Informant observed that the Keynote Recording Company also used the address of 133 West 44th Street, New York City.

Informant had no record of ADAMS subsequent to March, 1944.

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As reported previously, Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that ARTHUR ADAMS was in Chicago on April 28, 1944 and was in the company of CLARENCE HISKEY and MIRIAM SHERWOOD.

CLARENCE HISKEY when interviewed admitted seeing ARTHUR ADAMS in Chicago just prior to his, HISKEY'S, leaving for service in the Armed Forces on May 4, 1944. HISKEY also admitted that EDWARD T. MANNING had met ARTHUR ADAMS during this period and once both had been at HISKEY'S apartment for dinner. HISKEY thought that ADAMS was in business for himself in the inspection and consultant service and that it was in connection with that business that he was in Chicago at the time.

EDWARD T. MANNING on interview verified his meeting with ADAMS just prior to HISKEY'S going into the Service. MANNING understood that ADAMS was not living in Chicago, was a consulting engineer to various industrial plants and was then with a recording company in New York City.

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As set forth hereinbefore, Confidential Informant TN-49 understood that ADAMS represented SAMUEL NOVICK in the Keynote Recording Company.

In addition, and along the same line, Mr. L. E. CHRISTIANSEN, New York Central Ticket Agent, Chicago, Illinois, stated that on September 1944 ADAMS indicated to him that he was traveling on business for the Electronic Corporation of America. SAMUEL NOVICK, however, when interviewed denied that ADAMS represented him at Keynote or was ever employed by or represented the Electronic Corporation of America.

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF ARTHUR ADAMS
ACTIVITIES FROM AUGUST 25, 1944 TO
JANUARY 23, 1946

On August 25, 1944 ADAMS left the Peter Cooper Hotel and proceeded to the cottage of DR. LOUIS MILLER, located on the corner of Seagirt Avenue and Beach 26 Street, Far Rockaway, Long Island.

In the afternoon of September 5, 1944 ADAMS was surveilled to the VICTORIA STONE Jewelry Company, 510 Madison Avenue, New York City, where he was observed to talk to a woman identified as VICTORIA STONE. Beginning with this original contact and continuing until the time of ADAMS' disappearance on January 23, 1946, ADAMS and STONE were in practically daily contact, both at her store and at her home.

ADAMS, at 11:35 A.M., on September 6, 1944 left the Peter Cooper Hotel carrying a large package wrapped in brown paper. He proceeded to 113 West 42nd Street where he took an elevator to the 15th Floor and entered Room 1502, the office of JAMES PERLOWIN.

On September 7, 1944 ADAMS again visited the office of JAMES PERLOWIN and upon leaving there was observed to be carrying a box 8 in. x 5 in. marked "Super Speed Ortho Portrait". He then walked to 510 Madison Avenue to the store of VICTORIA STONE.

Also on September 6, 1944 ADAMS proceeded to the Keynote Recording Company, 4th Floor, 522 Fifth Avenue. Subsequent to this visit ADAMS went to this office almost daily and was ostensibly employed there. It was determined that this was the office of ERIC BERNAY, mentioned elsewhere in instant report.

On September 8, 1944 ADAMS, carrying two large cardboard boxes, went to 29 East 11th Street and was believed to have entered the 3rd Floor front apartment. Upon leaving he did not have the aforementioned boxes. The name of JACOB B. ARONOFF was shown as being the occupant of the 3rd Floor front apartment at this address. ARONOFF is discussed elsewhere in this report.

On September 9, 1944 ADAMS proceeded by train to Westport, Connecticut where he was met by two women in a green sedan bearing New York License No. 3Q9286.

According to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, New York City, this license was issued to MOLLIE NOVICK, 91 Central Park West, New York City. MOLLIE NOVICK is known to be the wife of SAMUEL J. NOVICK and both are discussed elsewhere in instant report.

On September 11, 1944 ADAMS was observed in the company of MARCIA HISKEY and she was seen to enter the Peter Cooper Hotel with him. This woman is discussed elsewhere in this report.

ADAMS on September 12, 1944 proceeded to the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity House, 106 West 56th Street, entering at 1:05 P.M. He left here at 5:15 P.M. with EDWARD T. MANNING and traveled by taxi cab to Pennsylvania Station where MANNING left him and ADAMS returned to his hotel.

MANNING and ADAMS were together again the following day, September 13, 1944, from about 2:50 P.M. until 4:00 P.M. EDWARD TIERS MANNING is discussed subsequently in this report.

On September 15, in the morning, ADAMS was admitted as a patient at the Beth-David Hospital, 161 East 90th Street, New York City. He was discharged on September 17, 1944.

On September 18, 1944 ADAMS was observed entering a building located at 521 Fifth Avenue. Upon leaving this building he was accompanied by JACOB B. ARONOFF. On the same day he visited the Dauber and Pine Bookshops, Inc., 66 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

In the evening of September 19, 1944 ADAMS visited 618 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, New York and entered an apartment located on the ground floor. This was determined to be the apartment of MARCIA HISKEY.

The following day, September 20, 1944, ADAMS went to 400 West End Avenue where it was noted DR. LOUIS MILLER maintained offices on the ground floor.

At about 7:40 P.M. that evening, September 20, 1944, ARTHUR ADAMS left 39 West 55th Street, the residence of VICTORIA STONE, and proceeded to 29 East 11th Street, the residence of JACOB B. ARONOFF. At about 8:00 P.M. a young man, approximately six feet tall and in his 20's, was observed entering the same address. At about 9:20 P.M. ADAMS and this young man left 29 East 11th Street, each carrying a large cardboard box which appeared to be rather heavy.

It is to be recalled that ADAMS took two similar boxes to this address on September 8, 1944.

These two individuals, upon leaving the 11th Street address, placed the packages in the rear compartment of an automobile, the license plate of which was determined to be New York No. N47-67.

The above incident is discussed in greater detail in that section of this report devoted to JACOB B. ARONOFF.

On September 21, 1944 ARTHUR ADAMS left New York City by train for Chicago, Illinois, arriving on the morning of September 22, 1944. Later that day and subsequently while in Chicago ADAMS was observed with DR. DEBORAH V. DAUBER. He was also observed with JOSEPH DAUBER, her husband. Both of these individuals are discussed further elsewhere in instant report.

On the evening of September 25, 1944 ADAMS was twice observed to enter the residence at 4330 S. Drexel Boulevard, Chicago. On both occasions he came out of the address almost immediately after entering. Following his second exit he was observed to walk to the Southwest corner of 43rd Street and Drexel Boulevard where he met a man, later identified as JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN. This latter individual is discussed elsewhere in instant report. During the time ADAMS and CHAPIN were together ADAMS was observed to pass an unidentified object to CHAPIN. Soon thereafter they parted, CHAPIN returning to his residence at 4330 S. Drexel Boulevard.

In the afternoon of September 27, 1944 ADAMS attempted to change his return reservation to New York City on September 28, 1944. Mr. L. A. CHRISTENSEN, New York Central Ticket Agent, City Ticket Office, 163 West Jackson Boulevard, through whom ADAMS tried to make this change, stated that ADAMS requested his return reservations be made in the name of Electronic Corporation of America by whom he was employed, and on whose business he was traveling, rather than in the name of ARTHUR ADAMS.

ADAMS left Chicago September 28, 1944 and arrived in New York City on the morning of September 29, 1944.

At 11:40 A.M. of the day on which he returned ADAMS went to the office of JACOB ARONOFF at 521 Fifth Avenue. He and ARONOFF lunched

at a restaurant located at 5 East 45th Street. Following lunch ARONOFF returned to 521 Fifth Avenue and ADAMS proceeded to the Keynote Recording Company, 522 Fifth Avenue.

At 1:35 P.M. he left the latter address and proceeded to VICTORIA STONE's store at 510 Madison Avenue, remaining until 3:20 P.M. He returned to STONE's store shortly after 5:00 P.M. and at 6:15 P.M. he and STONE dined at the Woman's Exchange Restaurant, 539 Madison Avenue. They subsequently returned to the store, remaining until 9:30 P.M. when they walked to STONE's apartment at 39 West 55th Street.

In the evening of September 30, 1944 ADAMS was observed to visit MARCIA HISKEY at her residence, 618 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, New York.

On October 2, 19[illegible] ADAMS withdrew $1,000.00 from his account maintained at the Central Savings Bank, 73rd Street and Broadway, New York City. Upon leaving the bank he was observed to be carrying a black zipper brief case. He proceeded to VICTORIA STONE's store at 510 Madison Avenue where he was observed to open the case as he was conversing with her. Upon opening the bag he went out of sight into the rear of the store. On leaving the store he proceeded to STONE's residence at 39 West 55th Street. When he left here he went to the Electronic Corporation of America, 45 West 18th Street, New York City.

The Electronic Corporation of America and its connection with SAMUEL J. NOVICK are discussed elsewhere in instant report.

In the evening of the same day, ADAMS went to 41-29 46th Street, Sunnyside, Queens, Long Island, New York. It was observed that he rang a buzzer for Apartment 4N at this address. It was determined that the occupant of this apartment was NATHAN AUSUBEL and he is discussed elsewhere in this report.

On October 5, 1944 ADAMS visited the offices of M. A. CHERTOK, dentist, in the Empire State Building. Later he was observed leaving 522 Fifth Avenue, accompanied by an individual subsequently identified as ERIC BERNAY.

On October 3 and 6, 1944 ADAMS was observed entering 29 East 11th Street. On the former day it was observed that he used a key to effect his entrance. On October 6 it was noted that he took a large brown envelope into this address with him but upon leaving was not carrying this envelope.

On October 7, 1944 in the afternoon. ADAMS was observed leaving his hotel with MARCIA HISKEY. They proceeded to Macy's where they purchased a boy's suit. After this they parted and MARCIA went to 516 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, N.Y.

On October 8, 1944 ADAMS met and spent some time with ZELMA BAKER MILLER. He met her as she arrived by train at Grand Central Station at 10:45 p.m. At 12 Midnight she left him, boarding a Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bus which was to connect with a train for Washington, D.C. ZELMA B. MILLER and her husband BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MILLER are discussed elsewhere in this report.

On October 9, 1944 ADAMS was seen having lunch with a woman who was subsequently identified as IRENE MILLER, in the Cafe Rouge of the Pennsylvania. IRENE MILLER is discussed at length elsewhere in this report.

Later the same day ADAMS proceeded to the Esplanade Hotel, 305 West End Avenue. His contact here was undetermined but it was known that JULIUS HEIMAN resided in this hotel. JULIUS HEIMAN is discussed further elsewhere in instant report.

In the evening of October 9, 1944 ADAMS, MARCIA HISKEY, and an unidentified girl were observed leaving the Central High School for Needle Trades, 225 West 24th Street, New York City. They proceeded by car to an apartment house located at 591 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. MARCIA HISKEY and the unidentified girl entered this address while ADAMS remained in the car. After a few moments they returned and all three then drove to MARCIA's home at 618 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, New York.

ADAMS was surveilled to the Sun-Ray Bakers Company, Inc., 130 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, New York on October 12, 1944 where he met JULIUS HEIMAN. ADAMS entered this office at 1:35 p.m. He and HEIMAN left there at 2:25 p.m. and proceeded to a nearby tavern where they sat eating and talking until 3:45 p.m. They then returned to the office, remaining until 4:00 or 5:00 p.m. at which time they both left by taxi cab for the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Second Avenue and 20th Street, New York City.

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On the evening of October 12, 1944 ADAMS accompanied VICTORIA STONE to Pennsylvania Station where she boarded the 7:15 PM train (Mount Vernon Special) for Washington, D. C. Prior to her leaving and while she and ADAMS were in the Station Waiting Room, STONE was overheard to remark that "JULIUS" had her notes for eleven thousand dollars. She and ADAMS then discussed whether or not she would have to pay if JULIUS died.

VICTORIA STONE was seen entering the Peter Cooper Hotel on the evening of October 14, 1944, accompanied by an unidentified woman. They remained in the hotel about twenty minutes. At 12:40 AM the following morning STONE returned to the hotel and stayed until 1:50 AM.

On the afternoon of October 16, 1944 ADAMS and VICTORIA STONE visited the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City. There they attended a meeting and dinner at which the Electronic Corporation of America was awarded the Army and Navy "E". The latter organization and its connection with SAMUEL NOVICK is discussed elsewhere in this report.

NATHAN AUSUBEL, also mentioned elsewhere in instant report, was observed to leave ADAMS' hotel with the latter on the morning of October 18, 1944. They walked together for several blocks and then parted. At 10:50 PM, that evening, VICTORIA STONE was observed leaving the Peter Cooper Hotel and at 11:30 PM JACOB ARONOFF was seen entering. ARONOFF left the hotel at 1:30 AM, October 19, 1944.

On the morning of October 21, 1944 ADAMS went to the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, where he met Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH DAUBER. These three had breakfast, following which Mr. DAUBER left. ADAMS and Mrs. DAUBER remained together for about an hour and twenty minutes and then ADAMS left and proceeded to VICTORIA STONE'S store. Shortly thereafter he visited the Airlines Terminal at 42nd Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City, where he was observed to make a plane reservation for the DAUBERS for Boston, Massachusetts on American Airlines.

The following day, October 22, 1944, ADAMS and STONE attended the Stanley Theatre, Seventh Avenue between 41st and 42nd Streets, New York City, which was showing "The Rainbow." Advertisements in front of the theatre publicized this film as the "greatest Soviet film."

In the early afternoon of October 23, 1944 ADAMS went to

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Room 371 at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, which was registered to Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH DAUBER. He was observed to have lunch with them and during the course of the meal he and Mr. DAUBER conversed at length. Later, following lunch, he escorted the DAUBERS to a cab and then went to the third floor of Macy's Department Store where he was observed speaking to a woman identified as Mrs. IRENE MILLER. The latter individual is discussed fully elsewhere in instant report.

Mr. and Mrs. DAUBER in the meantime were observed to go to the Airlines Terminal, 42nd Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, and then to the Dauber and Pine Book Shop, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York City. They left here at 7:40 PM, returned to the Airlines Terminal and departed from New York City on American Airlines Flight Number 28 for Boston, Massachusetts.

At 6:15 PM on the evening of October 23, 1944 ADAMS was observed to sit in the Main Waiting Room at Grand Central Station reading. He remained here for about forty-five minutes, during which time no one was observed to contact or speak to him. He then returned to his hotel.

MARCIA HISKEY visited ARTHUR ADAMS in his hotel room from 9:50 PM until 11:30 PM the same evening, October 23, 1944. The two had previously been observed leaving his hotel at 7:40 PM. At that time they went to Harvey's Sea Food House, 34th Street and Third Avenue, New York City, where they ate. They then returned to the Peter Cooper Hotel, as stated above.

On October 24, 1944, in the morning, ADAMS visited the offices of Doctor LOUIS MILLER at 400 West End Avenue, New York City. That evening he and VICTORIA STONE attended the Henry Miller Theatre, 124 West 43rd Street, New York City. While here ADAMS was observed to meet and converse with IRENE MILLER. Upon leaving this theatre ADAMS and STONE were driven by ERIC BERNAY to STONE'S apartment at 39 West 55th Street, New York City.

At 1:20 PM on October 25, 1944 ADAMS left his hotel and proceeded to VICTORIA STONE'S store at 510 Madison Avenue, New York City. At 1:40 PM he entered the Professional Building, 510 Madison Avenue, having just left STONE'S store in the same building. He returned to the store in about five minutes and left almost immediately thereafter in a cab,

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proceeding to University Place and West 11th Street. On leaving STONE'S store and entering the cab ADAMS was observed to be carrying a large black case resembling a motion picture projector.

That evening, October 25, 1944, at 6:30 PM. ADAMS left the Peter Cooper Hotel and went to 29 East 11th Street, where he entered. This address has been previously identified as that of JACOB B. ARONOFF. ARONOFF himself was observed to enter this address at 7:00 PM. At 9:50 PM ADAMS left the address, carrying a heavy suitcase approximately two feet by two feet by fourteen inches. At 9:55 PM a black Plymouth sedan, New York License Number N49-67, stopped in front of this address and ADAMS entered the car. The luggage in the possession of ADAMS was loaded into the trunk of the car by ADAMS and the driver of the car. The car drove off with ADAMS and the luggage.

(Records at the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, New York City, reflected that New York License Number N49-67 was registered to PAVEL PETROVICH MIKHAILOV, Vice Consul, USSR, New York City.)

The above-mentioned car then proceeded North on Fifth Avenue from 11th Street to 28th Street; East to Lexington Avenue; North to 35th Street; East to Third Avenue; North to 38th Street; West to Lexington Avenue; North to 40th Street; East to Third Avenue; North to 59th Street; West to Park Avenue; North to 63rd Street; West to Fifth Avenue; South to 59th Street and West to Ninth Avenue. At this point the surveillance was discontinued. The car had left the front of 29 East 11th Street at 9:57 PM and the aforedescribed surveillance was discontinued at 10:30 PM.

At 10:40 PM the aforementioned automobile was observed parked without occupants on 61st Street between Madison and Fifth Avenues. The Consulate of the USSR was located on the same block at 7 East 61st Street.

At 11:40 PM a dark young man entered this car and drove to 87th Street between Madison and Fifth Avenues. The Soviet Private School was located in the same block.

At 11:55 PM the same young man returned to the car and drove again to 61st Street between Madison and Fifth Avenues, where he was observed to enter 11 East 61st Street. This address was used to house employees of the USSR Consulate.

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At 2:35 AM on the morning of October 26, 1944 ADAMS was seen leaving VICTORIA STONE'S apartment and proceeding to the Peter Cooper Hotel.

ARTHUR ADAMS and JAMES PERLOWIN were observed having lunch in the dining room of the Peter Cooper Hotel on October 26, 1944. PERLOWIN left the Peter Cooper Hotel at 1:10 PM and proceeded to his office at 113 West 42nf Dytrry, New York City.

At 2:05 PM the same day, October 26, 1944, ADAMS left his hotel carrying a manila envelope. He proceeded to the Weylen Drug Store, 501 Madison Avenue, which is directly opposite VICTORIA STONE'S store at 510 Madison Avenue. About five minutes later VICTORIA STONE was observed leaving her store and crossing the street and entering the Weylen Drug Store. Approximately two minutes later she returned to her store carrying a small manila envelope, but not the one which ADAMS had taken with him when leaving his hotel.

At 2:15 PM ADAMS, himself, left the drug store and rode to 79th Street and Madison Avenue. Here he entered another drug store. He reappeared five minutes later and proceeded by bus to the office of Doctor LOUIS MILLER, at 400 West End Avenue, New York City.

On November 1, 1944 ADAMS was seen entering The Music Room, 129 West 44th Street, New York City. Almost immediately thereafter VICTORIA STONE was also observed entering the same store. After a stay of approximately one-half hour STONE left and was followed, about one-half hour later by ADAMS, himself. ADAMS upon leaving returned to the Keynote Recording Company, at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

During the evening of November 2, 1944 ADAMS, ERIC BERNAY, the latter's wife and IRENE MILLER visited the Stanley Theatre, 558 Seventh Avenue, New York City, where the picture "The Rainbow" was being presented.

On November 18, 1944 ADAMS and ERIC BERNAY were observed leaving The Music Room, 129 West 44th Street. ADAMS walked to Sixth Avenue and 44th Street, where he turned North. BERNAY remained behind watching the pedestrians on both sides of the street for about two minutes. He then followed ADAMS. ADAMS proceeded to the Ding Ho Restaurant, 105

West 49th Street, New York City, where BERNAY rejoined him in front of the restaurant.

ADAMS attended the City Theatre, East 14th Street and Fourth Avenue, on November 20, 1944, where the film "Cavalcade of Russian War Films" was being shown.

Doctor LOUIS MILLER and ARTHUR ADAMS were seen leaving VICTORIA STONE'S apartment at 39 West 55th Street, New York City, at 10:30 PM, November 21, 1944. They walked STONE'S dog in the vicinity for a short while and then returned to her apartment. At 11:10 PM they again left the apartment, separating in front of the building.

ADAMS and ERIC BERNAY visited the Supreme Die and Machine Works, 503 East 72nd Street, New York City, on November 24, 1944, remaining for about one-half hour. That evening ADAMS accompanied BERNAY to the latter's home, 160 Bennett Avenue, New York City, where he remained for a little over four hours. The BERNAYS then drove ADAMS to his hotel.

At 2:17 p.m., December 1, 1944, ADAMS left VICTORIA STONE's store and proceeded to the office of the Melburt Products, Inc., 4415 Third Avenue. He remained there for a little over a half hour, and upon leaving was observed to be carrying a package approximately 8"x 8"x 3"wrapped in brown paper. He returned to the Peter Cooper Hotel.

On December 11, 1944, at 5:35 p.m., ADAMS left his hotel and went to the Esplanade Hotel, 305 West End Avenue, where he entered at 6:15 p.m. He remained here until 12:45 a.m. the following day, December 12th. It is noted that JULIUS HEIMAN resides at this hotel.

On the evening of December 16th, ADAMS, accompanied by VICTORIA STONE and ERIC BERNAY, left the Peter Cooper Hotel and attended a nearby motion picture theater. Later that evening, after leaving the theater, BERNAY drove ADAMS and STONE to the latter's apartment and then proceeded to his own home.

ADAMS and VICTORIA STONE were observed leaving the latter's store at 510 Madison Avenue, on the evening of December 19, 1944. After eating at a nearby restaurant, they were observed to enter the Pathe Building, 35 West 45 Street. They entered here at 9 p.m., and were observed to leave at 10:45 p.m.

JACOB B. ARONOFF and ADAMS were observed having dinner together on the evening of December 21st in the Peter Cooper Hotel. Following dinner, they walked together for a short distance, and then parted. ADAMS, upon leaving ARONOFF, attended a lecture which was held in the Pennsylvania Hotel under the auspices of the Plastics Institute Alumni Association.

On December 30, 1944, at 6:15 p.m., JACOB ARONOFF was observed to enter VICTORIA STONE's store at 510 Madison Avenue and engage in conversation with ADAMS. Almost immediately thereafter, STONE herself entered the store and joined in the conversation. Approximately a half hour later, these three parties left STONE's store and ADAMS and STONE parted from ARONOFF.

On New Years Day, January 1, 1945, ADAMS was observed to leave STONE's residence and proceed to the home of ERIC BERNAY at 160 Bennett Place, Bronx, New York. He remained here about an hour and fifteen minutes and then returned to his hotel.

On the evening of January 8, 1945, VICTORIA STONE was observed

entering ADAMS' hotel at 7 p.m. She remained here until 11:20 p.m., when she returned to her own apartment at 39 West 55 Street.

On both January 10 and January 11, 1945, ADAMS was observed to visit the office of Dr. SIMON L. RUSKIN, 32 East 67 Street.

JACOB ARONOFF had dinner with ADAMS again on the night of January 12, 1945, in ADAMS' hotel. ARONOFF was observed to leave the hotel about 9:20 p.m., at which time he was carrying a large cardboard box approximately 18"x 6"x 8." He also had a second package about 36"x 36"x 2." Upon leaving the hotel, he proceeded to his home at 29 East 11 Street.

ADAMS again visited Dr. SIMON L. RUSKIN on January 13, 1945. In the late afternoon of January 13th, ERIC BERNAY was observed to visit the Peter Cooper Hotel and remain about an hour and a half.

At 1 p.m., January 14th, ADAMS left his hotel carrying two large boxes and proceeded to VICTORIA STONE's apartment. Later VICTORIA STONE and JULIUS HEIMAN were observed entering the former's apartment. ADAMS, STONE and HEIMAN were in STONE's apartment for a little less than two hours, when HEIMAN was observed to leave.

During the afternoon of January 17, 1945, ADAMS visited the office of Dr. LOUIS MILLER, 400 West End Avenue. Upon leaving this address, he was observed to be carrying a gray overnight bag, 16 x 12 x 6. He proceeded to 522 Fifth Avenue, the office of the Keynote Recording Company.

At 3 p.m. on the same afternoon, ADAMS and VICTORIA STONE left the latter's store and went to the New York Exchange Restaurant at 541 Madison Avenue. Almost immediately thereafter JULIUS HEIMAN was observed to enter the same restaurant. He was observed to engage in conversation with ADAMS and STONE. After about 15 minutes, ADAMS got up from the table and left STONE and JULIUS HEIMAN seated. ADAMS, upon leaving the restaurant, returned to 522 Fifth Avenue.

On January 19, 1945, at 1:54 p.m., ADAMS was observed to assist a Railway Express employee in placing some packages on a Railway Express truck. The packages had been brought out of the hotel by the employee and ADAMS.

The same evening ADAMS and VICTORIA STONE went to the Ding Ho Restaurant, 105 West 49 Street, where they entered at 7 p.m. At 7:40 p.m., JACOB ARONOFF and an unknown individual were observed leaving this

same restaurant. At 8:05 p.m. ADAMS and STONE were observed leaving.

The following day, January 20th, ADAMS and ARONOFF were observed to have lunch together at the Du Bonnet Restaurant at 3 East 45 Street. Later that evening ADAMS and ERIC BERNAY were observed leaving 522 Fifth Avenue and walking to the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and West 44th Street, where they separated. BERNAY walked west on 44th Street, while ADAMS proceeded north on Fifth Avenue for a few doors. He then stood in a doorway for a few minutes. He then walked to the Music Room at 129 West 44 Street, where he entered. It was observed that ERIC BERNAY, whom ADAMS had just left, was in the Music Room at the time. Upon leaving the Music Room together, ADAMS and BERNAY proceeded to the Ding Ho Restaurant, where they met VICTORIA STONE.

On the evening of January 24, 1945, ADAMS left his hotel and proceeded to 877 East 24 Street, Brooklyn, New York. He entered this address at 7 p.m. At 9:30 p.m., he emerged and was accompanied by a tall individual wearing a gray coat and hat. This individual walked with ADAMS for about three blocks in the direction of the subway station, and then returned to 877 East 24 Street. This is the address of JAMES PERLOWIN, who is described elsewhere in instant report.

At 1 a.m. on the morning of February 5, 1945, ADAMS was observed walking in the vicinity of STONE's apartment with JULIUS HEIMAN. After a short period, ADAMS returned to the apartment, and HEIMAN left by cab.

ADAMS and HEIMAN were again observed leaving STONE's apartment at 12:08 a.m. on the morning of February 17, 1945.

The following day, February 18th, they were observed entering VICTORIA STONE's apartment, 39 West 55 Street. Almost immediately thereafter JULIUS HEIMAN was observed leaving that apartment. HEIMAN later returned, and that evening he, STONE, and ADAMS attended a neighborhood theater together.

On February 19, 1945, at 1:50 p.m., ADAMS was observed to leave his hotel carrying a large pasteboard box approximately 12 x 12 x 6 which was tied with heavy twine. He proceeded to and then entered the apartment of JACOB ARONOFF, 29 East 11 Street. He entered here at 2:10 p.m., and left at 2:45. Upon leaving it was noted he did not bring out of this address the aforementioned box he had taken in. He did, however, bring from the 11th Street address a white cardboard box, about 24"x 2"x 1"and a heavy

corrugated carton approximately 24"x 24"x 24"in size. He was also carrying at this time a large metal object which appeared to be an amplifier. On leaving ARONOFF's apartment, he returned to the Keynote Recording Company, 522 Fifth Avenue. Later that evening, at 4:12 p.m., he was observed to leave the Keynote office and proceed to 521 Fifth Avenue, where ARONOFF maintained his law offices.

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On February 22, 1945, ADAMS was observed to leave his hotel and proceed to 39 West 55th Street, At the time he was observed to be carrying four packages.

On February 24, ADAMS was again seen leaving his hotel carrying a large gray cardboard suit box. This he took to VICTORIA STONE'S store at 510 Madison Avenue. Upon leaving the store, he was observed to be still carrying this box and he proceeded to her apartment at 39 West 55th Street.

The following day, February 25, ADAMS was observed leaving VICTORIA STONE'S apartment at 12:15 a.m. He proceeded to a nearby delicatessen where he was seen to purchase sandwiches. He then returned to STONE'S apartment. At 1:25 a.m. he again left 39 West 55th Street and walked to 53rd Street and Madison Avenue, where he entered a taxi cab and was driven away.

ADAMS was next observed at 6:15 p.m. on February 26, 1945, in the Chicago Northwestern Railroad Station in Chicago, Illinois. At 8:15 p.m. that evening, he departed Chicago by Chicago Northwestern Train Number 27-17 en route to Portland, Oregon. He was aboard this train until 7:40 a.m. on March 1, 1945. During this time he was not observed to make any contacts.

On March 1, 1945, at 7:40 a.m., ADAMS arrived in Portland, Oregon. He immediately entered the Union Station and walked aimlessly about for ten or fifteen minutes waiting for the porter to bring his luggage.

At 8 a.m. he received his bags which he checked at the Parcel Stand in the main lobby of the station. At 8:15 a.m. he proceeded by cab to the Multnomah Hotel where he checked a large paper bundle at the check stand. He was then observed talking with a clerk at the Reservation Desk of the hotel and was overheard attempting to secure a room. He was advised that no room would be available until checkout time at 3 p.m. that afternoon. It was specifically noted that he made no mention regarding his length of stay, or the type of room he wanted.

At 8:25 a.m. he was observed to enter a pay telephone booth and to make a call which was not over two minutes in duration. Upon leaving the booth he approached one of the clerks at the hotel Reservation Desk from whom it was learned that he had requested directions to the Consolidated Ticket Offic

It was subsequently learned through LES KRAMER, Ticket Agent, Union Pacific Ticket Office, that a man, giving the name of A. ADAMS, had, some time before 9 a.m., on March 1, telephoned the office and talked with one of the clerks. It was further learned he, ADAMS, had asked the clerk for reservations on any train out of Portland going east on this day. He was told that an upper berth on the Streamliner, leaving at 4:30 p.m., was available. ADAMS asked that it be held in his name and said he would immediately come to the ticket office.

At 8:30 a.m. ADAMS left the Multnomah Hotel and walked to the Union Pacific Railroad Ticket Office. He was waited on here by one OLAF HANSON, Ticket Clerk, who located the name of A. ADAMS on the pullman chart. He was also able to secure, at this time, pullman accommodations from Chicago to New York City. Mr. KRAMER, mentioned above, reported that ADAMS, when obtaining his reservations, gave his name as A. ADAMS, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

At 9:20 a.m., ADAMS left the Union Pacific Ticket Office and proceeded to the Benson Hotel where he remained in the lobby for about ten minutes, reading a newspaper. At 10 a.m. he left his hotel and proceeded to the Imperial Hotel Restaurant where he ate alone. He left the restaurant at 10:30 a.m. and proceeded to the Portland Luggage Store where he was observed to purchase a cheap black imitation leather travelling bag. He carried this bag back to the Multnomah Hotel.

Subject again left the Multnomah Hotel at 10:40 a.m., having checked out of the Parcel Room the large paper parcel which he had previously left there. He secured a cab and while in the cab appeared to transfer the paper parcel into the bag. At 10:50 a.m. he entered the Union Station, walked to the Parcel Stand and reclaimed one of his pieces of luggage. This and the bag which he had recently purchased he took to the Union Station Baggage Room where he checked both on his rail ticket to New York City.

Upon leaving the station at 11:05 a.m., ADAMS walked around the downtown section for a while and then entered the United Artists Theater at 11:45 a.m. He left the theater at 2:05 p.m. and returned to the Imperial Hotel Coffee Shop where he was observed to have dinner alone.

He left the Coffee Shop at 2:50 p.m., wandering around in the vicinity of Union Station, had his shoes shined and at 3:50 p.m., had his reservations checked at the pullman conductor's window at Union Station. At 4 p.m. he secured a small briefcase and a large green colored airplane type bag at the parcel stand and with the aid of a porter boarded the Streamliner train, "City of Portland". This train left Portland at 4:30 p.m.

It was observed that also aboard the same train was L. A. RAZIN, an official of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission in Seattle, Washington. RAZIN was accompanied by his wife and small child. At no time during the course of the trip from Portland to Chicago was any contact observed between the subject and L. A. RAZIN.

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At the time of the subject's arrival at Portland, Oregon, there was a Soviet vessel, the SS "Molotov" in that port. This vessel was due to sail on March 2, 1945. It was moored at the West Oregon Lumber Company Dock, Linnton, Oregon, which is located within the city limits of Portland.

ADAMS again arrived in Chicago, on March 3, 1945, at 12:15 p.m. He immediately proceeded to the LaSalle Street Station where he boarded the New York Central Train "Advence Commodore Vanderbilt", which departed Chicago at 1:30 p.m. on the same day, March 3. ADAMS was noted to make no contacts en route Chicago to New York City.

ADAMS arrived in New York City at 9 a.m. on March 4, 1945. He immediate proceeded to a telephone booth where he made a call, the duration of which was approximately two minutes. He then proceeded by cab to 39 West 55th Street, the apartment of VICTORIA STONE, where he entered at 9:20 a.m. He was observed to carry with him from the train a tan leather briefcase and a small black leather night bag similar to a doctor's medical kit.

At 10:36 a.m., the same day, ADAMS left STONE'S apartment and walked in the vicinity. He again was observed walking at 2:55 p.m. and was also seen to make a telephone call of approximately five minutes duration. At 3:55 p.m. that afternoon, JULIUS HEIMAN was observed entering 39 West 55th Street. ADAMS and VICTORIA STONE were seen walking in the vicinity of the latter's apartment at 5:40 p.m. At 10:10 p.m. ERIC BERNAY entered and remained until 12:10 a.m., March 5. ADAMS was still in this apartment as of 1:30 a.m. March 5.

On March 5, 1945, at 10:12 a.m. ADAMS was observed to leave 39 West 55th Street, and walk to 522 Fifth Avenue. At 12:25 p.m. he was observed to go to the Grand Central Station and obtain from the Luggage Room a large piece of airplane luggage. He took this by cab to his hotel, the Peter Cooper, 39th Street and Lexington Avenue. He subsequently returned to the Luggage Room at Grand Central where he obtained two gray airplane type bags and moved them to the Parcel Room where they were checked.

ERIC BERNAY, it might be noted, was seen entering the USSR Consulate, 7 East 61st Street, at 12:27 p.m. on March 5. He remained until 1:05 p.m. He again visited the Consulate on March 8th remaining from 1:50 p.m. until 2:30 p.m.

On March 11, 1945, ADAMS was observed to leave his hotel and proceed to VICTORIA STONE'S apartment at 39 West 55th Street. He entered here at 12:30 p.m. and at 2:55 p.m. JULIUS HEIMAN was observed to enter this apartment.

At 10:15 a.m. on March 13, the subject, along with ERIC BERNAY, and a third unidentified individual left 522 Fifth Avenue and proceeded to the Strand Garage located on Rockwell Place between DeKalb Avenue and Fulton Street, and they were observed to examine the exterior of the building. From here ADAMS and BERNAY, along with two unidentified individuals proceeded to the

corner of Schermerhorn and Hoyt Streets, Brooklyn, where BERNAY left the car and entered the subway. The car then proceeded to the Brooklyn Municipal Building where ADAMS and two unidentified men proceeded to the Department of Housing and Buildings, on the eighth floor. About ten minutes later, the subject left this building accompanied by the unidentified men. They separated, however, when they reached the ground floor and ADAMS proceeded to 522 Fifth Avenue, stopping for lunch en route.

With reference to the luggage which the subject had left at the Parcel Room at Grand Central, the following was observed:

At 3:10 p.m. on March 13, a colored boy was observed to pick up ADAMS' luggage from the Parcel Room and carry it to the Music Room at 129 West 44th Street.

In the evening on March 15, the subject went to the residence of JACOB ARONOFF, 29 East 11th Street, where he entered at 7:20 p.m. At 10:55 p.m. he left this address and was observed to be carrying a large Gladstone suitcase and another package about the size of a book, which was wrapped in white paper. He returned to his hotel.

At 4:30 p.m. on March 17, ADAMS left 522 Fifth Avenue, and walked to the Music Room at 129 West 44th Street. Upon leaving here, approximately one hour later, he was observed to be carrying a package wrapped in brown paper approximately 9x12x4 in size. He first walked to the corner of 44th Street and Broadway, where he secured a taxi cab and then returned to the Music Room. He entered here and upon leaving this time he was observed to be carrying two bags, one a black leather suitcase, and one a gray airplane type bag. He then proceeded by cab to his hotel at 39th Street and Lexington Avenue.

On the evening of March 21, the subject was observed to attend a meeting of the Plastics Institute Alumni Association which was being held at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

The subject, on the evening of March 30, was observed to leave his hotel and proceed to 618 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, New York, where he entered the residence of MARCIA HISKEY. He entered here at 9:02 and left at 11:30 p.m.

At 1:10 a.m. on the morning of April 2, JULIUS HEIMAN was observed leaving VICTORIA STONE'S apartment carrying a grip and a suitcase. Soon thereafter, at 1:30 a.m., ADAMS, himself, left STONE'S apartment and proceeded by cab to his hotel. At 3:25 p.m. that afternoon ADAMS was observed to visit JACOB ARONOFF'S Office at 521 Fifth Avenue. He remained here from 3:25 p.m. until 3:55 p.m.

At 6:45 p.m. on the evening of April 11, ADAMS was observed to enter JACOB ARONOFF'S residence at 29 East 11th Street. At 8:20 p.m. he and ARONOFF left the latter's apartment, dined in the vicinity and returned to the apartment at 9:25 p.m. At 12:05 a.m., April 12, ADAMS was seen leaving 29 East 11th Street, carrying a square package approximately 12x6 and a straw fishing creel. He returned to his hotel.

The subject, on April 13, at 1:55 p.m., was observed to proceed to the New York State Income Tax Bureau where he prepared his return and paid his New York State Tax.

The subject, along with VICTORIA STONE, and JULIUS HEIMAN, was observed leaving STONE'S apartment at 4:10 p.m. on April 15. They attended a neighborhood theater which they left at 6:25 p.m. Upon leaving the theater ADAMS separated from HEIMAN and STONE and walked alone to STONE'S apartment at 39 West 55th Street. Soon after he entered the apartment STONE and HEIMAN also entered. HEIMAN remained in the apartment approximately fifteen minutes at which time he made his departure. Subject visited the Stanley Theater, Seventh Avenue between 41st and 42nd Streets at 7:30 p.m. on April 20. He entered the theater alone, however, upon leaving at 10:40 p.m. it was observed that he was accompanied by VICTORIA STONE.

On the evening of April 25, ARTHUR ADAMS was seen attending a Plastics Exhibit sponsored by the International Plastic Manufacturing Associatic at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

On May 5, 1945, ADAMS left his hotel carrying a tan briefcase. He proceeded to 522 Fifth Avenue. Upon leaving this latter address, he was not observed to be in possession of the briefcase. At 8:20 p.m. that evening, ERIC BERNAY was observed to stop his car in front of 39 West 55th Street and enter that building. He returned shortly accompanied by ADAMS and VICTORIA STONE, whom he drove to his, BERNAY'S, residence at 160 Bennett Avenue, Bronx, New York. They remained in BERNAY'S apartment until 1:35 a.m. at which time BERNAY returned them to STONE'S apartment on West 55th Street.

The subject met MARCIA HISKEY at Harveys Seafood Restaurant, Third Avenue, and 34th Street, at 4:45 p.m. on May 11. He left this restaurant alone and returned to the Peter Cooper Hotel, entering at 6:02 p.m. At 10:20 p.m. he again left the hotel, walked to the 42nd Street Theater where he met MARCIA HISKEY in the lobby. At 11:15 p.m. they entered the Astor Theater together. They left here at 2:05 a.m. and then walked to 42nd Street where Mrs. HISKEY left ADAMS and boarded the subway. The subject immediately returnec to his hotel.

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Later in the evening of May 12, ADAMS and VICTORIA STONE left the latter's store and proceeded to the Music Room at 129 West 44th Street. They entered here at 7:22 p.m. and left almost immediately thereafter with BERNAY. They then proceeded to the Lotus Village Restaurant at 143 West 47th Street. En route it was noticed that BERNAY dropped behind the others about a block and followed them until they entered the aforesaid restaurant. He too entered the same restaurant about five minutes behind them. At 9:04 p.m. ADAMS, BERNAY, VICTORIA STONE and an unidentified man and woman left the restaurant and in BERNAY'S car, proceeded to 24 West 69th Street where the unidentified individuals entered. BERNAY, ADAMS, and STONE then visited a nearby delicatessen and then returned to 24 West 69th Street, where they too entered.

On May 16, at 5:30 p.m., ADAMS left the offices of the Keynote Recording Company, 522 Fifth Avenue, and proceeded to the office of Dr. LOUIS MILLER, 400 West End Avenue. He left here at 8:15 p.m. and returned to his hotel. Upon leaving Dr. MILLER'S office he was observed to be carrying a package approximately 24"x10" which was wrapped in brown paper. In the evening of May 29, ADAMS visited the Hotel Roosevelt, 46th Street and Madison Avenue, where he attended a meeting which was being held on the mezzanine of the hotel of the American Federation for Polish American Jews. He entered this meeting at 8:50 p.m. and left at 10 p.m., returning to his hotel.

During the evening of May 30, ADAMS and VICTORIA STONE were observed to enter Madison Square Garden, where a rally entitled, "USA-USSR UNITED FOR VICTORY AND PEACE" was being held under the auspices of the American National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. They entered here at 7:20 p.m., sat in loge seats, and left the Garden at 11:20 p.m. They went to ADAMS' hotel, arriving at 11:45 p.m.

On June 13, ADAMS was surveilled to Room 301-303 at 521 Fifth Avenue. This is known to be the office of the publication entitled, "The Protestant".

On June 15, ADAMS was observed entering STONE'S apartment at 7:30 p.m. About one hour later he left this apartment and returned to the Peter Cooper Hotel. It was observed that he had apparently changed his suit while in STONE'S apartment and carried the replaced suit back to his hotel. ADAMS met IRENE MILLER at Harveys Seafood Restaurant at 6:15 p.m. on June 19. At 7:05 p.m. these two left the restaurant and proceeded to ADAMS' hotel, entering at 7:10 p. At 11:40 p.m. ADAMS was seen leaving his hotel alone. He purchased a newspaer and walked to a nearby cafe where he was observed to make a telephone call. He re-entered his hotel at 11:50 p.m.

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The subject visited the offices of the Consulate General of Mexico, Room 1006, at 70 Pine Street, at 2:35 p.m. on June 21. He left at 3:08 p.m. EDWARD T. MANNING entered the Peter Cooper Hotel at 1:55 p.m. on June 22nd. At 2:05 p.m. ADAMS left the hotel alone and went to 522 Fifth Avenue. At 2:25 p.m. MANNING left the hotel, went to the Pennsylvania Station and bought a ticket for Chicago.

On June 25th ADAMS visited the offices of Dr. W. M. McLEAN at 394 West End Avenue. At 2:55 p.m. that day he again visited the Consulate General of Mexico at 70 Pine Street. He left here at 3:10 p.m.

IRENE MILLER and ADAMS were seen leaving the White Turkey Restaurant, 37th Street and Madison Avenue on the evening of June 26, 1945.

IRENE MILLER was observed entering the Peter Cooper Hotel at 6:15 p.m. on July 5. She left here at 8:55 p.m. and was observed to proceed to 50 East 10th Street.

The following day, July 6, at 6:50 p.m., JACOB ARONOFF was observed entering the Peter Cooper Hotel. However, he left almost immediately at 6:55 p.m. ADAMS, himself, was observed leaving this Hotel at 7:45 p.m.

ADAMS on July 7th was observed entering ARONOFF'S residence at 29 East 11th Street at 4 p.m. About ten minutes later he was seen leaving this residence and proceeding by taxi cab to his hotel at 39 Lexnington Avenue. Upon leaving ARONOFF'S place, ADAMS was observed to be carrying two parcels, one of which was flat and about 18"x24" and the other a smaller box about 12"x18"x16".

On July 9, 1945, ADAMS proceeded by the Long Island Railroad to the office of Dr. LOUIS MILLER on Beach 26th Street in Far Rockaway, Long Island, New York. He entered here at 2:40 p.m. and left at 6:50 p.m. He proceeded to VICTORIA STONE'S apartment remaining until 11 p.m, when he returned to his hotel. The subject, on July 27, visited the residence of ERIC BERNAY at 160 Bennett Avenue. He remained here from 6:30 p.m. until 11:30 p.m. and returned to his hotel.

ADAMS again visited Dr. MILLER'S Office at Far Rockaway on July 31. He arrived here at 5:45 p.m. and left at 11 p.m., returning to his hotel.

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He made still another visit to Dr. MILLER'S Office at Far Rockaway on August 2. On this occasion he arrived at 12:05 p.m. At 7:30 p.m., he and Dr. MILLER'S nurse were observed walking on the boardwalk. At 9 p.m. he left MILLER'S place and returned to his hotel. On August 5, 1945, ADAMS left his hotel at 3:58 p.m. and again went to Dr. MILLER'S cottage, at Far Rockaway. He arrived at 5:30 p.m. and left at 6:57 p.m. On August 7, 1945, ADAMS was observed twice to leave 522 Fifth Avenue and cross the street to 521 where he made phone calls from a public booth. After the second call he was observed to enter the elevator at 521 Fifth Avenue and proceed to the office of JACOB ARONOFF. He entered here at 2:44 p.m. and at 4:10 p.m. returned to the Keynote Recording Company, 522 Fifth Avenue.

On August 10, 1945, at 4:45 p.m. ADAMS left the Peter Cooper Hotel in a black Buick Sedan bearing New York tags 4N443. He was accompanied by an unidentified man and three women. This car proceeded to Kenoza Lake, New York, arriving at 10:30 p.m. It was observed that ADAMS spent the night in a cottage which bore the name "Ardizone". The women in the party were observed to spend the night in an adjoining cottage.

Through Mr. GEORGE RAUM it was determined that the driver of the aforementioned car was one ENZO or ENZIO ARDIZONE. Through the same source it was learned that the three women who had accompanied ADAMS in the car to Kenoza Lake were LAURA ARDIZONE, GILDER ARDIZONE and LEVIRE ARDIZONE, all sisters to the above-named ENZO. According to Mr. RAUM, these women returned to New York City on August 20, 1945, with ENZO.

The following day, August 11, ADAMS took up residence at the Simmons Hotel at Kenoza Lake. He remained here engaging in the usual vacation activities until August 26, 1945.

At 2:23 p.m. on that day, August 26, ADAMS returned by car to New York City. The car was driven by one ALBERT BERMAN and he and ADAMS were accompanied by an unidentified woman who had been previously seen in ADAMS' company at the Lake. They left the Simmons Hotel, as stated, at 2:23 p.m. and arrived at the Peter Cooper Hotel at 6:55 p.m. Here ADAMS left BERMAN and the unidentified woman and entered his hotel. At 7:20 p.m. that evening, ADAMS left his hotel and proceeded to VICTORIA STONE'S apartment at 39 West 55th Street.

The subject visited Dr. MILLER at Far Rockaway on August 27, 1945, arriving there at 4:20 p.m. He left here at 6:50 p.m. and returned to New York City where he had dinner in the restaurant located at 215 West 34th Street. He left this restaurant at 9:10 p.m. and proceeded to the residence of JACOB ARONOFF at 29 East 11th Street. He remained in ARONOFF'S place until 12:01 a.m. on August 28, at which time he left and returned to his hotel.

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The following day, August 29, ADAMS was observed with VICTORIA STONE and one of her employees named ANNE GARRAMONE. This latter individual is discussed elsewhere in this report.

At 12:50 p.m. on August 31, the subject was observed to visit Room 909 at 443 Fourth Avenue, which is the business address of PETE ARDIZONE, brother of ENZO ARDIZONE, with whom the subject travelled to Kenoza Lake.

In the evening of September 6, 1945, ADAMS again visited ARONOFF'S residence, entering at 7:55 p.m. At 9:22 p.m. ARONOFF himself was observed entering the apartment. At 11:25 p.m. ADAMS left ARONOFF'S place and returned to the Peter Cooper Hotel. On September 24, 1945, at 7:10 p.m., ADAMS and VICTORIA STONE entered Madison Square Garden and attended an "Anti-Franco Rally". They left the Garden at 11:30 p.m. and proceeded to STONE'S apartment at 39 West 55th Street. Subject visited Dr. MILLER'S Office at 400 West End Avenue on October 3, 1945. He entered at 6:16 p.m. and at 8 p.m. was observed to leave the office accompanied by Dr. MILLER. These two walked to a nearby restaurant where they dined together until 10 p.m. Upon leaving the restaurant they parted and ADAMS proceeded to VICTORIA STONE'S apartment.

On October 5 the subject again visited ARONOFF'S residence at 29 East 11th Street entering there at 8:15 p.m. He left here at 1 p.m. the following morning, October 6, and returned to his hotel.

Later the same day, October 6, at 3:05 p.m., ADAMS left his hotel accompanied by MARCIA HISKEY. They proceeded to a restaurant located at 124 East 42nd Street, where they remained until 5:10 p.m. They then returned to the Peter Cooper Hotel. At 7:10 p.m., ADAMS left the hotel alone and proceeded to VICTORIA STONE'S apartment. The subject was observed to enter 394 West End Avenue at 11:28 a.m. on the morning of October 19, 1945. He left here at 11:52 a.m. and proceeded to Dr. MILLER'S Office at 400 West End Avenue. He left Dr. MILLER'S at 12:20 p.m. and proceeded by bus to VICTORIA STONE'S store at 510 Madison Avenue. Later that evening, at 6:25 p.m., ADAMS left the offices of the Keynote Recording Company and proceeded to a restaurant at 17 East 52nd Street. At 7:35 p.m. he left this restaurant and was accompanied by JACOB ARONOFF. Immediately upon leaving the restaurant these two parted, ADAMS proceeding to 39 West 55th Street.

The subject, on October 27, at 1:10 p.m., left his hotel and proceeded to the restaurant located on the corner of 12th Street and Fifth Avenue. Here he met IRENE MILLER. After lunching together these two left the restaurant at 2:50 p.m. and immediately separated. ADAMS then proceeded to the offices of the Keynote Recording Company at 522 Fifth Avenue.

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On November 10, 1945, ADAMS was observed to enter ERIC BERNAY'S car at 5:10 p.m. They immediately drove to BERNAY'S residence where ADAMS remained until 12:45 a.m. the following morning, November 11. He then returned to his hotel.

On November 14, the subject was seen leaving his hotel carrying a small black zipper overnight bag. He proceeded immediately to his office at 522 Fifth Avenue. Later that day at 6:55 p.m., ADAMS and VICTORIA STONE attended a rally of the American-Soviet Friendship Society which was being held at Madison Square Garden. They left the Garden at 11:35 p.m. and returned to STONE'S apartment. The subject was observed to purchase a copy of the "Smyth Report on Atomic Energy", on November 15, 1945.

Subsequently, he was observed to drop a newspaper clipping. Upon examination, this clipping was found to be an article entitled, "Smyth Report on Atom Heads for Best Seller".

The subject visited Dr. MILLER again at the latter's office at 400 West End Avenue at 6:40 p.m. on November 16. At 8 p.m. he, Dr. MILLER, and the latter's nurse, were observed leaving 400 West End Avenue. They walked to a nearby restaurant. At 8:40 p.m. they left the restaurant and almost immediately thereafter separated with ADAMS proceeding to 39 West 55th Street.

The subject was observed at ARONOFF'S residence at 29 East 11th Street from 3:40 p.m. until 4:50 p.m. on November 17, 1945. Upon leaving ARONOFF, ADAMS proceeded to VICTORIA STONE'S store at 510 Madison Avenue.

At 12:05 p.m. on November 25, subject left his hotel carrying a small black overnight bag approximately 18"x12"x4". He carried this to VICTORIA STONE'S apartment at 39 West 55th Street.

The next morning November 26, at 1:30 a.m. subject left STONE'S apartment at which time he was carrying the same black overnight case mentioned above. He returned to his hotel.

Subsequently, on November 28, ADAMS visited 394 West End Avenue remaining for about one and one-half hours. Upon leaving this address he walked to Dr. MILLER'S Office at 400 West End Avenue where he remained for about twenty minutes. He then proceeded to VICTORIA STONE'S store. Later that afternoon he was observed to visit the offices of RUEFF BROTHERS, INC. and SOLEX OPTICAL COMPANY at 30 West 24th Street. That evening at 7:10 p.m. he attended a meeting of the Plastics Alumni Association at the Hotel Governor Clinton. The subject and JACOB ARONOFF were seen leaving the latter's office at 6:05 p.m. on

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November 29, 1945. They proceeded to a restaurant located at 103 West 49th Street, where they remained from 6:25 p.m. until 8:35 p.m. At the latter time they left and walked to VICTORIA STONE'S apartment at 39 West 55th Street where they entered. In approximately five minutes they left the 55th Street address and proceeded by cab to ARONOFF'S residence at 29 East 11th Street, where they entered at 9:10 p.m. At 10:55 p.m. ADAMS left ARONOFF'S address and returned to VICTORIA STONE'S apartment. On December 1, 1945, ADAMS visited ERIC BERNAY'S residence at 160 Bennett Avenue, Bronx, New York. He remained here from 3 p.m. until 5:25 p.m., at which time he left and proceeded to STONE'S store at 510 Madison Avenue.

Earlier that day the subject had been observed to purchase tickets to a "Crisis Meeting on the Atom Bomb" which was to be held on December 4, 1945 at the Madison Square Garden.

On December 3, 1945, the New York "Journal American" carried an article concerning one ALFRED ADAMSON. From the details contained in this article it was easily determined that the subject of instant case, ARTHUR ADAMS, was the person referred to therein.

At 5:45 p.m. on December 5, the subject was observed to leave 522 Fifth Avenue and proceed to VICTORIA STONE'S store at 510 Madison Avenue. At 7:55 p.m. he was observed entering STONE'S apartment at 39 West 55th Street. At 11:15 p.m. that evening he was observed entering his hotel.

On December 9, 1945, ADAMS left his hotel carrying a large tan cardboard suitbox and a black oblong case. He proceeded with these articles to VICTORIA STONE'S apartment at West 55th Street. He entered here 12:05 p.m. and upon leaving at 7:30 p.m. he was not observed to be carrying the aforementio articles.

The subject again visited the RUEFF OPTICAL COMPANY at 30 West 24th Street on December 10, 1945 and December 12, 1945.

The following day, December 13, ADAMS left the Keynote Recording Company and proceeded to the Music Room at 129 West 44th Street. Upon leaving here he visited VICTORIA STONE'S store at 510 Madison Avenue.

On the evening of December 19, the subject attended a meeting of the Plastics Alumni Association which was held at the Hotel Pennsylvania. He remained here from 7:46 p.m. until 10:56 p.m. Upon leaving he was observed to make a call from a public telephone booth and then he returned to the Peter Cooper Hotel.

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The following day, December 20, the subject, along with JACOB ARONOFF, was observed leaving the latter's office at 6:50 p.m. They had dinner together at a restaurant and then proceeded to ARONOFF'S residence at 29 East 11th Street. They entered here at 8:48 p.m. At 12:01 a.m. the following morning, ADAMS left ARONOFF'S apartment and returned to the Peter Cooper Hotel.

The subject again visited the Music Room on West 44th Street at 4:20 p.m., December 22. He remained here approximately twenty-five minutes and then walked to his hotel at 39th Street and Lexington Avenue. At 7:10 p.m., December 26, the subject was seen to enter JACOB ARONOFF'S apartment at 29 East 11th Street. At 7:37 p.m. he and ARONOFF left the latter's apartment and walked to a nearby bar and grill. They remained in the latter place until 9:27 p.m. when they returned to ARONOFF'S apartment. ADAMS finally left this place at 12:05 a.m. the following day, December 27. He returned to the Peter Cooper Hotel.

The subject was again with JACOB ARONOFF on the afternoon of December 31, 1945. He was observed leaving ARONOFF'S Office with the latter at 3:05 p.m. They entered a nearby restaurant remaining until 3:45 p.m. when they left and proceeded to ARONOFF'S Office. At 4 p.m. ADAMS emerged from 521 Fifth Avenue and returned to the Keynote Recording Company at 522 Fifth Avenue.

The subject again visited ARONOFF'S residence on January 8, 1946. He entered here at 9:25 p.m. and left at 12:15 a.m. the following morning, January 9. That evening at 5:50 p.m. he was observed entering Dr. MILLER'S office at 400 West End Avenue. He left here at 6:45 p.m. and proceeded to VICTORIA STONE'S apartment at 39 West 55th Street, stopping for dinner en route.

He again visited Dr. MILLER's Office on West End Avenue on January 11 entering at 5:20 p.m. and leaving at 6 p.m.

At 2:30 p.m. on January 13, the subject left his hotel and proceeded by subway to BERNAY'S residence at 160 Bennett Avenue. He entered here at 3:30 p.m. and remained until 10 p.m. at which time he returned to his hotel.

The following day the subject again went to Dr. MILLER's Office entering there at 6:25 p.m. He left at 7:10 p.m. and proceeded to STONE'S apartment at 39 West 55th Street.

Again on January 15, he visited Dr. MILLER but remained only from 7:35 p.m. until 7:45 p.m. He then walked across the street to 411 West End Avenue which is the home address of Dr. LOUIS MILLER. He remained here until 11:20 p.m. when he left and returned to his hotel.

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At 5:35 p.m. on January 17, the subject left 522 Fifth Avenue with a package wrapped in brown paper and about the size of a shoe box. He took this to VICTORIA STONE'S store.

The next day, January 18, the subject was observed entering Dr. MILLER'S office at 400 West End Avenue at 6:25 p.m. He left here at 7:10 p.m. and after attending a neighborhood theater, returned to his hotel.

At 12:15 p.m. on January 19, subject visited the dental offices of Dr. M. A. CHERTOK, located in Room 1525 of the Empire State Building. He remained here until 12:50 p.m. and then proceeded to the offices of the Keynote Recording Company.

He visited the same dentist at 3:20 p.m. on January 21, remaining in the office until 4 p.m. Upon leaving, he again proceeded to the Keynote Recordin Company, 522 Fifth Avenue.

At 12:30 p.m. on January 22, 1946, ARTHUR ADAMS left his hotel and proceeded to VICTORIA STONE'S store at 510 Madison Avenue. He arrived at 12:45 p.m.. At the time he was carrying a black suitcase and a cardboard box approximately twice the size of a shoe box. At 1:05 p.m. he left the store and walked to STONE'S apartment at 39 West 55th Street. He was still carrying the aforedescribed suitcase and package. At 1:15 p.m. he left STONE'S apartment and walked to a restaurant located on the corner of 46th Street and Fifth Avenue, where he had lunch. He was not carrying the suitcase nor the package upon leavin STONE'S apartment. At 1:55 p.m. he left the restaurant and walked to 522 Fifth Avenue, the office of the Keynote Recording Company. At 2:10 p.m. he left 522 Fifth Avenue and walked across the street to 521 Fifth Avenue. At 2:20 p.m. he left 521 Fifth Avenue and returned to 522 Fifth Avenue. At 6:20 p.m. he left the latter address and proceeded to STONE'S apartment. At 7:55 p.m. he and VICTORIA STONE proceeded to a restaurant at 141 East 52nd Street. They remained here until 9 p.m. at which time they returned to her apartment. At 1:05 a.m. the following day, January 23, ADAMS left STONE'S apartment and returned, by cab, to his hotel.

At 12:35 p.m., on January 23, the subject left his hotel and walked to 522 Fifth Avenue. At 1:20 p.m. he left this address and proceeded to VICTORI STONE'S store. At 1:30 p.m. he left the store and walked to a nearby restaurant where he had lunch. At 2:10 p.m. he left the restaurant and returned to 522 Fif Avenue. At 3:15 p.m. he left the latter address and went to the New York Public Library, the Scientific Section, where he obtained copies of the "Science News Letter" and the "Machinery" Magazine, which he perused. At 4:25 p.m. he left the Public Library and returned to 522 Fifth Avenue. At the time he was observed to be carrying a loose-leaf notebook. ARTHUR ADAMS was never seen again.

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BANK INFORMATION

There is set out hereinafter information concerning bank accounts which were maintained by ARTHUR A. ADAMS while he resided in New York City. It is to be noted that information, which was furnished by Confidential Informants concerning the bank accounts of ADAMS, is not to be made public except in a usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

The records of the Immigration & Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, File #226180, reflected that ARTHUR ADAMS executed an "Application for Immigration Visa" on May 17, 1938, before ROBERT W. HARDING, Consul, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

In this application, he showed among his possessions an

b7D

Confidential Informant TN-69, of known reliability, made

It will be observed that all of these items were handled on dates prior to the time that ADAMS entered U. S. for permanent residence on May 17, 1938. Further,

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[redacted]

[redacted]

At the offices of the L. J. PHILLIPS COMPANY, 134 West 72nd Street, which firm managed the apartment house located at 10 West 96th Stree during the pertinent period, it was ascertained that SAMUEL NOVICK had resided in apartment 16-D at this address from October 1, 1933 to September 30, 1937.

[redacted]

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Confidential Informant TN-70, of known reliability, advised b7D

[redacted]

Confidential Informant TN-71, of known reliability, advised

[redacted]

Confidential Informant TN-72, of known reliability, advised

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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Confidential Informant TN-73, of known reliability, advised that ARTHUR ADAMS [redacted] Informant stated that ARTHUR ADAMS [redacted] Informant advised that ADAMS appeared to be very nervous at this time and stated to the Informant that he was leaving town. Informant also [redacted]

Confidential Informant TN-74, of known reliability, advised [redacted]

On July 6, 1945, ADAMS [redacted]

Subsequently, Confidential Informant TN-75, of known reliability, advised that ARTHUR ADAMS [redacted]

Confidential Informant TN-76, of known reliability, advised [redacted]

Confidential Informant TN-77, of known reliability, advised [redacted]

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In addition, the following pertinent [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

The same informant advised [redacted]

In connection with ADAMS' [redacted] Confidential Informant TN-78, of known reliability, advised that [redacted]

Informant advised that ADAMS appeared very nervous during [redacted] Informant also advised that he could positively identify ADAMS in the event it is ever necessary for him to do so.

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INCOME TAX AND CREDIT INFORMATION

Confidential Informant TN-10,of known reliability, made available records of the Department of Taxation and Finance, Albany, New York, which reflected that ARTHUR ADAMS filed an income tax return for the State of New York for the year 1940. This return reflected that ADAMS listed a net income of $1,414.50. The sum of $2,000.00 was reported by ADAMS to have been received from the Wire Radio and Television Company, 100 Sixth Avenue, New York City. ADAMS listed his occupation as Machine Designer.

There was also contained in ADAMS file a letter to the Department of Taxation and Finance which letter explained that he (ADAMS) is a free lance machine designer and that he maintained an office in the General Motors building in New York City. The letter also stated that because of illness he was not able to do very much and had only one account for whom he did work for which he received the sum of $2,000.00.

This account was the Wire Radio and Television Company of 100 Sixth Avenue, New York City. ADAMS explained in this letter that this company was a client of his rather than an employer but since the New York State Income Tax return forms do not have a place to list a client he utilized that space set aside for the listing of the tax payer's employer. In this letter he also stated he had no Canadian income during the year 1941.

ADAMS return for the year 1941 showed a net income of $1,889.00. He listed his employment as machine designer and the firm from whom his money was earned was S. J. Wegman, 6513 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, California. The amount received by ADAMS from this was $1,875.00.

ADAMS' file also contained the information that in response to an inquiry from the Department of Taxation and Finance as to why a return for the year 1942 was not filed by him, ADAMS stated in a return to the Department that he had met with an accident at the beginning of 1942 and he was not working up to the end of June 1943 and, therefore, did not file for the year 1942.

ADAMS' return for the year 1943 reflects a net income of $2,332.50. He listed his employment as consultant for the Keynote Recording Company, New York City. From this source he stated he received $2,400.00.

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Federal

ARTHUR ADAMS in filing his 1943 Federal and Victory Income Tax return listed an income of $2,400.00 from his employer, Keynote Recording Company, New York City. He gave as his address 130 East 39th Street, New York 16, New York and he listed his occupation as machine designer. His Social Security number was listed as J-24867. He paid a tax of $48.64. The return was signed by ADAMS on March 8, 1944.

Credit Information

The records of the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois revealed that ARTHUR ADAMS in registering at this hotel on numerous occasions listed his home address as 130 East 39th Street, New York 16, New York. He also listed his occupation as consultant for the Keynote Recording Company, Inc., 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City. ADAMS also listed his bank as the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, Grand Central Branch, 1 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Confidential Informant TN-79, of known reliability, had no information regarding ARTHUR ADAMS other than his name and address.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Information has been received and set forth in instant report to the effect that ARTHUR ADAMS was once employed by the Ford Motor Company in Detroit, Michigan. Further, his first wife, SABINA ROTHKOPF ADAMS, indicated that he may have been so employed under the name of ADAMOFF and again that he had a brother living in Detroit. Inquiries at the Ford Motor Company in Detroit failed to reflect any information concerning the subject or his brother.

Several times while ARTHUR ADAMS was under surveillance between the period August 25, 1944 and January 23, 1946 he was observed to visit the store of M. S. Braverman Sons, 1380 Third Avenue, New York. This is an orthopedic shoe store. Inquiries here revealed that subject had what was termed a "spur" on his heel necessitating that the heel of his shoe be cut out and a rubber inset placed therein making it comfortable for the wearer. The records further indicated that ADAMS had been recommended to the store by DR. H. C. STEIN, 876 Park Avenue, New York.

The aforementioned surveillance of ADAMS also reflected that ADAMS had visited the address of 876 Park Avenue, mentioned above. Inquiry at this address of DR. HARRY C. STEIN revealed that ARTHUR ADAMS had first visited him on August 22, 1944. At the time ADAMS reported that he was 58 years of age, resided at 130 East 39th Street and had been referred to DR. STEIN by DR. LOUIS MILLER, 400 West End Avenue.

From his record DR. STEIN was able to reconstruct to some degree what ADAMS had told him of himself at the time of this visit. ADAMS reported that he had had rheumatism in 1928 and had been hospitalized at the time for about five and a half months. He further told DR. STEIN he had a chronic science condition for a long time which condition had started about ten years ago. He informed the doctor that he had been implicated with a bad back for about 25 years.

According to DR. STEIN, ADAMS told him that he had had a stripping operation which had been performed by a DR. LEO MAYER. It was the doctor's opinion that this operation had been performed at the hospital for joint diseases. DR. STEIN stated that he arranged for ADAMS to visit the Beth David Hospital for treatment. There, he said, ADAMS received penicillin but remained in the hospital for only two days.

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It has been previously stated that ADAMS was observed to enter the Beth David Hospital on September 15, 1944 and to leave on the morning of September 17, 1944. It has also been previously mentioned that ADAMS was a patient in the Hospital for Joint Diseases from May 20, 1940 to June 22, 1940.

It has been previously stated that attempts to verify the birth of ARTHUR ADAMS in Sweden had been made but with negative results. In a further attempt to check this birth contact was had with Mr. ELON EKMAN, Electrolux Company, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Mr. EKMAN advised that he was born in Eskiltuna, Sweden in 1898 but he couldnot recall anyone there by the nameof ADAMS or RANTO. MR. EKMAN also made inquiries of RUDOLF AHLSTROM, National City Bank, 26 Broadway, New York City, another native of Eskiltuna, but he too failed to recall anyone by the name of ADAMS.

With reference to ADAMS' education it hasbeen reported that inquiries in Canada failed to reflect that the subject attended or graduated from any Canadian school. In addition inquiries were made at Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University and Tufts College all with negative results.

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Confidential Informant TN-67, of known reliability, was closely associated with ARTHUR ADAMS in a business way and was able to submit the information set forth hereinafter:

Informant stated that she had been acquainted with ARTHUR ADAMS for about a year prior to January, 1946. She had last seen ADAMS on January 23, 1946 at the offices of the KEYNOTE RECORDING COMPANY. To her knowledge, ADAMS had not indicated any plans for a vacation or for leaving the country. However, the Informant did hear him jokingly ask MARION PERGAM and MILDRED BISSO, female employees at the KEYNOTE RECORDING CO., if they would like to go to Canada with him but neither girl had taken him seriously.

TN-67 also heard that MILDRED BISSO had been sent to the Mexican Consulate some time ago to secure certain papers relative to an alien's entering Mexico and the duration of the stay allowed him. The Informant overheard ERIC BERNAY advising that these papers were for ARTHUR ADAMS.

Continuing, Confidential Informant TN-67 stated that for about a week previous to Subject's disappearance, he had been bringing a number of items of food to the office, which led MILDRED BISSO to inquire if he were house-cleaning. ADAMS, Informant stated, replied to the effect that he just did not want the food to go stale.

TN-67 said that ADAMS had very few visitors at the KEYNOTE RECORDING COMPANY other than IRENE MILLER, VICTORIA STONE (who came just once), JACOB ARONOFF and an unidentified blond woman.

As to the nature of the Subject's employment, TN-67 related that she was of the impression that ADAMS was there to help BERNAY in the construction of a new record factory. It was Informant's further impression that ADAMS spent the majority of his time contacting people relative to the obtaining of necessary material and machinery.

This Informant thought that ADAMS had another job in the morning, as he was usually never in the Keynote Office until after lunch. According to Informant, MILDRED BISSO and MARION PERGAM also had the same impression, as the Informant had heard one of them ask ADAMS for the telephone number of the office where he could be located in the morning. ADAMS told them he could not give it to them, as it was confidential.

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Informant stated that after a time, the proposition of a new factory was discontinued because equipment was not available. Sometime after that, TN-67 heard ADAMS remark that he thought he would discontinue taking a salary from BERNAY since he was no longer useful to him.

Informant related that she had accompanied ARTHUR ADAMS and MILDRED BISSO several times to lunch, during which time ADAMS had told them a little of his background. He said he had been born in Canada, of a Russian father and a Scotch mother; that he had traveled all over the world as an engineer and had come to the United States in 1938. He claimed he had never been married, but had at one time been very much in love with a widow in Canada who had a young son. This woman, he told them, had decided to enter a convent, and consequently, ADAMS had raised the boy, and he was now (1946) about 30 years of age and located somewhere in Canada.

This Informant also knew that both BERNAY and ADAMS had been very angry at the articles which appeared in the "New York Journal American" concerning ALFRED ADAMSON. However, Informant continued, when reporters came to the office, ADAMS refused to make any comments, stating that he was not the individual mentioned in the article.

Since ADAMS disappeared, Informant has asked BERNAY if he knew where ADAMS was, but BERNAY merely answered to the effect that he had probably gone on a fishing trip.

Later, Confidential Informant TN-67 corrected herself to state that MILDRED BISSO had been sent to the Immigration and Naturalization Service Office in New York City, rather than to the Mexican Consulate as set forth heretofore.

Informant was further able to provide a slip of paper which Informant knew was given to MILDRED BISSO as her instructions when she went to the Immigration Office. The paper read to the effect, "What procedure is necessary for resident alien (Canadian) who has first papers to obtain an exit and re-entry certificate for a business trip to Mexico?" Informant knew that MILDRED BISSO had obtained the necessary papers, had given them to BERNAY, and the latter had said they were for ADAMS.

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PLASTICS INSTITUTE

It has been mentioned previously in instant report that ARTHUR ADAMS attended a number of the meetings of the Plastics Institute Alumni Association which were held in different hotels in New York City.

A review of the records of this institute was made at their headquarters in the Chanin Building, New York City. It was determined that ARTHUR ADAMS filed an application with this institute on August 18, 1943, giving his address as 130 East 39th Street, New York City. At that time, he participated in a class beginning September 14, 1943, which ran for 20 weeks, with two evening sessions per week.

In the application, he indicated that he was born May 4, 1890 at Toronto, Canada; was not a citizen, but had his first papers; had four years high school education, majoring in machine and tool designing; and was married. He gave his occupation as a draftsman, and said that he was employed by the KEYNOTE RECORDING COMPANY, 522 Fifth Avenue, from June, 1943 to the date of the application. He stated that he had been self-employed at the TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES, 1775 Broadway, from 1938 through June, 1943. He claimed to have studied technical subjects in the past, and the records indicated that he had received good grades in the plastics courses.

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Society of Automotive Engineers

It has been stated heretofore in instant report that ARTHUR ADAMS was a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers. There has also previously been set forth considerable information concerning ADAMS' background and activities which was obtained from the files of the aforementioned Society.

In addition, Mr. FRED SMITH, Assistant Manager, Accounting Department, Society of Automotive Engineers, made available a letter which the Society had received from ANNA LOUISE STRONG. It was observed the envelope bore the return address "ANNA LOUISE STRONG, Allied Labor News, 133 West 44th Street, New York 18, New York" and was postmarked January 4, 1948, New York City.

The letter stated in effect that due to the difficulty of sending money from abroad ARTHUR A. ADAMS had arranged for her to pay his membership fee, etc. for three years in advance. In a footnote to the letter it was stated: "Mail goes, as usual, to his address abroad. In acknowledging you need not mention the money's arrival. State merely that his membership has been extended for three years."

Mr. SMITH further advised that along with the letter ANNA LOUISE STRONG had enclosed her check for $51.00 and the Society's bill addressed to "Mr. ARTHUR ADAMS". This bill had been forwarded to "Mr. ARTHUR A. ADAMS, Bolshoi Patrairshi 8, Apartment 68, Moscow, USSR" by a letter from the Society dated July 31, 1947.

As a result of this payment of dues the Society on January 7, 1948 addressed a letter to ADAMS at the aforementioned address in Russia, enclosing his membership card and advising that any publication would be sent to him.

The Society's files also showed that they had addressed letters to ADAMS in Russia at the same address as of October 22, 1942 and as of November 5, 1945.

Mr. SMITH also made available for review the "SAE Roster-1943 Edition". Therein the following was noted:

"ADAMS, ARTHUR A., (F.M. 29) member of Board of Directors, United Aircraft Industries of USSR, Kitaysky Proiezed 7, Moscow, USSR (Mail) Bolshoi Patrairshi 8, Apartment 68."

The same Roster for 1944, 1945 and 1946 had no listing for ARTHUR ADAMS. The Society's dues card showed that ADAMS had paid dues from January 3, 1929 until September 30, 1942 when his active membership was cancelled due to certain procedures adopted by the Society during the War.

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With reference to the above, ANNA LOUISE STRONG, when interviewed on March 31, 1949, advised that she saw ARTHUR ADAMS in 1947 in Moscow. At that time he asked that she subscribe, for him, to an automotive magazine in the United States. Miss STRONG said that the reason for this was that ADAMS was unable to send money out of Moscow and thus gave her the money to make the payment in the United States. She believed that the subscription was somehow tied up with membership in an engineering or automotive society in which ADAMS had some interest.

She had also taken, for ADAMS, an oral personal message to a woman in New York. The message was, "Please tell her that I love her" and the woman to whom the message was sent was VICTORIA STONE. Miss STRONG said she had never known VICTORIA STONE before but upon her arrival in New York, she delivered the message and saw her about three times - once at STONE'S jewelry shop and again when they had lunch or dinner at Longchamp's. She thought that on the third occasion, she spoke to VICTORIA STONE over the telephone.

Miss STRONG commented that she was surprised at the above message, knowing that ADAMS had a wife in Moscow. She said that when she talked with VICTORIA STONE, the latter seemed pleased to hear that ADAMS was alive.

INFORMATION SOUGHT AND OBTAINED

The details of what information ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS was seeking as a Soviet agent, and just what he was successful in obtaining can only be surmised. However, some indication as to what data he was attempting to secure can be obtained from the interview of Confidential Informant TN-15. This informant, as stated heretofore, is of unknown reliability. [redacted] b7D

[redacted] Subject's aims are shown in requests made of JOHN H. CHAPIN and EDWARD T. MANNING relative to the DSM Project and their work thereon.

As to his success in obtaining information in the United States, information in this regard has been obtained from the above-mentioned Confidential Informant TN-15, and also from JAMES PERLOWIN. The complete information obtained from Confidential Informant TN-15 is set forth elsewhere in this report. Likewise, the activities, background and association with ADAMS, as far as CHAPIN, MANNING and PERLOWIN are concerned, is likewise discussed elsewhere in this report. However, the information supplied by all of these individuals as to the information sought and obtained by ARTHUR ADAMS is being summarized hereinafter.

Confidential Informant TN-15 stated that ARTHUR ADAMS was dispatched to the United States to serve as a "legal resident" of the Fourth Section under ARSHAK (ARMENAKOVICH) VARTANIAN in 1937. The informant continued to advise that in 1941 ADAMS was assigned the tasks of obtaining blueprints of new developments of American tanks, aiming devices, airplanes, and the location of airfields, as well as certain recent developments by the United States Infantry. The informant indicated that for the most part these tasks had been fulfilled, ADAMS having forwarded blueprints of tanks and aiming devices. The informant commented that upon the receipt of these things in Moscow their value had been minimized. The informant recalled that on at least two occasions ADAMS was given funds as a reward for exceptional service. He specifically mentioned that once ADAMS was paid $3,000 for material which he had forwarded and which appeared to be of possible value. Informant could not remember the nature of the material provided by ADAMS which had merited these additional payments.

The informant said that in 1941 ADAMS reported having established a connection with a leading scientist in the United States, from whom he expected to obtain material of extreme value to the Soviet Union.

JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN was interviewed on August 26, 1946. After advising of his knowledge of, and his association with ARTHUR ADAMS, he said that he had visited ADAMS in the latter's hotel room in Chicago in the Fall of 1944. It is known that ADAMS was in Chicago from September 25th to 28th, 1944.

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Continuing, Mr. CHAPIN stated that he and ADAMS engaged in a discussion of Russia and ADAMS asked if CHAPIN was desirous of obtaining employment there. CHAPIN was unable to recall definitely how ADAMS had brought up the subject of his, CHAPIN'S, securing information for him. However, he advised the matter was broached and ADAMS suggested three possible alternatives: (1) that ADAMS would provide CHAPIN with a camera and CHAPIN would photograph documents and bring the photographs to ADAMS; (2) CHAPIN would secure the documents and bring them to ADAMS, who in turn would photograph them; (3) CHAPIN would dictate from the documents and bring the results to ADAMS. CHAPIN said that ADAMS did not mention any particular type of information he desired. CHAPIN presumed that he should get any information which came into his possession. As to the particular type of documents he would get, CHAPIN advised that he meant reports which were available in great volume in his own file cabinet.

JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN claimed he gave ADAMS no definite answer as to whether or not he would do any of these things for him, and definitely left ADAMS' presence without an acceptance or rejection. He never saw ADAMS personally again, and no further approach was made to him to secure any information.

EDWARD TIERS MANNING was interviewed on March 27, 1949. He stated, among other things, that he had visited ARTHUR ADAMS in the subject's hotel room sometime in the early Summer of 1945. MANNING at the time was in the Armed Forces and was en route to the West Coast for further assignment.

Continuing, MANNING advised that from his conversation with ADAMS during this visit to his hotel room, he realized that ADAMS knew very well the type of work upon which he, MANNING, had been engaged in the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago. MANNING could not recall if ADAMS actually said that he knew what was being worked on or whether he actually explained what he knew of the work. Regardless, MANNING said he knew that ADAMS was CLARENCE HISKEY'S friend and that he could not escape thinking that HISKEY had probably told him of the work. He said that he was unable to recall the extent of ADAMS' information or knowledge of the Manhattan Project.

Continuing, MANNING stated that ADAMS asked him, in effect, "Don't you feel that this thing you were working on belongs to humanity". MANNING replied that he probably agreed, with the qualification "If the world were well ordered and so on..." Then MANNING related that in words which he does not now remember, ADAMS made the more or less blunt suggestion that MANNING should then be willing to advise him concerning this work. MANNING stated that he replied, and rather emphatically, "No". He advised he added to this that "As long as the over-all policy for secrecy is in existence I feel that I

"would have to conform to that, even though I could be in disagreement with it". MANNING did not think that ARTHUR ADAMS pressed the point beyond this.

EDWARD MANNING said that he did not see ADAMS subsequent to this visit and was never again approached for information.

JAMES PERLOWIN, when interviewed, admitted having often talked to ADAMS about the work which he, PERLOWIN, was doing and felt that he had probably done so about every place that he worked. He admitted further that he probably talked to ADAMS about his work, regardless of whether it was secret or not. It was his thought that ADAMS had asked him what he was doing at various places and he believed he had probably told him. He stated that ARTHUR ADAMS had never taken any notes while talking to him, nor did he ever provide ADAMS with any documents. He commented, however, that knowing ADAMS it was easily possible that the latter could probably recall entire conversations between the two.

JAMES PERLOWIN advised that in April, 1941 he had worked with the firm of Laucks and Knorling in New York City. Here he engaged in restricted work for the Navy. In May, 1940 he had worked with the Training Film Production Laboratory at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. He could not recall definitely, but felt that he had told ADAMS about this job, inasmuch as ADAMS visited him in Dayton about a half dozen times. PERLOWIN said he had also worked at Sperry Gyroscope, where he did illustrations and training manuals and also did some work on a Mark XIV, 37 millimeter gunsight. He thought he had probably told ADAMS about this work.

CLARENCE HISKEY, mentioned above, said when interviewed that ADAMS had never asked what HISKEY termed "suspicious questions" regarding HISKEY's work He said further that none of ADAMS' questions were other than normal ones which had been asked of him, HISKEY, by many other acquaintances. HISKEY admitted that he had probably talked with ADAMS concerning his work, but denied that he had ever given away any information of value concerning the DSM Project. He advised that any one who was around the University of Chicago in those days knew well that some important Government job was going on and HISKEY alleged that ADAMS showed no greater interest or knowledge of the Project than anyone else.

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LABORATORY CONCLUSIONS IDENTIFYING ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS WHO WAS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1915, 1928, and 1933 WITH THE INDIVIDUAL OF THE SAME NAME WHO ENTERED THE UNITED STATES ON MAY 17, 1938.

The FBI Laboratory by various reports has concluded that the signature and handwriting reflected in the documents listed below under Division I are identical with those listed under Division II:

DIVISION I

Selective Service Registration Number U 5002 executed by ARTHUR ADAMS on April 25, 1942, Local Board Number 15, New York County, New York City.

Selective Service Occupational Questionnaire executed by ARTHUR ADAMS on or about September 14, 1942.

Application for Certificate of Arrival executed by ARTHUR ADAMS on February 15, 1940.

Preliminary Questionnaire for Immigration Visa -- American Consular Service, dated May 16, 1938, at Toronto, Canada, bearing handprinting and handwriting and signed by ARTHUR ADAMS.

Typewritten letter to the Consul General of the United States, Toronto, Canada, dated March 31, 1938, and signed by ARTHUR ADAMS.

Three-page typewritten letter to the Consul General of the United States, Toronto, Canada, dated March 31, 1938, and signed by ARTHUR ADAMS.

Preliminary Questionnaire for Immigration Visa -- American Consular Service, dated November 26, 1937 at Toronto, Canada, bearing handprinting and handwriting and signed by ARTHUR ADAMS.

Carbon copy of a typewritten Statement of Possessions notarized May 16, 1938, at Toronto, Canada, and signed by ARTHUR ADAMS.

Carbon copy of typewritten Application for Immigration Visa (non-quota), Numbered 1831, and dated May 17, 1938, at Toronto, Canada, and signed by ARTHUR ADAMS.

A photographic copy of Alien Registration Form 1958875 bearing the known handwritten signature of ARTHUR ADAMS.

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A photographic copy of Alien Registration Report Card Number 1958875, bearing the handwriting and handprinting of ARTHUR ADAMS.

A photographic copy of an Application for Immigration Visa (non-quota bearing the known handwriting of ARTHUR ADAMS, dated May 17, 1938.

A photographic copy of an Immigration Identification Card Receipt Form bearing the known handwritten signature of ARTHUR ADAMS.

DIVISION II

Application to extend time of temporary stay executed by ARTHUR ADAMS on April 21, 1933 and contained in Immigration and Naturalization Service File Number 99266/469, at their New York Office, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City.

A letter dated November 30, 1928, bearing the signature of "A. Adams" addressed to the Society of Automotive Engineers, 29 West 39th Street, New York City, as contained in the files of that organization.

Application for Membership in the Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., dated November 30, 1928, and signed by ARTHUR ADAMS and contained in the files of that organization.

Letter dated January 28, 1929, addressed to the Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc. from "A. Adams", and contained in the files of that organizatio

A photographic copy of a two-page letter, typewritten, dated December 25, 1915 at New York, addressed to Mr. FREDERICK HOWE, United States Commissioner of Immigration, New York City, and bearing handwritten signature of ARTHUR ADAMS.

* * * *

The FBI Laboratory further concluded that the handprinting which appears on a photostatic copy of Registration Card Number 2917 for the Peter Cooper Hotel, New York City, and which was executed by ARTHUR ADAMS, is identical with the handprinting which appears on the following-described specimens:

A credit card of the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, which was executed by ARTHUR ADAMS.

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Photographic copy of a three-page application for a Certificate of Arrival executed by ARTHUR ADAMS on February 15, 1940.

A printed form entitled "Preliminary Questionnaire for Immigration Visa -- American Consular Service", dated May 16, 1938, and signed by ARTHUR ADAMS.

A printed form entitled "Preliminary Questionnaire for Immigration Visa -- American Consular Service", dated November 26, 1937, and signed by ARTHUR ADAMS.

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PROSECUTIVE STATUS

An authorized complaint was filed March 2, 1945 in the Southern District of New York by SA FRANCIS X. PLANT charging a violation of Section 80, Title 18, U. S. Code, in that ARTHUR ADAMS on or about the 25th day of April, 1942, in the City of New York, unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly did make and caused to be made a false and fraudulent statement on a registration form for Selective Service by stating he was 51 years of age and was born on May 4, 1890 at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, knowing these statements to be false.

A True Bill of Indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, March 13, 1945 charging that ARTHUR ADAMS did unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly violate Section 80, Title 18, U.S. Code. On the basis of the True Bill of Indictment, Federal Judge JOHN C. KNOX signed a bench warrant and ordered the indictment and warrant sealed.

On May 23, 1950 Assistant United States Attorney THOMAS MURPHY, Southern District of New York, advised that the warrant against ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS is still outstanding.

Prosecutive Opinion in Canada

The necessary background information regarding ARTHUR ADAMS was explained to J. W. McFADDEN, Senior Crown Attorney for the City of Toronto, Ontario, Canada and the facts specifically regarding the false birth certificate obtained by ADAMS were presented to Mr. McFADDEN on December 20, 1945 for prosecutive opinion.

Mr. McFADDEN felt that there was insufficient evidence at that time to prosecute ADAMS in Canada for the offense of making a false affidavit. However, he stated that his opinion would be subject to revision should a confession be obtained from ADAMS or other principals, such as MAURICE SHELLY MILLSTONE of Toronto, at some future date.

It is to be noted that MILLSTONE is the Notary Public who executed the Declaration of Birth filed on ADAMS' behalf by ARTHUR RANTO on October 2, 1936.

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Prosecutive Opinion Re Other Subjects

With regard to CLARENCE HISKEY, the Military Division, Judge Advocate General's Office, by letter dated July 8, 1946 declined prosecution of CLARENCE HISKEY, however, recommending that all pertinent information with respect to HISKEY be given to the Department of Justice for use in connection with its investigation of ADAMS and JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN and for use against HISKEY if sufficient evidence is secured to charge him in a Federal Court.

On October 24, 1946 information was received that the results of the interviews with the subjects of this case were forwarded to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice for prosecutive opinion. The Department advised that the evidence presently available is not sufficient to warrant prosecution of HISKEY or CHAPIN.

With regard to EDWARD TIERS MANNING, the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice advised on September 7, 1949, to the following effect:

"The material which you have furnished has been reviewed and considered in connection with the material previously made available through the Department concerning the subject's associates, including CHAPIN, HISKEY, and ADAMS. Since insufficient legal evidence appears in the file at the present time to establish that the subject committed a violation of the espionage or related acts, current prosecution does not appear to be warranted. However, it would be appreciated if you would advise of any information which may come to the Bureau's attention concerning any and all of the persons comprising this group in order that it may be determined whether Grand Jury proceedings should be instituted, directed to the matter of espionage or any connected possible offenses such as perjury or falsification under 18 USC, 1001."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK NY FILE NO. 100-63983 KD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	JUN 20 1950	4/21-5/26/50	FRANCIS X. PLANT

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, was: A. A. ADAMS, Arthur Adams, Arthur Adans, Alfred Adamson	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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ASSOCIATES OF
ARTHUR ADAMS

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JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF, was, JACK ARONOFF, YAKOV. IZRAELIT

BACKGROUND

Birth

The records of Selective Service Local Board #17, New York City, reflected that JACOB ARONOFF had registered, indicating he was a lawyer and that he was born on March 26, 1896, at Ludz, Poland.

In a Petition for Naturalization filed on January 28, 1922, ARONOFF listed his place and date of birth as Ludz, Poland on March 14, 1896.

Immigration and Naturalization Status

Immigration and Naturalization, New York City, records reflect that ARONOFF immigrated to the United States from Bremen, Germany, arriving June 6, 1905. He declared his intention to become a citizen on June 28, 1917, in the Supreme Court, Bronx County, New York. ARONOFF was admitted to naturalization on May 5, 1922, and it was indicated that his Certificate of Naturalization bore number 1671987.

Education

The Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory for 1944 reveals that ARONOFF is a graduate of Columbia University and received a law degree from Fordham University, New York City.

Confidential Informant TH-1, of known reliability, advised that ARONOFF entered Fordham University in September, 1920 having previously completed one year of Law at New York University during 1919. ARONOFF remained at Fordham until January, 1922, at which time he was dropped. According to the informant, he returned in September of the same year and was subsequently graduated in June, 1923 receiving a Bachelor of Laws Degree. TH-1 further advised that ARONOFF'S previous record indicated that he had received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from Columbia University in 1918.

Confidential Informant TH-2, of known reliability, advised that ARONOFF had entered the New York University Law School in September of 1918. According to the attendance record, the informant advised that ARONOFF continued at the university until January of 1919.

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The informant further stated that ARONOFF did not again attend New York University nor did he obtain any degree. The informant also noted that ARONOFF'S file contained a letter from ARONOFF dated June 30, 1944, in which he asked for four transcripts of his record at New York University to be sent to the following four organizations:

1. United States Navy
2. Office of War Information
3. United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief Administration
4. Office of Strategic Service

Employment

Confidential Informant TH-3, of known reliability, made available JACOB ARONOFF'S application for his admission to practice law in New York City. According to the records, ARONOFF listed the following as previous employments:

1. House, Grossman, Vorhaus, 115 Broadway, - September, 1918 to September, 1919.
2. Century Underwear Company, 1331 Bristaw Street - March, 1920 to September, 1920.
3. Rose and Paskins, 1281 Broadway -January, 1929 to September, 1932.

The application also reflected that ARONOFF had done part-time work for the firm of Joseph Yeska, Inc. and also part-time work for the World Telegram and the Brooklyn Daily Eagle newspapers.

In November, 1944, Confidential Informant TH-4, of known reliability, an employee of the Simplicity Pattern Company, 12 East 36th Street, New York City, advised that JACOB ARONOFF was the attorney for the Simplicity Company. To the best of the informant's knowledge, ARONOFF did not maintain an office in the Simplicity Company Building, but that he was practically a daily visitor using whatever office space was available.

Residences

The current telephone directory for New York City reflects that JACOB ARONOFF resides at 29 East 11th Street and that he maintains his business office at 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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Confidential Informant TH-2 advised that the records at New York University reflect that in 1918, ARONOFF listed his address as 654 Castor Street, New York City.

According to Immigration and Naturalization records, ARONOFF'S address in 1922 was listed the same as above.

State Department, Passport Section records reflect that ARONOFF made an application for a passport in 1936. At the time of this application, he listed his address as 69 Horatio Street, New York City. In an application of renewal of his passport made in 1939, ARONOFF listed the same address.

Relatives

In ARONOFF'S application for admission to practice law in New York City, which records were made available by Confidential Informant TH-3, ARONOFF indicated that his father and mother were AARORE and EVA ARONOFF.

ARONOFF'S Petition for Naturalization filed in 1922 reflected that witnesses to this petition were AARON ARONOFF, salesman, 654 Castor Street, and ISAAC ARONOFF, manufacturer, same address. There was no indication of the relationship between JACOB ARONOFF, AARON and ISAAC ARONOFF; however, it is noted that ARONOFF'S address for 1922 was also reflected as 654 Castor Street. It is believed that AARON and ISAAC are JACOB'S brothers.

ARONOFF, in 1945, was questioned by Confidential Informant TH-5, of known reliability, and he stated he did not know the specific location abroad of any of his immediate relatives, but that they were scattered throughout Poland, Russia, Lithuania, France and Palestine. According to the informant, ARONOFF advised that he, himself, was born in Poland and that the last he heard from his relatives was that an aunt and cousin were in Warsaw during 1939 and another cousin was in Vichy, France in 1942. He concluded by telling the informant that the relation in France was a refugee and that the one in Warsaw was a deportee from Germany.

Travel Outside the United States

The records of the State Department, Passport Division, reflect that JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF had been issued a United States passport, number 324675, on July 6, 1936 for travel to England, France and Switzerland. This passport

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was renewed on June 7, 1939, for a contemplated trip of two months to the same countries and in addition, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia.

ASSOCIATION WITH ARTHUR A. ADAMS

Inquiry at the New York County Clerk's Office revealed that Business Certificate 11174 was filed September 24, 1940, by JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF, which certificate indicated that he and ARTHUR ADAMS were conducting a business under the name of Technological Laboratory, Inc.

As previously reported, ARTHUR ADAMS at the time of his entry into the United States on May 7, 1938, had in his possession a letter from the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company, Washington Branch, New York City, wherein it was advised that one JACOB B. ARONOFF had opened an account with the Corn Exchange Bank on May 14, 1938, in the name of Technological Laboratory, Inc., 165 Broadway, ARTHUR ADAMS, Treasurer, with a deposit of $4000.

Confidential Informant TH-6, of known reliability, made available records of the [redacted] New York City. This informant advised that this information is not to be divulged to any outside source without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

[redacted] b7D

According to TH-6, there was no indication as to who [redacted]; however, Confidential Informant TH-7, of known reliability, made available the records concerning [redacted] TH-7 also advised that their records reflect that [redacted] was furnished by Confidential Informant TH-8, of known reliability.

[redacted]

The informants TH-7 and TH-8 advised that the above information could not be divulged to any outside source without the issuance of a subpoena.

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Contact with ADAMS

JACOB ARONOFF was first observed in ADAMS' company on September 8, 1944, and from that period through January 23, 1946, they were observed together by agents of the New York Office on numerous occasions. The majority of these meetings appeared to be social in nature, however, the below listed surveillances are noted as being of possible significance:

September 8, 1944

On this date, ARTHUR ADAMS was observed departing his residence, the Peter Cooper Hotel by SAS FRANCIS X. PLANT, H. W. MADDOX and J. C. LEARNED. ADAMS had in his possession two large cardboard boxes which he placed in a taxicab and proceeded to 29 East 11th Street, which is noted as being the residence of JACOB ARONOFF. ADAMS left these packages in ARONOFF'S apartment and subsequently departed.

September 18, 1944

On this date, SAS F. X. PLANT and H. W. MADDOX observed ARTHUR ADAMS and JACOB ARONOFF emerge from ARONOFF'S office at 521 Fifth Avenue. They walked together to the Charles Cafe, 50 East 43rd Street, where they entered a booth. Approximately an hour later, the two men left the cafe and walked to 34th Street and Madison Avenue, where they were observed parting.

September 20, 1944

On this date, ARTHUR ADAMS was observed by SAS PLANT and MADDOX leaving VICTORIA STONE'S apartment at 39 West 55th Street, and walking to Fifth Avenue where he boarded a bus and proceeded to Fifth Avenue and 12th Street. ADAMS then proceeded on foot to 29 East 11th Street, ARONOFF'S residence, where ADAMS was observed opening the door with a key and entering.

Later that evening, SAS PLANT and MADDOX observed an unidentified man enter 29 East 11th Street. Approximately one hour after he had entered ARONOFF'S apartment, ADAMS and this unidentified man left 29 East 11th Street, each carrying a large cardboard box which appeared to be rather heavy and seemed to be the same two boxes which ADAMS had previously taken himself to this address. These packages were placed in the rear compartment of an automobile located near ARONOFF'S apartment and ADAMS and this unidentified man got into the car and drove away.

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It is noted, as previously reported, that on September 21, 1944, ARTHUR ADAMS departed New York City for Chicago, Illinois, where he subsequently contacted one JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN, a D.S.M. employee. ADAMS returned to New York City on September 29, 1944, and was observed by SAS DONALD E. SHANNON and MADDOX returning to his residence at the Peter Cooper Hotel and soon thereafter contacted JACOB ARONOFF at 29 East 11th Street, New York City.

October 2, 1944

On this date, SAS PLANT and MADDOX observed ARTHUR ADAMS leave VICTORIA STONE'S jewelry store and proceeded to 29 West 55th Street, New York City. Approximately one hour later, ADAMS left this address, at which time he had in his possession a brief case and an instrument bearing the name "Sound Scriber". ADAMS then proceeded to 29 East 11th Street, where he remained for approximately one hour. Upon leaving this address, the surveilling agents noted that ADAMS no longer carried the instrument referred to, but did have in his possession the aforementioned brief case.

October 25, 1944

On this date SAS E. M. GREGG, H. E. HUNSBERGER and HAROLD M. STREET observed ADAMS entering ARONOFF'S apartment and later upon leaving, ADAMS was observed to be carrying two large packages. On this occasion, he was picked up by a car and with the aid of the driver placed the packages in the rear of the car and drove away in such a manner that further surveillance was inadvisable. According to the surveilling agents, the aforementioned car bore New York tags N49-67.

According to Confidential Informant TH-9, of known reliability, this license was assigned to PAVEL MIKHAILOV, Vice Consul, Russian Embassy at New York City.

January 12, 1945

On this date, SAS H. M. STREET and W. E. COOPER observed ADAMS and ARONOFF having dinner together in the dining room of ADAMS' hotel, which meeting lasted approximately two hours. Upon ARONOFF'S departure, he was observed carrying a cardboard box approximately 18"x6"x8", and a package about 36"x36"x2", both of which he was observed carrying to his own apartment at 29 East 11th Street.

February 19, 1945

On this date, SAS E. J. DISTELHORST and A. WHITTAKER observed ARTHUR ADAMS entering ARONOFF'S apartment carrying a pasteboard box approximately

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12"x6". It was observed, however, upon his departure approximately one hour later, he did not have this box but instead carried a larger one approximately 24"x24" and also a tan box about 24"x24"x24", which appeared to be very heavy. In addition, he carried what appeared to be an amplifier and he took these items to his office at 522 Fifth Avenue.

July 7, 1945

On this date, SAS T. N. MAHON, JOHN MONTGOMERY, and ROBERT W. McENANEY observed ARTHUR ADAMS entering ARONOFF'S apartment, 29 East 11th Street. Upon leaving, ADAMS was observed carrying two packages, both of which he took to his own residence at the Peter Cooper Hotel.

January 22, 1946

SAS JOHN O'MARA, C. J. NELSON, STANFORD DODGE and GEORGE SCHNEIDER on this date observed ARTHUR ADAMS entering ARONOFF'S office at 521 Fifth Avenue. ADAMS remained in ARONOFF'S office for approximately ten minutes. It is not known whether he saw ARONOFF or not.

As previously reported ARTHUR ADAMS was last observed on January 23rd and the above contact by ADAMS at ARONOFF'S office is the last known attempted contact between the two.

Confidential Informant TH-10, of known reliability, who was able to provide considerable information concerning ADAMS' activity at the Keynote Recording Company, advised that JACOB ARONOFF was one of the few visitors ADAMS ever had at his office.

On June 19, 1946, JACOB ARONOFF was contacted by SA EDWARD F. MILES and was requested that he come to the New York Office for questioning relative to his contact with ARTHUR ADAMS. At this time, ARONOFF advised that he would have to give the matter further consideration and that he would telephonically contact SA MILES on the following day relative to his decision.

The following day, ARONOFF as promised, contacted SA MILES and advised that he had decided to refuse to discuss the matter at all, that he was ARTHUR ADAMS' attorney and that he could not overlook his obligation to his client and to his profession by which obligation he was compelled to keep silent. ARONOFF also claimed that he had not seen ARTHUR ADAMS since the past

Fall and Winter and that he did not know his present whereabouts. ARONOFF also admitted, at this time, that he was the attorney for VICTORIA STONE.

Information concerning VICTORIA STONE may be located in a separate section of this report.

MISCELLANEOUS

Communist Activity

JACOB ARONOFF is not known to be a member of the Communist Party; however, Confidential Informant TH-11, of known reliability, was interviewed by SAS WILLIAM H. CURRAN and H. H. HINDERAKER and this informant identified a photograph of JACOB ARONOFF and stated that ARONOFF was first associated with the Socialist movement, but later changed to the Communist Party. The informant stated that in the early part of 1930, ARONOFF at his own request had served as an attorney for a group of outcast Communists, the exact names of whom he was unable to recall. He also said that in 1936 or 1937, ARONOFF on his own initiative had gone to France to survey the Communist movement in that country. According to the informant, when ARONOFF returned he was an "out and out Stalin Communist" and in the informant's opinion, ARONOFF was an active OGPU agent. The informant could offer no further information concerning ARONOFF, nor could he produce documentary evidence indicating ARONOFF'S membership in the Communist Party.

Contacts and Associates

DOROTHEA KEEN ADAMS

DOROTHEA KEEN ADAMS was born in Boston on May 1, 1898. She went to Russia in 1922 and stated that she had married ARTHUR ADAMS on November 25, 1932. She also stated that ADAMS was born in Eskilstuna, Sweden, around 1895 and was a Soviet citizen.

Confidential Informant TH-5 advised that JACOB ARONOFF had been the recipient of a number of cables from DOROTHEA ADAMS in Moscow and that ARONOFF has also transmitted cables to her. This informant supplied copies of cables between DOROTHEA and JACOB, however, all of the cables seemed to be of a social nature. TH-5 advised that ARONOFF was questioned as to the identity of DOROTHEA ADAMS, whereupon ARONOFF indicated that he and she had been

friendly since youth and ARONOFF claimed that for years it had been their habit to exchange New Year greetings by cable, but that this year he had been away on vacation and neglected to take along her address. Upon his return to New York, ARONOFF found her cables, whereupon he immediately sent a cable to DOROTHEA in Moscow.

It is noted from the information supplied by TH-5 and the content of the aforementioned cables, that no reference was ever made by either ARONOFF or DOROTHEA to ARTHUR ADAMS. It is known that ARTHUR ADAMS was in the United States during the portion of the period when the cables were exchanged.

Additional information concerning DOROTHEA KEEN ADAMS may be located in a separate section of this report.

VICTORIA STONE

VICTORIA STONE resides at 39 West 55th Street, and maintains a jewelry store at 510 Madison Avenue. She is known to have been an intimate and a daily associate of ARTHUR ADAMS. Further information concerning STONE and her associates are set out in a separate section of this report.

VICTORIA STONE and JACOB ARONOFF were first observed in each other's company on December 30, 1944, by SAS ROBERT STUART and R. J. QUICK. On this date, the surveilling agents observed STONE entering her store at 510 Madison Avenue and it was noted that ARONOFF and ADAMS were already present inside the store. The agents observed the three conversing together for approximately twenty minutes, at which time ARONOFF departed from the store.

On June 23, 1946, SA JOHN F. MALONE observed ARONOFF and STONE entering a building at 295 Madison Avenue. They were observed entering the law offices of one MILTON PAULSON, attorney. b7D

Confidential Informant TH-12, of known reliability, advised that [redacted]. The informant knew nothing further and advised that this information could not be used in any proceeding without the issuance of due process.

CHARLES RECHT

CHARLES RECHT, according to the 1938 issue of "Who's Who in New York", is an attorney, was born in Czechoslovakia, educated in New York

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City, and received a law degree from New York City Law School in 1909. From 1918 to 1922, RECHT was the counsel for the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic and in 1924, was the legal representative for the Soviet Union.

The records of the Registration Act Section, Department of Justice, reflect that RECHT on August 20, 1942, prepared a registration statement in which he listed his business address as 10 East 40th Street, New York City, and stated that he was a lawyer for the Government of the U.S.S.R. RECHT also listed several other foreign principals, including the Embassy of the U.S.S.R., Washington; Consul General, U.S.S.R., New York City ; and the Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York City.

According to Confidential Informant TH-13, of known reliability, RECHT was a known member of the Communist Party as of April, 1924.

On November 10, 1944, SAS EDWARD F. MILES and GLENN D. HEARN observed JACOB ARONOFF entering Apartment 11F, 77 Park Avenue. The agents subsequently ascertained that this apartment was listed to CHARLES RECHT. ARONOFF remained in the RECHT apartment for approximately three hours, at which time he departed in the company of a man subsequently identified as CHARLES RECHT. The two men walked to the corner of Park Avenue, where ARONOFF boarded a bus and RECHT returned to his apartment.

On November 13, 1944, SA JOHN CARNES and SA J. C. WALSH observed ARONOFF leaving his residence at 29 East 11th Street, accompanied by an unidentified woman. The two proceeded to the apartment of CHARLES RECHT at 77 Park Avenue, where they remained from about 9:25 P.M. to 11:40 P.M.

JACOB M. BUDISH

The files at the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that JACOB MARDECHAI BUDISH immigrated to the United States from Libau, Russia, entering the port of New York on July 21, 1912. These records further reveal that BUDISH was born April 30, 1886, at Kiev, Russia.

Selective Service records, Board 28, New York City, indicate that BUDISH registered from 51 West 86th Street. They reflect that in 1942, BUDISH was employed as an economist for the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 210 Madison Avenue, New York.

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Amtorg Trading Corporation is a New York corporation, which since 1924 as acted as the purchasing and selling agent in the United States for the U.S.S.R. As of 1949, it has registered with the Attorney General.

Confidential Informant TH-14, of known reliability, advised that JACOB BUDISH is an American citizen employed at the Amtorg Trading Corporation, and is a member of the Communist Party who wrote a book on Soviet economics. The title of the book is, "Soviet Foreign Trade - Menace Or Promise", and this book was sponsored by the Economic Division of the Amtorg Trading Corporation and was published in New York City in 1931.

On November 12, 1944, JACOB ARONOFF was observed by SAS J. P. CARNES and J. C. WALSH emerging from his residence at 29 East 11th Street and proceeding to 156 West 86th Street. ARONOFF was observed entering Apartment 1505 of this building and it was subsequently determined that this apartment was listed to JACOB BUDISH. ARONOFF remained in BUDISH'S apartment approximately four hours, at which time he departed and returned to his residence.

Confidential Informant TH-15, of known reliability, reported that JACOB ARONOFF had received a telegram from JACOB M. BUDISH of the Administrative Committee of Ambijan, which stated in effect that he was invited to attend a farewell luncheon given by the Board of Directors of Ambijan in honor of EUGENE V. KISSELEV, Consul General of the U.S.S.R, on April 4, 1945. The wire was to the effect that the luncheon was to be held on the occasion of KISSELEV'S departure from this country.

On May 12, 1947, Confidential Informant TH-16, of known reliability, advised that JACOB M. BUDISH was the Executive Vice-President of the Ambijan Committee, 103 Park Avenue, New York City.

Information concerning Ambijan can be located in the section of this report entitled Organizations.

ERIC BERNAY

ERIC BERNAY is the President and owner of the Keynote Recording Company, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City. According to BERNAY, ADAMS was an employee of this company.

BERNAY was interviewed on June 21, 1946, at his office at 522 Fifth Avenue, by SA JOHN F. MALONE and SA F. X. PLANT, with regard to

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JACOB ARONOFF. He stated that ARONOFF came to his office quite frequently to see him (ADAMS). BERNAY stated that as far as he knew, ARONOFF was ADAMS' attorney, but that any business discussions between the two were usually held outside of BERNAY'S office.

Organizations

On November 23, 1944, ARONOFF was observed by SAS J. V. CARNES and FRANK S. HALLETT entering the Ambijan Committee offices at 103 Park Avenue, where he remained for approximately three hours. It was noted that at the time of ARONOFF'S entrance into 103 Park Avenue, it was necessary for him to sign a register due to the fact that the building was closed on a holiday. The surveilling agents examined this register and it was noted that JACOB B. ARONOFF had signed indicating that he was going to Room 414, the office of Ambijan Committee.

On November 25, 1944, SA LAWRENCE DAVIS and J. C. WALSH observed ARONOFF entering 103 Park Avenue and proceeded to the offices of the Ambijan Committee where he remained approximately ten minutes. From there, ARONOFF proceeded to the ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, where it was determined that the Ambijan Committee was holding a meeting and luncheon.

Confidential Informant TH-17, of known reliability, advised that the Ambijan Committee was originated in 1934 for the purpose of financially aiding known Russian Jewish refugees to settle in Birobidjan, a territory in Siberia, set aside for such purposes by the Soviet Government. According to the informant, the National Offices of this organization are located at 103 Park Avenue. It was this informant's opinion that Ambijan is undoubtedly a front organization for the Communists. He said in the first instance, Ambijan would not have been able to enter the Soviet Government for the settlement of refugee Jews had it not obtained the approval of the Communist Party of the United States. The informant further related that he had been told by responsible persons in Ambijan that most of the leaders were not actual members of the Communist Party, but were pro-Communist. The informant added that the actual leader of Ambijan was a Communist Party functionary and whom he stated was paid by the party. His information was that the leader of Ambijan had been assigned by the Communist Party and that he makes the decisions and outlines the program and policies of the organization, but remains in the background and is not publicly known as the leader.

TH-17 further advised that JACOB B. ARONOFF is a member of the National Committee of Ambijan.

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The House Committee on Un-American Activities in a report of May 29, 1946, stated the Ambijan Committee for emergency aid to the Soviet Union was cited as a Communist front organization by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in a report dated March 29, 1944.

The records of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 75th Congress, Volume 2, page 1026, reflects that at a hearing held at the United States Court House, New York City, on September 15, 1938, one JOHN M. SWEENEY testified to the following information:

SWEENEY stated that his address was 234 East 128th Street, New York City, that he was born in New York City, and that at that time was employed as a laborer for the WPA. SWEENEY admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party, having joined at Houston, Texas, in 1937. SWEENEY further related that while in Texas he attended several Communist meetings whereupon one of the members asked him if he would like to go to Spain. SWEENEY indicated his desire to go to Spain, and was sent to New York City to obtain a passport for his travel.

SWEENEY further related that he had received instructions, while in Texas, to proceed to the residence of one DAVID MANKOFF, who resided in Brooklyn, New York, and who would aid SWEENEY in obtaining his passport.

JOHN SWEENEY stated that he lived in the apartment of DAVID MANKOFF for approximately one month, sometime in 1936 or 1937. He explained that while living at the MANKOFF apartment, MANKOFF was arranging for him to get a passport, for which he was supposed to go to Spain and fight for the Loyalist Army.

SWEENEY also stated that about one or two evenings prior to the day on which he was to get his passport, he was in the MANKOFF apartment in company with one HYMAN BAYER, when, according to SWEENEY, BAYER asked if he, (SWEENEY), would not go to Spain, but rather remain in this country and work for the cause here. According to SWEENEY he declined this proposition by saying that he preferred to go to Spain.

A review of the records of Confidential Informant TH-29, of known reliability, revealed that in addition to the above information,

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SWEENEY had advised the Informant that in addition to BAYER'S and MANKOFF'S presence when he was propositioned to work for the cause in the United States, there was also present one JACOB ARONOFF.

JOHN SWEENEY was interviewed by SA F. X. PLANT at the New York Office, at which time SWEENEY reiterated the above information concerning MANKOFF and BAYER, and also advised that ARONOFF was present when BAYER made the aforementioned proposition. According to SWEENEY, it was his understanding that he was being propositioned to engage in espionage work for the Communist Party in the United States. Concerning ARONOFF'S presence at this meeting, SWEENEY stated that he merely sat in and made no observations or comments whatsoever. It was SWEENEY'S impression that ARONOFF was there to give him the "once over".

SWEENEY was shown a picture of JACOB B. ARONOFF, and he identified this person as being the same ARONOFF who was present during the aforementioned meeting.

SWEENEY said that he has not seen nor heard of ARONOFF since the meeting in MANKOFF'S apartment.

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SAMUEL J. NOVICK, wa:
SAMUEL JOHNA NOVICK

BACKGROUND

The records of Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City concerning SAMUEL NOVICK, file number 2343-43240, were reviewed by SA A. D. HEWITT and revealed the following information:

NOVICK was born on January 25, 1896 in Gorodok, Russia and arrived in New York City on March 9, 1914 via Russian-American Line, destined to SOLOMON BERGER, New York City. In NOVICK's Preliminary Questionnaire and Petition for Naturalization he stated that he resided at 1522 Charlotte Street, Bronx, New York, was a radio operator, single and he filed his petition June 24, 1921 at the Bronx Court House. NOVICK was denied citizenship on this petition on February 16, 1923 because he failed to file his second papers within the prescribed time. However, he filed another petition for naturalization No. 43240 on December 26, 1924 and was admitted to citizenship on June 23, 1925, receiving Certificate of Naturalization No. 2198451.

The records of the Passport Division of the State Department, Washington, D.C. reflect that NOVICK was born January 25, 1897 at Gorodock, Vitebsk, Russia and that he immigrated to the United States in February 1914 and was naturalized in New York City on June 23, 1925.

It is to be noted that there is a discrepancy in the birth date of SAMUEL NOVICK as reflected in the records of Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Passport Division of the State Department.

NOVICK's father, MENDEL NOVICK, according to passport records, was born in Russia and still resides in Russia. NOVICK married MOLLIE FORSTER on April 6, 1930. She was born October 9, 1903 in Brooklyn, New York. In 1936, according to the passport records, NOVICK indicated he resided at 10 West 96th Street, New York City and also gave the information that in 1932 he resided at 1715 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

The same passport records reflect that NOVICK was issued passport #521269 on June 11, 1932 for a contemplated trip of one year's duration to Russia, France, Germany, England and Italy for commercial business.

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In obtaining this passport he stated that he was connected with the Wholesale Radio Service Company, 100 Sixth Avenue, New York City, and that he had not been outside of the United States since his arrival in 1914. On July 22, 1936 Passport No. 332610 was issued to NOVICK for a contemplated trip of two months duration to England, France and Austria for pleasure. NOVICK stated he intended leaving New York City on August 5, 1936 via the SS Normandie. In requesting this latter passport NOVICK submitted his first passport for cancellation, stating he had not used it.

The records of Selective Service Local Draft Board #24, New York City, revealed that SAMUEL J. NOVICK presently resides at 91 Central Park West; that he was born on January 25, 1897 at Vitebsk, Russia; that he was President of the Transformer Corporation of America; Manager of the Lafayette Radio Corporation of Illinois and Georgia and that he was a radio operator since 1920. His Social Security number is listed as 089-03-9096.

It is to be noted that the birth date of SAMUEL NOVICK as reflected in the Selective Service records is the same as the birth date as set out in the records of the Passport Division of the State Department.

There follows a summary of subject's business ventures from 1926 to the present date:

Records of the New York County Clerk's Office, New York Supreme Court Building, New York City, reflect that on January 25, 1926 a Certificate of Doing Business No. 1324 was executed by SAMUEL J. NOVICK and ABRAHAM PLETMAN, indicating that they would operate under the name Wholesale Radio Service Company, 6 Church Street, New York City. This Certificate was signed by SAMUEL J. NOVICK, 1522 Charlotte Street, Bronx and ABRAHAM PLETMAN, 107 Dahill Road, Brooklyn, New York.

On July 30, 1928 Confidential Informant TE-1, of known reliability who made available a credit report, advised that a corporate structure was adopted and a corporation was effected in Delaware and the name of the company was changed to the Wholesale Radio Service Company, Incorporated. Certificate of Cancellation was filed with the New York County Clerk's Office, September 25, 1929 cancelling and discharging the previous Certificate of Doing Business as the Wholesale Radio Service Company which had been filed January 25, 1926. This new Certificate of Doing Business was again signed by PLETMAN and NOVICK.

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Records of the New York County Clerk's Office further show a Certificate of Incorporation No. 4148, dated December 24, 1931 which reflects the organization of a concern to be known as the Wholesale Radio Service Company, Inc. This concern is to conduct a general merchandising and trading business and it was specifically indicated it would deal in electrical apparatus, radios, phonographs, television, sound reproducers, etc. It was indicated that it would carry on the business heretofore handled by the Wholesale Radio Service Company, Inc. which corporation had been organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and had been operating at 100 Sixth Avenue, New York City.

Incorporation records indicated that the following individuals were to be Directors until the first annual meeting of the business:

ABRAHAM PLETMAN
410 Central Park West
New York, New York.

SAMUEL J. NOVICK
1515 Caton Avenue
Brooklyn, New York.

ROBERT R. BALBUS
2320 Aqueduct Avenue
New York, New York.

The same records of the New York County Clerk's Office reflect that on May 2, 1934 the Transformer Corporation of America was incorporated in New York. This company was indicated to be a subsidiary of the Wholesale Radio Service Company.

Concerning the Transformer Corporation of America, Confidential Informant TE-1 additionally advised that the stock was owned in this corporation, one-third by NOVICK and two-thirds by ABRAHAM PLETMAN.

The records of the New York County Clerk's Office further reflect that the name of the Wholesale Radio Service Company, Inc. was changed on August 17, 1939 to the Radio Wire Television Corporation of New York City. The records further reflect that the subsidiary company, the Transformer Corporation of America, was changed in name to the Electronic Corporation of America.

This was set forth in a Certificate of Change of Name filed with the County Clerk of New York, December 3, 1942. The document indicated that SAMUEL J. NOVICK was to be President and one FRANK LESTER was to be Assistant Secretary of the Company.

Concerning the change in name of the Transformer Corporation of America, Confidential Informant TE-1 further advised that NOVICK exchanged his interest in the New Jersey and Massachusetts subsidiaries of the Radio Wire Television Company for two-thirds control of the Illinois and Georgia subsidiaries, and that he also relinquished his interest in the New York parent company, the Radio Wire Television Company, and obtained complete control of the Transformer Corporation of America which is now known as the Electronic Corporation of America, located at 45 West 18th Street, New York City.

This informant states that the Illinois and Georgia subsidiaries are now known as the Concord Radio Corporation of Illinois and the Concord Radio Corporation of Georgia and are fully controlled by SAMUEL NOVICK. According to informant, SAMUEL NOVICK's wife, MOLLIE, is indicated to be the Secretary for these two companies.

Confidential Informant TE-1 also indicated that SAMUEL J. NOVICK furnished the finances necessary for the organization of the Electro-Physical Laboratories which is a separate corporate structure but is engaged in the manufacturing business at 45 West 18th Street, the same building as the Electronic Corporation of America. It was indicated that this company was incorporated July 2, 1942 to manufacture medical instruments and devices.

Confidential Informant TE-2, of known reliability, made available a more detailed credit report, dated December 29, 1949, concerning the Radio Wire Television, Inc. of New York. This report reflects that SAMUEL J. NOVICK is now the President of this Corporation and ABRAHAM PLETMAN is the Vice President. The Radio Wire Television Corporation of New York was established in 1922 by one MORRIS PLETMAN, brother of ABRAHAM PLETMAN. This partnership was succeeded by ABRAHAM PLETMAN and SAMUEL J. NOVICK several years later.

Same informant advised in 1942 SAMUEL NOVICK through an exchange in stock, acquired the Atlanta and Chicago distributing concerns and also the manufacturing company. He changed the name to Electronic Corporation of America. In August 1948 NOVICK again acquired an interest in the Radio Wire Television, Inc. of New York by merging his stock in the two Concord Radio Corporations with

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ABRAHAM PLETMAN's interest in the Radio Wire Television Company. Thus, SAMUEL NOVICK and ABRAHAM PLETMAN now each hold a half interest in the Radio Wire Television, Inc. of New York. The same informant also advised that the Electronic Corporation of America filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy on January 3, 1950.

ASSOCIATION WITH ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS AND RELATED SUBJECTS

ARTHUR ADAMS, according to Immigration records, entered the United States in 1938. Prior thereto he was in the United States from 1915 to 1921 at which time he went to Russia with LUDWIG MARTENS, unofficial Russian Ambassador to the United States at that time. He returned to the United States in 1928 and 1932 as a member of the Russian Purchasing Missions. He again entered the United States on May 17, 1938.

SA JOHN R. MORRISON reviewed the records of Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, concerning ARTHUR ADAMS, File No. 99416-242. There was contained in this file a copy of a letter dated December 10, 1937 from the Wholesale Radio Service Company, Inc., 100 Sixth Avenue, New York City and signed S. J. NOVICK. This letter was directed to Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Labor, Ellis Island. This letter is set out as follows:

"100 Sixth Avenue
New York, New York
Telephone Walker 5-8883
December 10, 1937

"U. S. Department of Labor
Investigation and Naturalization Service
Ellis Island, New York

"Application to import skilled labor under Rule #9 - (alien contract laborers) Para 1. Sub-Division B Reference form #10, December 12, 1937 RWH and C-55.

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"Gentlemen:

"Our representative in Canada, Mr. ARTHUR ADAMS, having applied to the American Consulate in Toronto for a permanent resident visa in the United States, we hereby, pursuant to instructions appearing on Forms No. 10 and C-55, issued by the Department of Labor, apply for permission to import into the United States said ARTHUR ADAMS, a Canadian born citizen.

"Accordingly, we submit in triplicate the following information as required:

"a. Name and address of person we desire to import - ARTHUR ADAMS, 1223 King Street W., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

"b. Sex, male; age, 47.

"c. Work to be performed: designs, development of radio and sound equipment.

"d. The radio and sound industry is well established in the United States.

"e. Approximate length of time required for one to become skilled in the trade is several years.

"f. Wages to be paid to applicant will be about $275.00 per job per month and hours of labor approximately 44 hours.

"g. No strike exists nor is threatened among this company's employees and no lockout prevails.

"h. Chicago, Philadelphia, New York are the principal centers of the trade in this country.

"i. Numerous journals are published devoted to this industry.

"j. The designing and development to be performed by Mr. ADAMS is highly specialized and because of his unusual qualifications the work, which is chiefly original, can most successfully be performed in the experimental laboratories and plant of this company; his services in the light of previous performance in design and improvement of our products are indispensable for the future development of such equipment. Due to these special abilities efforts to find an adequate substitute for his services have not been fruitful.

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"However, work has progressed to a point now where we are ready to final model tests and enter into production. Since the equipment is new and our regular staff has no experience with this type of head, we require on-the-ground collaboration and assistance of Mr. ADAMS at our plant which he has agreed to do.

"In order that we may get started on production of this new apparatus, Mr. ADAMS's presence is necessary and we are most anxious to get into production immediately in order to be able to take advantage of the short winter season still remaining when the sale of this type apparatus can yet be effected. In addition we require Mr. ADAMS's association with us on a permanent basis for further development of other items, the next planned being a windcharger.

"Hence, anything which might be accomplished to facilitate Mr. ADAMS's arrival in New York at an early date would be extremely helpful to us and very much appreciated.

"Respectfully yours,

WHOLESALE RADIO SERVICE CO. INC.
S. J. NOVICK, Treas.

"Lafayette Radio
New York-Chicago-Atlanta-Boston-Newark-Bronx-Jamaica, L.I."

The records of Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, also contain a letter dated December 17, 1937 from BYRON H. UHL, District Director, New York District, Immigration and Naturalization Service, which letter was directed to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C. In this letter Mr. UHL transmits the applications of the Wholesale Radio Service Company of New York for permission to import one ARTHUR ADAMS from Canada. The letter also refers to a report submitted by Inspector U. A. MAGEE, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The letter states that as reflected in Inspector MAGEE's report it will be noted that other concerns engaged in the same line of business claim that manufacturers of this class of equipment are curtailing their production and that competent men are available in this country. Mr. UHL, therefore, recommended that the application be denied.

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Regarding the report mentioned above on December 16, 1937 U. A. MAGEE advised that he had interviewed SAMUEL J. NOVICK at which time NOVICK stated that ARTHUR ADAMS had been employed by him in Canada for ten years as an agent and designer. NOVICK also stated that ADAMS was born in Canada and he believed that ADAMS was a college graduate in Mechanical Engineering.

Inspector MAGEE also reported that he had interviewed three officials of concerns engaged in the same line of business as Wholesale Radio Service Company, Inc. These individuals reported to Inspector MAGEE that manufacturers of this class of radio equipment were curtailing their business due to general conditions and that competent men could be found upon application to any of these companies.

These individuals reported they have been forced to lay off good men who had been with the company ten years or more. They said that for this type of work other companies were paying from $320.00 to $420.00 and these figures were not top salaries either.

The records of Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, also contain a letter dated February 9, 1938 from Mr. BYRON H. UHL, District Director of the New York District of Immigration and Naturalization Service, which letter is directed to the Wholesale Radio Service Company, 100 Sixth Avenue, New York City. The letter refers to the application of the Wholesale Radio Service Company of December 10, 1937 and advises that the Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. has denied the application for permission to import ARTHUR ADAMS of Toronto, Canada for a permanent residence as a showing has not been made that labor of like kind unemployed cannot be found in the United States.

It is to be pointed out at this time that on June 24, 1946 SAMUEL J. NOVICK was interviewed at the New York Office by SAS FRANCIS X. PLANT and JOHN F. MALONE. Regarding the above-mentioned letters which were written on the stationery of the Wholesale Radio Corporation and signed S. J. NOVICK, NOVICK claimed he met ARTHUR ADAMS when the latter came into the Wholesale Radio Corporation, 100 Sixth Avenue, New York City, as a customer. He fixed his first meeting with ADAMS at approximately one year prior to the time he wrote a letter to Immigration and Naturalization Service on December 10, 1937 in ADAMS' behalf.

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NOVICK claimed that ADAMS requested that he write such a letter. However, NOVICK stated he does not remember the particular circumstances under which ADAMS requested him to write but assumed that he must have been willing to hire ADAMS as stated and that ADAMS asked him to do the favor of writing this letter. He claimed further that he had not inquired of ADAMS' background at this time as ADAMS was a customer and he would probably never have thought to do so anyway.

It was brought to NOVICK's attention that he had informed an Immigration Inspector by whom he was interviewed in connection with ADAMS' entrance into the country, that ADAMS had been in the employ of the Wholesale Radio Service, Inc. for a period of ten years as a Canadian representative.

To this NOVICK replied that he must have been misunderstood. He could not possibly have known ADAMS that long and possibly what was meant by the Immigration Inspector was ten months rather than ten years. As to ADAMS representing the Wholesale Radio Service, Inc. in Canada, NOVICK stated that this was possible but he had no immediate recollection of the same.

Confidential Informant TE-3, of known reliability, also made available a letter dated March 31, 1938 from ARTHUR ADAMS, 1223 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, to the Consul General of the United States of America, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. This letter is set out as follows:

"ARTHUR ADAMS
1223 King Street West
Toronto, Ontario
Canada

"March 31, 1938

"To the Consul General of
the United States of America,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

"Dear Sir:

"A copy of an affidavit of the Wholesale Radio Service Co. Inc. in connection with my application for admission to the United States for permanent residence has been supplied to me by the company, together with a copy of a letter dated February 9, 1938, signed by Mr. BYRON H. UHL, District Director of the Department of Labor, denying the application.

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"The denial seems to be due to the misunderstanding arising out of the fact that I am being squeezed into a category in which I do not really belong.

"I was up to the present time doing work for the Wholesale Radio Service Co. Inc. to whom I have given services for some years. My services, however, have not been and will not be rendered exclusively to that company.

"I have, among other things, helped to perfect an economical cream whipping machine, the patents on which are owned by Mr. HARRY PLATTMAN of New York City. He and I propose to manufacture this machine in quantities, to be leased to food dealers to whom we intend to supply the compressed air necessary for their operation. Later we plan to extend the business to the manufacture of other food dispensing equipment which is to be designed by me.

"Further, I plan to establish a technical laboratory of my own. My understanding with the Wholesale Radio Service Co. Inc. is that I shall be allowed to use its laboratories for work besides its own until such time as I can set up my own laboratory and employ my own technicians. This laboratory will extend technical advice and assistance to industrial concerns who have technical production problems.

"I expect to be able to establish this laboratory within six months after my entry into the United States. While in a general way I mentioned my plans to Mr. HARDING of your office, I did not go into detail, nor did I stress them, because I did not know that your office was interested in anything except the question of whether or not I would become a public charge. The facts with respect to my work for the Wholesale Radio Service Co. Inc. were of a nature sufficient to assure your office that I would not become a public charge.

"The Wholesale Radio Service Co., Inc. was then advised to submit an application to 'import' me. That company's interest in me is naturally limited to the work I have been doing for it, and other work which I expect to do for it. As a result, I am being squeezed into a category of contract laborer, rather than an independent technical adviser and business man.

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"This company used my services primarily because my work has been inventive and original and not routine. It has proved to be a most valuable client, important enough to warrant my mastering completely its special technical problems. But I have remained an independent technician, and am not an employee in the sense of being limited to its work exclusively.

"I do not really need to be 'imported'. Were my connection with the Wholesale Radio Service Co. Inc. to be discontinued tomorrow, I would still want to settle in the United States to push the development of the food dispensing equipment business and to establish my technical laboratory, and the only reason why my connection with the Wholesale Radio Service Co. Inc. was stressed was to show what I believed to be the only point in which your office was interested, which, as I understood it, was that whatever my activities might be, my livelihood would be assured and I would not become a public burden.

"The fact that, while participating in the establishment of a business that will employ labor, and of a technical laboratory, I start with a good client who assures me of a livelihood, should, it seems to me, be counted in support of my application to enter the United States, rather than against it.

"Respectfully yours,
ARTHUR ADAMS."

During the interview of SAMUEL NOVICK at the New York Office, NOVICK stated that his partner in 1937 was one ABRAHAM PLETMAN in the Wholesale Radio Service, Inc. NOVICK added that HARRY PLETMAN was in the Wholesale Radio Service, Inc. for a while but left that organization in 1927. NOVICK admitted that he knew HARRY PLETMAN was interested in developing this cream whipping machine but denied he had any connection therewith. He added that it was his opinion that HARRY PLETMAN was a "crackpot" also. Further, he denied having any knowledge that ADAMS was entering the United States to aid HARRY PLETMAN in his work with this machine.

It was then brought to NOVICK's attention that HARRY PLETMAN, when interviewed by SA EDWARD MILES of the New York Office, on June 24, 1946 stated that ADAMS had been introduced to him by NOVICK.

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NOVICK admitted this might have happened, probably in NOVICK's office, but he had no immediate recollection of the same. He claimed he probably may have introduced ADAMS to HARRY PLETMAN, stating that ADAMS was a good engineer and was capable of helping him in any problems which he might have. According to NOVICK he has introduced a lot of people and it would be impossible for him to remember any particular one.

During the interview of HARRY PLETMAN by SA EDWARD MILES of the New York Office, PLETMAN also stated that he was a former partner of SAMUEL NOVICK in the Wholesale Radio Service Company. He informed MILES that ABRAHAM PLETMAN, his brother, has now been declared mentally incompetent and is confined to an institution. Regarding ADAMS, Mr. PLETMAN stated he recalled that sometime between March and June 1938 he was able to engage in a business manufacturing a cream whipper which he developed himself. He stated his brother, ABRAHAM, and SAMUEL NOVICK were going to back him financially in this project. PLETMAN remembered that on one occasion during the aforementioned period he said that NOVICK brought an individual to him and introduced him as a person who would handle the promotional end of this new business.

Further, NOVICK said that this man would have a lot of money and would be in a position to promote on a large scale. A photograph of ARTHUR ADAMS was displayed by SA EDWARD MILES to HARRY PLETMAN and PLETMAN identified ADAMS as being the individual who was introduced to him by SAMUEL NOVICK. It was PLETMAN's remberance that he had met ADAMS only once or twice and that deal fell through in view of the illness on the part of his brother, ABRAHAM. HARRY PLETMAN definitely stated he had no knowledge whatsoever of his name being used by ARTHUR ADAMS in securing his admission to the United States.

During the interview of SAMUEL NOVICK by Agents of the New York Office, he was specifically asked if he did anything to further the entrance of ARTHUR ADAMS into the United States and he replied that he had not. When NOVICK was asked if he knew how ARTHUR ADAMS got into the country he stated that he did not know but that he thought that people could cross in and out of the country without much difficulty and so this question never raised a doubt in his mind when he did see ADAMS in the country.

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The following letter, which was obtained from Immigration and Naturalization Service by the Philadelphia Office, was brought to NOVICK's attention.

"May 12, 1938

"Mr. A. ADAMS
1223 King Street West
Toronto, Ontario

"Dear Mr. ADAMS:

"Please be advised that I am holding for your account the sum of $1,000.00 which is available to you upon your request. Enclosed you will find note for this amount.

"Very truly yours,

S. J. NOVICK."

NOVICK, when questioned about the above letter, claimed he had no immediate recollection of this transaction but assumed that it could possibly have been true.

NOVICK also stated during the interview that he did not believe ARTHUR ADAMS ever worked for Wholesale Radio Service, Inc.; the Radio Wire Television Company or the Transformer Corporation of America.

It is to be pointed out at this point that ARTHUR ADAMS, in his Federal income tax return for the year 1940 indicated that he had received an income of $2,000.00 from the Radio Wire Television Company.

When question on this point SAMUEL NOVICK stated that he had no immediate knowledge of this and he thought that perhaps a fraudulent statement had been made by ARTHUR ADAMS on his income tax return. NOVICK explained that the Radio Wire Television Company was a subsidiary of the Wholesale Radio Service, Inc. This company, NOVICK explained, is presently being operated by Mrs. ABRAHAM PLETMAN, the wife of his former partner,

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NOVICK also explained that the Transformer Corporation of America was the manufacturing section of the Radio Wire and Television Company. As to his present firm, the Electronic Corporation of America, NOVICK stated he started this in 1942 upon his retirement from the Radio Wire and Television Company. He stated that at the time he dissolved the partnership with Mrs. ABRAHAM PLETMAN and MAX KRANBERG he took over the assets of the Transformer Corporation of America as his share of the partnership and changed the name of this to the Electronic Corporation of America which he now heads.

NOVICK declared emphatically that ARTHUR ADAMS had never worked for the Electronic Corporation of America nor did he ever travel for that company. Further, NOVICK maintained that ADAMS never represented either himself or his firm at the office of the Keynote Recording Company and that any statement by ADAMS to the contrary was false. NOVICK stated that as to the Wholesale Radio Service, Inc., the Radio Wire and Television Company and the Transformer Corporation of America, his statements to the effect that ARTHUR ADAMS was not employed there was a matter of conjecture, but as to the Electronic Corporation of America it was his own company and NOVICK stated he was positive that ADAMS had never done any work for him.

In connection with the above statement, Mr. L. A. CHRISTENSEN, New York Central Ticket Agent, 163 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, advised SA JOHN C. REILLY of the Chicago Office, that ARTHUR ADAMS on the afternoon of September 27, 1944 attempted to change his train reservations for a lower berth returning to New York September 28, to a bedroom or a compartment. ADAMS requested that his return reservations be made in the name of the Electronic Corporation of America by whom he was employed and on whose business he was traveling.

On October 2, 1944 SA FRANCIS X. PLANT observed ARTHUR ADAMS entering the offices of the Electronic Corporation of America at 45 West 18th Street, New York City.

During the interview of SAMUEL NOVICK at the New York Office he stated that since ARTHUR ADAMS arrived in the United States in 1938 NOVICK related that he had seen ADAMS on a number of occasions but he denied that they were real close friends. He claimed it was his opinion that ADAMS was operating some type of a consultant engineering service but that the subsequent details of this business were unknown to NOVICK.

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NOVICK denied that ADAMS ever visited his summer home at Westport, Connecticut. However, when NOVICK was reminded that ADAMS was seen there he changed his story to the effect that ADAMS might have been there but he could not remember the occasion of his visit.

As to ADAMS' background, NOVICK related that all he had learned was that ADAMS was supposedly born in Canada, was an engineer and knew nothing of his parents. He did not know when ARTHUR ADAMS first came to the United States nor did he have any idea as to the other organizations ADAMS might have worked for.

As to the accent of ARTHUR ADAMS, NOVICK said it merely sounded like a foreign accent to him but he did not believe it was Russian. He knew of no countries where ADAMS had traveled other than Canada. NOVICK also denied that at any time ADAMS lived with him. However, he admitted that at one time he, NOVICK, resided at 10 West 96th Street, New York City, and when it was brought to NOVICK's attention that ARTHUR ADAMS also furnished this as a mailing address, he claimed he did not know why or when this was done. He alleged that he had never received any mail for ADAMS either at his home or place of business and stated he never gave ADAMS permission to use his address.

NOVICK admitted that he had visited Russia in the latter part of 1931, the course of which trip took him to England and France also. In Russia, he said, he visited Leningrad, Moscow and the Southern part of Russia and that he was in the country about one month. He believed he returned to the United States in about October 1931 aboard the Ile de France. NOVICK stated that he presently has three sisters still residing in Russia, two being in Moscow, one in Leningrad. His parents, he stated, had been killed during the recent war. NOVICK denied that he had ever seen ADAMS while he was in Russia nor was his name ever mentioned to him by anyone.

RELATED ASSOCIATES

ERIC IRVIN BERNAY, was.

ERIC BERNAY, 160 Bennett Avenue, New York City, was formerly President of Keynote Recording Corporation. ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS ostensibly was employed by Keynote Recording Corporation.

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Confidential Informant TE-4, of known reliability, advised that while discussing ERIC BERNAY's endeavors to secure a financial backer for a recording plant, BERNAY had told him that Lafayette Radio, which is controlled by a man named NOVICK, would back him financially. This informant advised also that BERNAY was thinking about opening a retail store in connection with Lafayette Radio after the war.

Confidential Informant TE-5, of known reliability, advised that it was his impression that ARTHUR ADAMS was sent to BERNAY by SAMUEL NOVICK who was interested in financing a record manufacturing plant. Informant stated that he felt that ADAMS is definitely SAMUEL NOVICK's man and that ADAMS was in BERNAY's office representing NOVICK's interests. BERNAY told this informant that SAMUEL NOVICK intended to invest $80,000.00 in BERNAY's new record manufacturing plant but would not do so unless ADAMS o.k.'d the plans for the construction of the plant.

Confidential Informant TE-5 also advised that he had attended several business conferences with ERIC BERNAY, SAMUEL NOVICK and ARTHUR ADAMS at which time he got the impression that NOVICK depended upon ADAMS for considerable advice. This informant referred to one instance during a meeting in the office of BERNAY when NOVICK asked the informant and BERNAY to leave the room so that he could discuss some private business with ARTHUR ADAMS.

On Saturday, February 24, 1945 the same informant advised that he met SAMUEL NOVICK and ERIC BERNAY at the Electronic Corporation of America at which time they discussed building costs for the new record manufacturing plant. When the meeting ended informant stated BERNAY told NOVICK he would see him tomorrow which would be Sunday. The same informant then advised that BERNAY had left town after this meeting in the office of the Electronic Corporation of America and when the informant asked BERNAY where he had been, BERNAY stated that he had been asked by SAMUEL NOVICK to take some cash down to Atlanta, Georgia and give it to some particular person in NOVICK's store. BERNAY then stated to the informant that he had returned to New York on the next train.

It is to be pointed out, as has been mentioned before, that SAMUEL NOVICK, while being interviewed at the New York Office, maintained that ADAMS never represented either himself or his firm at the office of the Keynote Recording Corporation and that any statement by ADAMS to the contrary was false.

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DOROTHEA KEEN ADAMS

DOROTHEA KEEN ADAMS was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 1, 1898 and she went to the U.S.S.R. in 1922. She has stated she married one ARTHUR ADAMS, November 25, 1932 and that the ADAMS she married was born in Eskiltuna, Sweden around 1895 but that he was at present a Soviet citizen.

Confidential Informant TE-6, of known reliability, advised that on June 6, 1944 SAMUEL NOVICK received the following cablegram from DOROTHEA KEEN:

"Heartfelt congratulations. Great Italian victory, brilliant start European operations. Confident overwhelming success. Love to all friends. Received SAMUEL J. NOVICK, 100 Sixth Avenue."

It is to be pointed out that during the interview of SAMUEL NOVICK at the New York Office he claimed never to have heard of any person by the name of DOROTHEA KEEN nor did he recall meeting anyone by that name in Moscow.

JULIUS HEIMAN

JULIUS HEIMAN was born December 12, 1881 at Wilno, Russia and resides at the Hotel Esplanade, 305 West End Avenue, New York City. He is Vice President of the Sun Ray Bakers Corporation, Brooklyn, New York and is listed as Secretary - Treasurer of VICTORIA STONE's Jewelry store which was incorporated September 5, 1941 with $10,000.00 capital. The check for this amount was drawn on JULIUS HEIMAN's account at the Manufacturers Trust Company, New York City. HEIMAN was a frequent contact of ADAMS, usually in the apartment of VICTORIA STONE.

JULIUS HEIMAN, while being interviewed at the New York Office on June 21, 1946 by SAS R. J. LAMPHERE, EMERY GREGG and FRANCIS X. PLANT, related that he met SAMUEL NOVICK through ARTHUR ADAMS when he wanted to buy a radio. ADAMS sent him to SAMUEL NOVICK through whose efforts he was able to get a radio at the Lafayette Radio Company.

SAMUEL NOVICK, while he was being interviewed, at the New York Office, related he knew JULIUS HEIMAN only through both being members of various Jewish organizations.

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JACOB ARONOFF, wa.

JACOB ARONOFF, who was born March 14, 1896 in Poland, immigrated to the United States June 6, 1905. He received a Bachelor of Law Degree from Fordham University in 1923. He is at present self-employed as an Attorney at 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City. ARONOFF admitted he was the attorney for ARTHUR ADAMS and VICTORIA STONE.

SAMUEL NOVICK, when interviewed in the New York Office, admitted he knew JACOB ARONOFF but stated he knew of no connection between ARONOFF and ARTHUR ADAMS. He explained that he had met ARONOFF on occasions of their mutual interest in the Ambijan and other organizations.

NOVICK was also asked whether he knew Dr. LOUIS MILLER, 400 West End Avenue, New York City, to which he replied that he did and stated that MILLER was the NOVICK family doctor and that he had known Dr. MILLER for approximately ten years. He stated he also remembered seeing ARTHUR ADAMS in Dr. MILLER's office on occasion. When asked, NOVICK stated he never noticed any physical resemblance between Dr. LOUIS MILLER and ARTHUR ADAMS nor did he know them to be related.

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MISCELLANEOUS

SAMUEL J. NOVICK in filing his 1943 Federal income and victory tax return listed a $160.00 contribution for the New York Council of American-Soviet Relations and a $50.00 contribution for Russian War Relief.

By memorandum dated February 28, 1942 BENJAMIN MANDEL, Director of Research, Committee on Un-American Activities, Room 326, Old House Office Building, Washington, D.C., advised that Russian WarRelief is a Communist-controlled organization which was started at a rally held July 2, 1941 in New York City.

The same memorandum also reflected Russian WarRelief is an organization sponsored by the American Council of Soviet Relations which organization later became the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was designated as a Communist Party organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835, by the Attorney General of the United States.

The "Michigan Chronicle", dated October 27, 1945, reported that the 10th Anniversary Convention of the National Negro Congress would be held in Detroit early in the Spring of 1946.

Confidential Informant TE-7, of known reliability, furnished a program of the Convention which contained a list of sponsors of the scheduled Convention which list included the name SAMUEL J. NOVICK. After NOVICK's name appeared his corporation's name - Electronic Corporation of America.

The National Negro Congress was designated as a Communist Party organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General of the United States.

On May 9, 1946 Confidential Informant TE-8, of known reliability, advised that SAMUEL J. NOVICK was Treasurer of the Action Committee to Free Spain Now which organization informant described as a Communist Party front.

Confidential Informant TE-9, of known reliability, furnished letterhead stationery of the American Birobidjan Committee (Ambijan), 103 Park Avenue, New York City, dated January 12, 1946, which stationery lists the name SAMUEL J. NOVICK as Chairman of the National Committee.

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The House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of May 29, 1946, Page 2, stated that the Ambijan Committee for Emergency Aid to the Soviet Union was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in the report of March 29, 1944.

Confidential Informant TE-10, of known reliability, furnished information which indicated that SAMUEL J. NOVICK was a member of Lodge 500, International Workers Order, New York City, as of December 1946.

The International Workers Order was designated as a Communist organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General.

Confidential Informant TE-11, of known reliability, advised that SAMUEL J. NOVICK, President of the Electronic Corporation of America, was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the American Russian Institute on March 9, 1948 according to the 1948 annual report of that organization.

On February 28, 1942 BENJAMIN MANDEL, Director of Research, Committee on Un-American Activities, Room 226, Old House Office Building, Washington, D.C., prepared a memorandum on the American Russian Institute. According to Mr. MANDEL this organization is an unofficial Soviet Agency in the United States.

On September 8, 1944 Confidential Informant TE-9, previously mentioned, advised that ISRAEL AMTER, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party in 1948, had stated to him that the American Russian Institute, at the suggestion of the New York State Committee of the Communist Political Association, was starting a series of courses on the Soviet Union which would be given for the benefit of school teachers and all kinds of professional and business people.

On September 4, 1947 Confidential Informant TE-12, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office a complete list of the sponsors for the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief. The list included the name SAMUEL J. NOVICK.

The American Committee for Yugoslav Relief was designated as a Communist organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General.

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HERMAN BAYER, wa.

The "New York Daily News" for March 17, 1938 carried an article reflecting that Federal authorities were looking for a HERMAN BAYER as a key figure in the "ROBINSON-RUBENS fraud passport mystery". BAYER was described as a former Lieutenant of Research, attached to the Signal Corps, and a technician with the Lafayette Radio Manufacturing Company, 100 Sixth Avenue, New York City. According to the article, one SIGMUND MILLER had advised Federal authorities that BAYER knew the identities of the DONALD L. ROBINSONS who were being held by the Russians following their arrest in Moscow as suspected spies, and who were subsequently identified as Mr. and Mrs. ADOLPH ARNOLD RUBENS. MILLER, the article continued, said that BAYER acted as a go-between in obtaining the ROBINSONS' passports for the RUBENS couple. The article then went on to state that BAYER, when resigning his Reserve Commission, explained that he was leaving New York to manage a Boston establishment for his former employer.

During the interview of SAMUEL NOVICK at the New York Office on June 24, 1946, he was asked whether or not he knew HERMAN or HYMAN BAYER. NOVICK stated that BAYER used to work in the Catalogue Department at the Radio, Wire and Television Company. When asked what happened to BAYER, NOVICK stated that BAYER left the employ of the Radio, Wire and Television Company sometime back, at which time he, NOVICK, lost all track of him. NOVICK stated that later he heard that BAYER was in the Army.

At this time, NOVICK informed interviewing agents, he wrote and asked to have BAYER released from the Army, because he felt that BAYER was essential to the electronics business. NOVICK stated his request had been refused, but that BAYER was subsequently discharged. NOVICK was specifically asked at this point what work BAYER did in the Catalogue Department that was considered so essential to the war industry. NOVICK stated that it was not because of BAYER's work in the Catalogue Department, but because of his knowledge of electronics that he felt he was essential to the business. NOVICK stated that he knew BAYER only fairly well and that he did not have any knowledge of his activities from the time he left Radio, Wire and Television Company.

NOVICK was asked whether or not he was aware of the fact that about the time BAYER left the Radio, Wire and Television Company that he was the subject of newspaper publicity. NOVICK admitted he knew that BAYER was the subject of some newspaper publicity, but he could not recall the incident.

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NOVICK'S ACTIVITIES IN THE ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA

The December 10, 1944 edition of the Communist Sunday newspaper "The Worker", in the Magazine Section contained an article entitled "Businessmen Who Look to Post War America". The article was written by JOHN MELDON. The article contained an illustrated picture of SAMUEL J. NOVICK and a photograph of the booklet "A Plan For America At Peace", which was published by the Electronic Corporation of America.

The article is very laudatory concerning NOVICK's business activities and also favorably comments on CARL A. BRISTEL, Public Relations Chief of the Electronic Corporation of America. The article also states that EARL BROWDER, head of the Communist Party, sent a letter of congratulations to the Electronic Corporation of America on their booklet "A Plan For America At Peace".

Concerning CARL BRISTEL, mentioned in the above newspaper article, SA RUSSEL S. GARNER of the New York Office examined the testimony given on September 15, 1938 by EDWARD P. BANTA, 215 East 17th Street, New York City, before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in the House of Representatives, 75th Congress, Volume II, pages 998 and 999. BANTA testified he was employed on the Federal Writers Project of the Works Progress Administration from 1935 to 1938, at which time he was a member of District 2, Section 24, Unit 36-S, which he said identified Communist Party members of the Federal Writers Project. He also identified SOL A. BECKER as a member of the Unit 36-S.

BANTA testified that BECKER was designated by the Communist Party in the Fall of 1937 to conduct a $500,000.00 fund drive for the purpose of inaugurating two Communist papers, one in San Francisco and one in Chicago. He stated that during the time BECKER was handling that position, his photograph appeared in the "Daily Worker" on September 4, 1937, under the name CARL BRISTEL. He said the caption under the photograph stated that BECKER was expelled from the College of the City of New York and indicated that while CARL BRISTEL was his true name, he was working under the name SOL BECKER in the Federal Writers Project.

Confidential Informant TE-13, of known reliability, advised on January 10, 1945 that he has known SAMUEL NOVICK for some twenty years, both personally and by reputation and that NOVICK has been known in the radio and electronics trade by two

nicknames - "SAMMY THE SCHOOLBOY" and "SAMMY THE RED". He stated that NOVICK has for many years been considered a strong liberal or "pink" but that he has always been well liked personally and considered a shrewd and able businessman.

Informant TE-13 also advised that the SHAPPE-WILKES Advertising Agency, 214 Fourth Avenue, New York City, secured the Electronic Corporation of America advertising account about July 1, 1943 and serviced it until the advertising agency resigned the account on about January 5, 1945.

Informant related that when in the Spring of 1944, SAMUEL NOVICK wanted to "put ECA on the air", the Shappe-Wilkes Advertising Agency arranged for and secured JOHANNES STEEL for the program on radio station WMCA in New York City. Informant advised at this time they decided and NOVICK agreed that commercials on the ECA radio program were mainly to stress bond buying, blood donating and other patriotic and completely unobjectionable matters, such as freedom of the air, the idea being to just build good will and popularize the name ECA, and its prospective products, since ECA was at this time 100% on Army and Navy contracts and did not have any particular product to sell.

Concerning JOHANNES STEEL, mentioned above, the "Daily Worker", issue for January 29, 1946, included an article reflecting that the American Labor Party had named JOHANNES STEEL as their candidate for the Special Congressional Election to be held in 1946. The article described STEEL as a Progressive Party commentator and author.

Confidential Informant TE-14, of known reliability, stated that he did not know if STEEL was a Communist Party member, but he stated that JOHANNES STEEL was a 100% sympathizer with the Communist Party and could be counted on to carry out the directions of the Party.

Confidential Informant TE-13 also advised that shortly after the JOHANNES STEEL program went on the air, the Shappe-Wilkes Advertising Agency had a rude awakening when CARL BRISTEL came into the picture in the Public Relations Department for the Electronic Corporation of America. Informant also advised that many of the commercials thereafter for the STEEL broadcast were merely Communist propaganda and informant related that on one occasion the entire material appearing in a commercial was taken from an article that appeared in the "Daily Worker", Communist Party newspaper, a day or two previously.

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In the late Summer of 1944, Informant stated SAMUEL NOVICK decided to cancel the JOHANNES STEEL radio program because of the difficulties encountered with the radio station regarding the material being placed in commercials.

The same informant advised that in June, 1944, SAMUEL J. NOVICK personally made arrangements for WILLIAM S. GAILMOR to appear on a radio program over station WHN, which program was to be sponsored by the Electronic Corporation of America. Informant stated that GAILMOR's broadcast also contained a great deal of highly controversial and political material in the commercials as well as in the news commentary.

Informant also reported that GAILMOR appeared on Station WHN for a short time, but arrangements were subsequently made for his appearance on a larger network on Station WJZ, and his broadcasts were sponsored by the Electronic Corporation of America.

Confidential Informant TE-15, of known reliability, advised on November 24, 1944, that he had been told by YETTA ENGEL, a former Branch Organizer of the Communist Party, that GAILMOR is a member of the Communist Political Association. ENGEL related to this informant that GAILMOR attended a party at her home, at which time he made an appeal for funds that were later turned over to the "Daily Worker" Press Fund.

Confidential Informant TE-13 related that the Shappe-Wilkes Advertising Agency continuously had to "milk-down" or eliminate objectionable material on the Electronic Corporation of America commercials, which finally resulted in the blow-up that caused severance of business relations with SAMUEL NOVICK on January 5, 1945.

Confidential Informant TE-16, of known reliability, interviewed on January 10, 1945, substantiated the information given by Confidential Informant TE-13 and added that it was easy to see that CARL BRISTEL and SAMUEL NOVICK at the Electronic Corporation of America wanted to bring up good will and loyalty and popularize the program with liberals and the most progressive elements with the idea that these persons would support ECA and purchase their broadcast receivers when and if ECA would build them.

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In addition, TE-16 exhibited to interviewing agents a letter dated December 6, 1944, wherein SAMUEL NOVICK invited him to a 6:30 p.m. dinner meeting of "The Protestant", on December 11th at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, at which time WILLIAM GAILMOR was to report "off the record" on recent developments directly connected with "The Protestant". The letter stated that NOVICK was inviting a small group regarding a project about to be undertaken by "The Protestant".

It is to be noted regarding "The Protestant", that the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, in a report dated March 9, 1944, stated that "The Protestant" was a magazine propagandizing the Communist Party line under the guise of being a religious journal.

Both Confidential Informants TE-13 and TE-16 stated that SAMUEL NOVICK was interested in various groups they described as Communist front groups and contributed to them and had pressed friends and business associates to give contributions also.

Both informants indicated that when CARL BRISTEL began his work as Publicity Manager for ECA, he acted as sort of collection man for NOVICK in connection with obtaining contributions for various front organizations. Informants related that in connection with these "forced" contributions, NOVICK contacted several business men who had contracts with ECA. Since these men sold material to ECA, NOVICK used pressure in the form of veiled insinuations, indicating they would have to make contributions if they desired to do business with ECA.

Confidential Informant TE-17, of known reliability, interviewed on December 5, 1945, advised that the Jefferson School for Democracy which informant described as a Communist controlled school, was sending a group to study ECA as a model plant and on several occasions the American Youth for Democracy has distributed its literature at the plant and that these organizations are supported by the Company. Informant indicated that CARL BRISTEL handled this type of activity.

It is to be noted that the American Youth for Democracy is an organization designated by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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SAMUEL NOVICK'S Appearance Before the House Committee on Un-American Activities

The Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, 80th Congress, published a report dated September 28, 1948 entitled "Report on SovietEspionage activities in connection with the Atom Bomb". This report reflects that SAMUEL NOVICK testified as follows before the House Committee in connection with the ARTHUR ADAMS case:

SAMUEL NOVICK stated he was born in Russia in 1897, entering the United States at 17. He first testified that he had met ARTHUR ADAMS in 1938, merely as a customer of his company, the Wholesale Radio Service Company. When then confronted with his statement in a letter dated December 19, 1937, to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, that ARTHUR ADAMS was a skilled radio engineer who had been employed by him ten years in Canada, he stated he was uncertain when he first knew him or whether his factual statements in the letter, urging ADAMS' admission to the United States, were correct.

It is to be noted that the files of Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, reflect that the above-mentioned letter is dated December 10, 1937 not December 19, 1937.

NOVICK admitted selling merchandise to Amtorg during the period 1935-1938. NOVICK also testified that he was uncertain as to whether or not ADAMS had ever been on the pay roll of his company, Wholesale Radio Service. NOVICK, however, remembered minor employees who had worked for him for a considerable time and he was positive that ADAMS had not worked for the much larger, Electronic Corporation of America of which he was President.

NOVICK stated the last time he saw ADAMS was at a meeting in 1945 "in the Keynote Recording office on Fifth Avenue. I went there to discuss record manufacturing possibilities with Mr. BERNAY".

SAMUEL NOVICK acknowledged an acquaintanceship of several years standing with ERIC BERNAY, VICTORIA STONE, ARTHUR ADAMS, JULIUS HEIMAN and Dr. LOUIS MILLER. He also admitted employing CARL BRISTEL, JOHANNES STEEL and WILLIAM S. GAILMOR.

NOVICK admitted contributing $500.00 to the American Russian Institute on several occasions. He stated he believed he contributed $100.00 or $200.00 to the Friends of the Soviet Union. He also admitted contributing

to the International Labor Defense, the Veterans of Abraham Lincoln Brigade, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the National Council for American Soviet Friendship, the Jefferson School of Social Science and "The Protestant".

He also stated he was a member of the International Workers Order and that he had twice been invited and had attended celebrations at the Russian Consulate in New York. He admitted being at the Russian Embassy in Washington, but stated that it was on some business transaction.

He also contributed substantial sums to the New Masses, the American Youth for Democracy and the Voice of Freedom.

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VICTORIA STONE, was.,
Rebecca Victoria Singer,
Mrs. Harry Stone,
Victoria Singer, Victoria
Singer Stone

BACKGROUND

VICTORIA STONE first came to the attention of the New York Office by virtue of a physical surveillance of ARTHUR ADAMS, at which time ADAMS was in contact with VICTORIA STONE on September 5, 1944, at her store, 510 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Birth

The records of the State Department, Passport Division, indicate that Passport #555949 was issued to VICTORIA SINGER STONE on June 17, 1938. In her application she gave her date and place of birth as May 24, 1905 at Montreal, Canada. She claimed naturalization by virtue of the naturalization of her father, BENJION SINGER. According to the naturalization record of BENJION or BENZION or BENJAMIN SINGER, maintained in the office of the County Clerk, Camden County, New Jersey, the birth of VICTORIA STONE was verified in the name of REBECCA SINGER, born May 24, 1905 at Montreal, Canada.

Citizenship

VICTORIA STONE is a citizen of the United States, having derived citizenship from the naturalization of her father. This information was furnished as stated above from his naturalization record at Camden, New Jersey. JOSEPH E. HALPIN, Clerk, stated that persons of the immediate family listed on the naturalization certificate during that period, automatically derived citizenship. Therefore, the certificate of BENJION SINGER constitutes also the certificate of naturalization of VICTORIA STONE.

Residences

39 West 55th Street, Apartment 9E, from October, 1942 to present. Her lease on these premises was secured through Douglas Elliman and Company, 15 East 49th Street, New York.

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163 East 36th Street, from 1933 to 1942. This address has been verified through Mrs. ANDREW KVARTEK, wife of the superintendent at that address, and from Mrs. JOHN McGRATH, formerly owner of those premises.

27 West 55th Street, from 1930 to 1933. The firm of Frederick Zittell and Sons, 103 West 72nd Street, former owners of 27 West 55th Street, verified occupancy of that address by one HARRY STONE and "wife" from October 1, 1930 to September 30, 1933. According to HARRY STONE, who is identified later as her common-law husband, this was VICTORIA STONE'S first New York address.

Education

According to the "Report On Soviet Espionage Activitios In Connection With The Atom Bomb" of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, 80th Congress, VICTORIA STONE attended West Philadelphia Girls High School and Temple University for one year; both are at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Employment

CHICO GEMS,
562 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

According to the records of the New York County Clerk, on September 19, 1933, VICTORIA STONE of 27 West 55th Street, and MIRIAM SOMERS of 1163 Longfellow Avenue, Bronx, took out a business certificate to operate Chico Gems. When interviewed, HARRY STONE stated that he gave VICTORIA STONE approximately $500 for the purpose of starting the Chico Gems business at 562 Fifth Avenue. According to STONE, JULIUS HEIMAN, identified elsewhere in this report, set VICTORIA STONE up in her present business at 510 Madison Avenue, New York City.

VICTORIA STONE, INC.,
510 Madison Avenue,
New York City

Confidential Informant TB-1, of known reliability, stated that the above company is a retail jewelry business incorporated on September 5, 1941, with $10,000 capital. The officers were listed as VICTORIA STONE, President, and JULIUS HEIMAN, Secretary and Treasurer. To this Informant VICTORIA STONE claimed to be a native born American. The Informant did not succeed from 1941 to date to secure any financial details of the business. When interviewed on June 21, 1946,

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by Agents of the New York Office, JULIUS HEIMAN stated he had invested money in VICTORIA STONE'S firm in 1944. At the time of the interview, he stated his interest in the business had been dissolved but he would give no additional details. VICTORIA STONE'S employees and associates in the above listed businesses were MIRIAM SOMERS and ANN (ANTOINETTE) GARRAMONE, who will be described later.

Marital Status

There is no record of VICTORIA STONE ever having been married; however, she was known to her associates as having been the wife of HARRY STONE. HARRY STONE, when interviewed, stated he lived with VICTORIA STONE, whom he met as VICTORIA SINGER, in a common-law relationship for about eighteen months in the early 1930's. He said that she adopted his name of STONE, to which he had no objection.

Relatives

The record of VICTORIA STONE'S relatives has been compiled by reference to the naturalization record of her father, BENZION SINGER, at the office of the County Clerk, Camden, New Jersey, and from application for passport #555949, which was made by VICTORIA SINGER STONE on June 17, 1938, for a contemplated trip to France and England.

Father - BENZION or BENJION or BENJAMIN SINGER was born December 10, 1870 at Kiev, Russia. He entered the United States from Montreal, Canada, on October 30, 1905, arriving at the Port of Philadelphia on October 30, 1905, via Canadian Pacific Railroad, (probably CPR ship). His occupation was listed as merchant.

Mother - TESSIE GOROBETZ (deceased), born Kiev, Russia.

Uncle - RUBIN GOROBETZ, 659 Rockaway Parkway, New York. In connection with the passport application there was an affidavit by RUBIN GOROBETZ, in which he stated he is the uncle of VICTORIA SINGER STONE, and she is identical with REBECCA VICTORIA SINGER.

Brother - WILLIAM SINGER, 1847 North 72nd Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; born April 24, 1911 at Camden, New Jersey.

Brother - Doctor SAMUEL Z. SINGER, 6145 North 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; born July 28, 1903, Montreal, Canada.

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Brother - ROBERT (REUBEN) SINGER, born August 10, 1908 at Camden, New Jersey; residence, 19th Street and 72nd Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Brother - HEYMAN SINGER, born December 10, 1896 at Zshaski, Russia. It is to be noted no further information is available about HEYMAN, and he may be deceased.

The above identification of VICTORIA STONE'S brothers was secured from a correlation of the information in the Selective Service record of WILLIAM MAXMILIAN SINGER at Local Board #39, 306 Hardt Building, Broad and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and from naturalization certificate #185848 of VICTORIA STONE'S father at the County Clerk's Office, Camden, New Jersey.

VICTORIA STONE'S CONTACTS WITH
ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS

The information furnished by the following listed persons, indicates the approximate date of the beginning of the association of ARTHUR ADAMS and VICTORIA STONE:

HARRY STONE, former common-law husband of VICTORIA STONE, was interviewed on July 17, 1946 by Special Agents GEORGE MASSET and JOHN F. MALONE at his business address, 555 Madison Avenue, New York. STONE identified a photograph of ARTHUR ADAMS and said that he first saw ADAMS five or six years prior to that date, or about 1940 or 1941, at the apartment of VICTORIA STONE, when she lived at 163 East 36th Street.

ANN or ANTOINETTE GARRAMONE, employee of VICTORIA STONE, who is identified elsewhere in this report, was interviewed on April 16, 1948 by Special Agents GERARD B. TRACY and FRANCIS X. PLANT. She said that she knew ARTHUR ADAMS to have visited VICTORIA STONE at her Chico Gems store, 562 Fifth Avenue. Since VICTORIA STONE'S current store on Madison Avenue began operations in September, 1941, this also places the date of the ADAMS - STONE association as 1940 or 1941.

Mrs. ANDREW KVARTIK, 45-15 41st Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, said her husband was formerly superintendent at 136 East 36th Street, and she herself lived there from early 1940 to October, 1942. During this time she said that ARTHUR ADAMS and JULIUS HEIMAN were frequently visiting VICTORIA STONE'S apartment and on numerous occasions they stayed overnight.

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Mrs. JOHN McGRATH, 200 East 38th Street, said she was the former owner of 163 East 36th Street and resided there from 1933 to 1939, and knew VICTORIA STONE very well. Mrs. McGRATH was unable to identify photographs of ARTHUR ADAMS as a person whom she recalled being there in that time.

From the above information it can be noted that early 1940 is the approximate date of the beginning of VICTORIA STONE'S association with ARTHUR ADAMS.

It is to be noted that in the period 1944 to 1946, ARTHUR ADAMS was under daily surveillance. Frequent surveillances also were conducted of VICTORIA STONE, and Agents of the New York Office observed that STONE and ADAMS were in virtually daily contact. Following are certain specific contacts among the numerous ones that were witnessed:

On September 5, 1944, ARTHUR ADAMS was observed by Special Agents FRANCIS X. PLANT and HERMAN MADDOX to enter VICTORIA STONE'S jewelry store at 510 Madison Avenue.

On October 26, 1944, ARTHUR ADAMS was observed by Special Agents ROGER W. ROBINSON and ALVIN D. HEWITT to enter the Weylin Drug Store at 501 Madison Avenue nearly opposite VICTORIA STONE'S store. Within a few minutes VICTORIA STONE came out of her store and entered the Weylin Drug Store. She emerged a few moments later and entered her own store carrying a small brown letter sized envelope, which she did not have in her possession when she entered the drug store. Further surveillance of VICTORIA STONE, upon her later departure from her store, disclosed no sign of the letter and it was not possible to ascertain its ultimate disposition.

On November 23, 1944, Special Agents JOHN A. HANISCH, ROGER W. ROBINSON, EDWARD DISTELHORST and ROBERT J. STUART saw ARTHUR ADAMS and VICTORIA STONE enter Longchamps Restaurant, at 59th Street and Madison Avenue, having gone there from VICTORIA STONE'S apartment. There they joined ERIC BERNAY, (described elsewhere), a business associate of ADAMS, and had dinner. Following this STONE and ADAMS returned to her apartment.

On December 19, 1944, Special Agents JOHN A. HANISCH, ROBERT J. STUART and EDWARD F. MILES observed ARTHUR ADAMS and VICTORIA STONE enter the building 35 West 45th Street, New York City to the premises known to be occupied by the Office of War Information.

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On January 28, 1945, Special Agents EDWARD J. DISTELHORST and EDWARD F. MILES observed ARTHUR ADAMS enter VICTORIA STONE'S apartment at 39 West 55th Street, carrying a suitcase and a package.

On January 29, 1945, at 3:00 p.m., Special Agents EDWARD F. MILES, D. E. RANEY, JOSEPH C. WALSH and S. F. DUCIBELLA saw ARTHUR ADAMS enter VICTORIA STONE'S store at 510 Madison Avenue carrying a brown manila envelope. ADAMS left the store at 3:05 p.m., apparently without the envelope. At 4:10 p.m., Special Agents PAUL PINKERTON and JOHN F. BAKER saw VICTORIA STONE leave the store carrying a brown manila envelope, apparently the one left by ADAMS. She proceeded to her apartment at 39 West 55th Street and at 5:55 p.m., emerged without the envelope. It was not seen subsequently.

On March 4, 1945, upon ADAMS' return from his trip to Chicago, Illinois and Portland, Oregon, he spent most of the day at VICTORIA STONE'S apartment, 39 West 55th Street. At 10:10 p.m., ERIC BERNAY entered and remained until 12:10 a.m., March 5, 1945. JULIUS HEIMAN had been in the apartment also at 3:55 p.m., when ADAMS was there.

HEIMAN was observed by Special Agents E. J. DISTELHORST, R. W. ROBINSON, STANLEY ROSS, WILLIAM C. MAUPAI and JOHN F. O'MARA. BERNAY was observed by Special Agents ALVIN D. HEWITT and H. C. CLINCH.

CONTACTS AND ASSOCIATES OF VICTORIA STONE

JULIUS HEIMAN

HEIMAN has been an independent businessman with his main interest in Sun-Ray Baking Corporation, Brooklyn, New York. He resides at 305 West End Avenue. He was the financial backer of VICTORIA STONE'S jewelry store and was a frequent contact of STONE and ARTHUR ADAMS, usually at her apartment. He was born at Wilno, Russia, October 10, 1881. Additional information concerning HEIMAN is set out elsewhere. Among the specific contacts and activities of JULIUS HEIMAN with VICTORIA STONE are the following:

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On November 18, 1944, Special Agents STANLEY ROSS, GLEN HEARN and JOHN O. MONTGOMERY observed VICTORIA STONE to meet JULIUS HEIMAN at 3:25 p.m. in the Womens Exchange Restaurant, Madison Avenue near 54th Street, where they conversed until 5:15 p.m.

Confidential Informant TB-2, of known reliability, stated that HEIMAN had always been a very frequent visitor to VICTORIA STONE'S apartment, but that in the months immediately preceding December, 1948, he had not seen JULIUS HEIMAN as one of VICTORIA STONE'S visitors.

JULIUS HEIMAN was interviewed at the New York Office on June 21, 1946. He stated that he had no business connections with VICTORIA STONE prior to the time that he invested in her present enterprise at 510 Madison Avenue. He claimed that he had met her sometime prior to 1935, but was unable to recall actually when or under what circumstances. He claimed to have met her originally through going to her place of business to have pearls restrung. Although HEIMAN admitted going to STONE'S place on Fifth Avenue, he denied any knowledge of her firm CHICO GEMS, INC. At first HEIMAN stated that he never knew VICTORIA STONE was previously married, but he later changed this to state that he knew HARRY STONE, and that STONE and VICTORIA were married at one time. He added that he knew HARRY STONE only through VICTORIA STONE and had not met him previous to his acquaintance with her. HEIMAN said that his business association with STONE in the store, VICTORIA STONE, INC., had been dissolved but he declined to discuss the matter further.

In the House Committee on Un-American Activities, 80th Congress, Report On Soviet Espionage Activities In Connection With The Atom Bomb, there are set out certain comments concerning JULIUS HEIMAN and VICTORIA STONE. It was stated ".....her father was a radical; she was a gifted speaker at radical meetings, even at an early age; even before 1930 she was an intimate of Communists; she was a close friend of Heiman who was stated to have been instrumental in Browder's promotion to the head of the Communist Party, and who thereafter became Browder's chief advisor.

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"She acknowledged a long and, in some cases, an intimate acquaintance with members of the New York group above referred to. She was an intimate associate of Arthur Adams during the whole of the period he was engaged in atomic espionage. She testified that she met Heiman in Philadelphia before moving to New York in 1928, that she had close social and business relations with him, and that he put up the money for the jewelry business which she is presently operating.

"She stated that Heiman was in the textile business when she first knew him, in 1928, but that he shortly changed to the steel importing business. According to reliable information in the possession of the committee, this change over in business was directed by the Communist Party so that Heiman's business would enable him to make frequent trips to Stockholm for the purpose of Communist consultation and for transporting data to Russia.

"Victoria Stone stated that Heiman introduced her to Earl Browder and both she and Browder had been frequently entertained at Heiman's home, at one time located near Browder's home, but that though she often saw Heiman she had not seen Browder at Heiman's since the time in 1945 when he was expelled from the party. She also testified that she and Harry Stone were frequently with the Heimans in the early Thirties, and that during the years she and Adams were associated they often met with the Heimans.....

"Stone testified that after she and Arthur Adams became associated they frequently met socially with Julius Heiman....."

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JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF

ARONOFF is a New York attorney with offices at 521 Fifth Avenue. He acted as attorney for both VICTORIA STONE and ARTHUR ADAMS. He was born in Ludz, Poland, on March 14, 1896. He entered the United States in 1905 and was naturalized in 1917. Further information concerning ARONOFF is set out elsewhere in this report. Among ARONOFF'S numerous contacts with VICTORIA STONE are the following:

On December 30, 1944, Special Agents ROBERT STUART and ROBERT J. QUIRK observed ARTHUR ADAMS, ARONOFF and VICTORIA STONE conversing together in her store.

On June 23, 1946, Special Agent JOHN F. MALONE observed ARONOFF and STONE entering the law offices of MILTON PAULSON at 295 Madison Avenue.

Confidential Informant TB-3, of known reliability, stated that on September 29, 1945,

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It is to be noted that this information pertaining to the above check can not be used as evidence nor made public except upon the issuance of proper process.

ARONOFF was contacted telephonically by Special Agent EDWARD F. "ILES. He declined an interview, citing his lawyer-client relationship with ADAMS and incidentally admitted his representation of VICTORIA STONE.

ERIC BERNAY

BERNAY was an ostensible business associate of ARTHUR ADAMS and was owner and President of the business Keynote Recording Company at 522 Fifth Avenue, which firm apparently employed ADAMS. BERNAY is Russian born. He is described more fully elsewhere in this report. The following are among the contacts that VICTORIA STONE was known to have had with BERNAY, in additon to that of November 23, 1944, previously mentioned:

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On January 20, 1945, Special Agents PAUL PINKERTON, WILLIS E. TOPPER and ROBERT J. QUIRK observed VICTORIA STONE meet ARTHUR ADAMS and ERIC BERNAY at the Ding Ho Restaurant, 105 West 49th Street, for dinner.

On January 31, 1946, Confidential Informant TB-4, of known reliability, stated that VICTORIA STONE entered the Keynote Recording Company office at 12:15 p.m. She remained in ERIC BERNAY'S private office with him until about 2:00 p.m.

HARRY STONE

This individual is generally known as the ex-husband of VICTORIA STONE; however, as will be shown below, they were never married, but maintained a common-law relationship.

Confidential Informant TB-1 said that HARRY STONE was a dealer in old and rare books and prints, occupying premises at 24 East 58th Street in 1940, and that he was at that time fifty-eight years of age, married, and had been in business since 1907. This Informant indicated that STONE retailed books, prints and paintings and that his sales were made to collectors and a few transients, and that his trade was comprised principally of persons of better than average income. According to this Informant, STONE banked at Irving Trust Company, Park Avenue and 46th Street, New York.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York indicated as of September, 1942, that HARRY STONE dealt in rare books at 555 Madison Avenue. He resided at 220 West 57th Street.

Chrystal and Chrystal, 47 West Street, owners of the building where HARRY STONE resides, had a file containing a letter from one M. M. BRESLOW of 9 Biblehouse, which indicated that he also was a book dealer and had known STONE socially and in a business way for thirty-five years.

HARRY STONE was interviewed by Special Agents GEORGE MASSET and JOHN F. MALONE at 555 Madison Avenue, on July 17, 1946.

Mr. STONE was shown a picture of ARTHUR ADAMS and asked whether or not he knew the man. He stated that he did, but did not know very much about him. He stated that he first met him about five or six years ago at the apartment of VICTORIA STONE when she lived at 163 East 36th Street. STONE stated that he was in ARTHUR ADAMS' company on several occasions, but never knew anything concerning his background. He stated that their meetings were social in nature and on the

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occasion of these meetings he did not feel free to pry into ADAMS' background. He was then asked how he knew VICTORIA STONE, and stated that he met her under the name of VICTORIA SINGER at Camp Log Tavern, located approximately ten miles south of Milford, Pennsylvania. He could not remember the exact dates that he had met her, but believed that it was approximately one or two years before VICTORIA STONE came to New York to live with him at his apartment on 27 West 55th Street. It will be recalled that STONE lived at the above address from 1930 to 1933. Later HARRY STONE stated that he met VICTORIA for the first time about the time that he made his trip to England in 1928.

He admitted that he was not actually married to VICTORIA STONE and that this was a commonlaw relationship. After living together for approximately eighteen months he moved and went to an address on 56th Street, and VICTORIA STONE stayed at the apartment for a short time before moving to 163 East 36th Street. STONE stated that he and VICTORIA parted the best of friends. When he first met her, her name was VICTORIA SINGER. STONE stated that he had no objection to VICTORIA taking his name despite the fact that they were not actually married. He stated that it looked better among their friends if she used his name, because as far as her friends were concerned, they were married. STONE stated that he is acquainted with JULIUS HEIMAN, but could remember nothing of his background, nor did he know how JULIUS HEIMAN first became acquainted with VICTORIA STONE.

STONE stated that when he and VICTORIA parted, he gave her approximately $500.00 to start business in CHICO GEMS, at 562 Fifth Avenue. He believes that JULIUS HEIMAN set VICTORIA STONE up in her present store at 510 Madison Avenue. He stated that he continues to see STONE frequently and that they are still good friends. On occasion he has loaned her largo sums of money, but has always been repaid promptly. A few weeks ago he loaned her $1,000.00. She did not tell him what the money was for, but he added that he was not the least bit apprehensive about the repayment of the money. He stated that he loaned the money without any security.

Doctor JOSEPH BENJAMIN STENBUCK

Doctor STENBUCK'S address in New York was used by ROBERT OSMAN in 1933 for the forwarding of information from

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Panama during that year. OSMAN was in the United States Army, stationed in Panama. He was convicted by an Army Court martial in the Panama Canal Zone of espionage for the Soviet Government in connection with the theft of several secret documents in 1933. OSMAN was recruited by and working under the direction of one ROBERT GORDON SWITZ, an admitted former Soviet Agent, arrested in Paris, France, in December, 1933.

The current New York City Telephone Directory reflects Doctor STENBUCK'S residence and office at 49 East 96th Street. He formerly shared an office at 1185 Park Avenue, New York City, with Doctor P. FINKLE.

According to Confidential Informant TB-5, of known reliability, STENBUCK was born on December 22, 1891 at New York City. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1912 from Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and a Doctor of Medicine degree from Columbia University in 1917. He formerly was Director of Surgery, Harlem Hospital, and was also on the staff of Mount Sinai Hospital.

On November 11, 1944, Special Agents ELDON J. MUELLER and HAROLD M. STREET observed a man enter VICTORIA STONE'S jewelry store at 5:05 p.m. He departed at 5:55 p.m. in an automobile bearing New York License Plate 5MD405. This license was issued to Doctor JOSEPH B. STENBUCK. STENBUCK was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office. He gave a signed statement in which he admitted acting as a mail drop for Corporal ROBERT OSMAN, who, as stated above, was tried for espionage in the Canal Zone. STENBUCK said he met VICTORIA STONE as one of a Bohemian group in which he, HARRY STONE and HARRY and PAULINE JACOBSON LEVINE traveled in the early 1930's. PAULINE JACOBSON LEVINE was convicted in Paris, France, in 1934, on a charge of espionage for the Soviet Union. She was tried in absentia. It was STENBUCK'S recollection that he had known VICTORIA STONE for about eighteen or twenty years, and he believes she had come to New York from Philadelphia. He thought that it was HARRY STONE who had first introduced him to VICTORIA, probably at one of the gatherings in the LEVINE home. He said that he knew HARRY STONE prior to going to the home of HARRY and PAULINE LEVINE, but doubted that he had known VICTORIA prior thereto.

According to STENBUCK, he did not see VICTORIA STONE very often, saying that he had probably seen her only eight or ten times in the last two or three years. He denied ever having been to her apartment and claimed not to have known ARTHUR ADAMS. He further stated that VICTORIA STONE had never mentioned ADAMS to him. He said he had been a customer at STONE'S jewelry store and that approximately a year previously he had operated upon her. STENBUCK stated that he could not recognize a photograph of ADAMS; however, he admitted knowing JULIUS HEIMAN and said that he had met him through VICTORIA STONE, who had introduced them on an occasion in her store.

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PHILIP H. LEVY

PHILIP LEVY was born on March 15, 1893 at Kruetsburg, Vitepsi, Russia (Latvia). He entered the United States at New York in September, 1894, and was naturalized on April 26, 1915. He graduated from Harvard University in 1914 and on December 19, 1938, he formed the Federated Trading Corporation in New York, with himself as President and Treasurer. LEVY is an associate of LEON JOSEPHSON, a former New Jersey attorney, once sentenced to jail for contempt of the House Un-American Activities. In a statement made to the United States Department of State, on April 30, 1943, JOSEPHSON said that he had known PHILIP LEVY about ten years, (as of 1943), and had known Mrs. LEVY and her family for many years.

Confidential Informant TB-6, of known reliability, advised that LEON JOSEPHSON, ADOLPH RABINOWITZ, GEORGE MINK and NICHOLAS SHERMAN were arrested in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1935, as Soviet Agents. JOSEPHSON said that he had gone abroad as a representative of the Inter Continent Oil Company, which organization JOSEPHSON had incorporated for PHILIP LEVY and one J. J. HARVEY in 1934. JOSEPHSON told the Informant that neither LEVY nor HARVEY knew his real purpose in going abroad. According to United States Consulate cablegram to the State Department dated May 23, 1935, JOSEPHSON was acquitted of the charge for which he was arrested. According to the information in the 1944, 1945 and 1946 Federal Income Tax Returns of PHILIP LEVY and the Federated Trading Corporation, LEVY, through the Federated Trading Corporation, contributed to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, in 1944 and 1945.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order #9835.

He also contributed to the Spanish Refugee Appeal in 1946. This organization was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities' report dated January 3, 1940, Page 9.

Confidential Informant TB-7, of known reliability, [redacted] b7D [redacted] This latter Informant submitted this information with the understanding that it would not be used in any proceeding without the issuance of proper subpoena.

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On October 7, 1944, Special Agent JOHN G. JOHNSON observed in VICTORIA STONE'S jewelry store, a man who spent several hours engaged in conversation with VICTORIA STONE. When he departed from VICTORIA STONE'S store he proceeded to 257 Kingsland Terrace, South Orange, New Jersey, and he was subsequently identified as PHILIP H. LEVY.

LEON JOSEPHSON

LEON JOSEPHSON is mentioned above in the section entitled, PHILIP H. LEVY. In addition, and according to records of the United States Department of State, New York City, JOSEPHSON was born at Libau, Latvia, on June 17, 1898. He entered the United States on July 1, 1900 and was naturalized in Newark, New Jersey, in 1920. He attended New York Law School, and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1921. JOSEPHSON was an attorney sent to Charlotte, North Carolina, by the Communist Party in 1940, to aid in the defense of FRED ERWIN BEAL, charged with the murder of Chief ADERHOLT of the Gastonia North Carolina Police. In 1943, MARTIN P. DEVLIN, Jr., of Trenton, New Jersey, stated that when LEON JOSEPHSON left Trenton, he came to New York City, and was working for Amtorg Trading Corporation. He is one of the officers of Cafe Society Up Town, a nightclub, which according to Confidential Informant TB-8, of known reliability, "has always been a rendezvous for fellow travelers and Communists".

JAY LOVESTONE, former high official of the Communist Party in the late 1920's, testified to the Dies Committee that in July, 1928, his house was rifled and confidential documents were taken, and that a couple of weeks later the "Daily Worker" came out with full photographic copies of some of the documents. LOVESTONE testified that he knew this to be a "GPU job" and that he believed that LEON JOSEPHSON, a GPU Agent in this country, was responsible for the theft of the file.

The nightclub, Cafe Society Up Town, is operated by LEON JOSEPHSON and his brother BARNEY. Both brothers live together in an apartment at 161 West 16th Street. BARNEY JOSEPHSON'S wife is ISABEL JOSEPHSON, and LEON'S wife is LUCY JOSEPHSON.

On December 5, 1944, at 5:50 p.m., a man entered VICTORIA STONE'S jewelry store at 510 Madison Avenue, and conversed with her until 6:35 p.m. Upon his departure, he went to Cafe Society Up Town. It was established by the Agent conducting this surveillance, GLEN H. HEARN, that this individual was either BARNEY or LEON JOSEPHSON. From a review of photographs and information available in the New York Office, it appeared that this individual was LEON JOSEPHSON.

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On December 11, 1944, Special Agents A. LAWRENCE DAVIS and WILLIS E. TOPPER observed VICTORIA STONE enter Apartment 9L, 161 West 16th Street, which is the residence of the JOSEPHSONS. She entered at 7:30 p.m. and departed at 8:15 p.m., with a man and woman believed to be BARNEY and ISABEL JOSEPHSON.

MAURICE BLUMLEIN

According to Selective Service records at Local Board #731, Yonkers, New York, MAURICE BLUMLEIN was born in New York, November 13, 1881. State Department records show passport application on June 26, 1918, in which he confirmed this birthdate, and stated he was the son of ABRAHAM BLUMLEIN, born in Bavaria, who had entered the United States in 1863 and died in 1903 in New York City after having been naturalized. On August 10, 1943, Confidential Informant TB-9, of known reliability, obtained a list of New York Workers School contribution cards. These cards indicated the amount of pledges sent by individual Communist Party members and show their residence addresses. One card bore the name MAURICE BLUMLEIN, 37 Saint Andrews Place, Yonkers, New York.

According to Confidential Informant TB-10, of known reliability, MAURICE BLUMLEIN, then residing at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, sent a communication to GOVERNOR DEWEY in 1943, urging the release of MORRIS U. SCHAPPES. Investigation by the New York Office in 1945, confirmed BLUMLEIN'S residence at the Hotel St. George.

AARON SAPIRO, a resident of Los Angeles, California, and a disbarred attorney, furnished information to the Bureau concerning Communist matters stemming from his connections with various labor unions and his acquaintanceship with numerous Communists. SAPIRO said MAURICE BLUMLEIN was a very important Communist and directly connected with the Comintern. He said BLUMLEIN was extremely wealthy and had spent a number of years in Switzerland; that BLUMLEIN knew LENIN personally, and was one of the persons who helped make international contacts to take care of Communist refugees in Switzerland. According to SAPIRO, BLUMLEIN personally told him the preceding facts.

MAURICE BLUMLEIN was interviewed by Special Agents EDWARD F. MILES and FRANCIS X. PLANT in 1948. BLUMLEIN admitted knowing VICTORIA STONE and of her association with ADAMS and JULIUS HEIMAN. However, BLUMLEIN contended that he knew nothing about VICTORIA STONE or any of the circumstances of her first meeting with either of these two men.

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MANYA KAHN, nee,
Minnie Fertig, aka,
Anna Kahn

Confidential Informant TB-11, of known reliability, advised on December 13, 1946, that MANYA KAHN of 53 West 75th Street, New York City, was a member of the West Midtown Club of the Communist Party and carried Communist Party Card No. 22663.

Confidential Informant TB-12, of known reliability, advised on March 14, 1948, that MANYA KAHN of 53 West 75th Street, New York City, was a member of the medical group and a former member of the cultural group of the Communist Party.

Frequent surveillances by New York Office Agents have noted VICTORIA STONE going to MANYA KAHN'S reducing salon at 49 West 57th Street. Among such visits was that noted by Special Agents JOHN F. BAKER and JOHN HANISCH on February 1, 1945, when VICTORIA STONE went to MANYA KAHN'S place by cab from ARTHUR ADAMS' address at Peter Cooper Hotel, 39th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York.

BEATRICE HEIMAN

BEATRICE HEIMAN is the daughter of JULIUS HEIMAN. According to information furnished by AARON SAPIRO, mentioned above, BEATRICE HEIMAN was very close to VICTORIA STONE. It is to be noted, however, that during the period of the investigation of VICTORIA STONE, no specific contacts were noted between her and BEATRICE HEIMAN. BEATRICE HEIMAN was born on September 3, 1908 at New York; attended Barnard College, University of Berlin, Miller Business School and Columbia University, specializing in languages, history and national relations. She travelled in Europe, including Russia, in 1934. In 1931, she was employed by Soviet Information Bureau, which in 1933 became the Russian Embassy. She was employed in the Embassy as Secretary to Ambassadors OUMANSKY and GROMYKO, and Chief of Chancery until 1941. She then joined Tass News Agency.

Testimony before the Dies Committee, September 11, 1939, Page 4685, by BENJAMIN GITLOW, includes the information that BEATRICE HEIMAN is a member of the Communist Party and today serves as a link between the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C. and the Communist Party in America.

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JOSE ANTONIO ARZE

Confidential Informant TB-13, of known reliability, stated on July 20, 1948, that ARZE was the leader of the Communist Party of Bolivia, (Party of the revolutionary leftists PIR), which Party was active in fementing the Bolivian Revolution in 1948. According to the Informant, ARZE attended a meeting of the Comintern in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

On March 9, 1945, Special Agents WILLIAM P. GRIFFIN, Jr. and JOHN P. CARNES saw VICTORIA STONE leave her store at 510 Madison Avenue at 7:38 p.m. and walk to the North West corner of Madison Avenue and 53rd Street, where she met JULIUS HEIMAN and JOSE ANTONIO ARZE.

SHAINDEL KALISH, aka:
Ann Freeman, Ann Shepherd,
Ann Preston, Judith Blake,
Mrs. Paul Mann

This individual is an actress and a member of Actors Equity. She was born in Chicago, Illinois, on January 15, 1915 as SHAINDEL KALISH.

Confidential Informant TB-14, of known reliability, advised that ANN SHEPHERD was one of the students attending the New York State Leadership School of the Communist Party, held at the Tom Mooney Hall for three weeks in July, 1946.

The current New York Telephone Book indicates her current residence as 36 West 84th Street, New York City.

ANN SHEPHERD was interviewed in her apartment by Special Agents JOHN F. MALONE and FRANCIS X. PLANT in 1947. She stated that she was at that time married to a free lance radio artist named PAUL MANN. She said she had met ARTHUR ADAMS through VICTORIA STONE and she recalled that the first meeting was approximately 1943. She said she has known VICTORIA STONE since about 1936 or 1937, having met her through AARON SAPIRO on the West Coast. She believes that when she met VICTORIA STONE, it was during a short vacation of VICTORIA STONE. Miss SHEPHERD said that in the latter part of 1937 she returned to New York. Sometime after that she met VICTORIA STONE on the street and they renewed their acquaintance. She recalled that at the time of this meeting in New York, VICTORIA STONE did not have her present store, but was located on Fifth Avenue. As to her meeting with ARTHUR ADAMS, she said her recollection was very hazy but she thought that VICTORIA STONE had brought ADAMS to her (Miss SHEPHERD'S)

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apartment for dinner. This apartment was at 310 West 55th Street, New York City. Subsequently she saw ADAMS on a number of occasions, but at all times he was with VICTORIA STONE. She had a vague recollection of attending a birthday party for ADAMS, but was unable to state when or where it was held or what persons were present. She said that last time she saw ADAMS was a few nights after the death of the late President ROOSEVELT, when she was walking with STONE and ADAMS. Miss SHEPHERD recalled that at one time she had borrowed a linguaphone machine and Spanish records from ADAMS and later returned them to VICTORIA STONE'S store. She alleged that VICTORIA STONE had never told her anything concerning ARTHUR ADAMS.

PAUL MANN, Miss SHEPHERD'S husband, viewed a photograph of ADAMS and stated that he had never seen the individual.

MIRIAM SOMERS, wa:
Miriam Somerstein

As previously mentioned, MIRIAM SOMERS has been a long-time associate of VICTORIA STONE, both at Chico Gems and Victoria Stone, Inc., 510 Madison Avenue, New York City. Her residence was 128 East 44th Street, New York. She was interviewed by Special Agents GERARD B. TRACY and FRANCIS X. PLANT in April, 1948. She was extremely uncooperative and uncommunicative, admitting only that she knew ADAMS as a friend of VICTORIA STONE and as a visitor to the latter's store. When interviewed, she stated that she was no longer working for VICTORIA STONE and declined to discuss her associations with VICTORIA STONE. Confidential Informant TB-3 stated that in the month of October, 1944, VICTORIA STONE apparently paid a monthly rental of $25.00 to the William B. May Company for rent of a top floor rear apartment for M. SOMERS, at 128 East 44th Street. The Informant also stated that VICTORIA STONE, in this month, drew a check to MIRIAM SOMERS in the amount of $20.00. This Informant has stated that the above information may not be used for evidence or made public in any proceeding without the issuance of a proper process.

ANN (ANTOINETTE) GARRAMONE

The records of the State Department at Washington, D.C., indicate that in connection with passport #555949, issued to VICTORIA SINGER STONE, on June 17, 1938, ANTOINETTE GARRAMONE of 748 Rosedale Avenue, Bronx, executed an affidavit as an identifying witness.

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She stated she had known STONE for three years. ANN GARRAMONE has been employed in a clerical capacity by VICTORIA STONE both at her present location, 510 Madison Avenue; and at Chico Gems, 562 Fifth Avenue. She was born on August 23, 1912 and graduated from Paul Hoffman High School, New York. ANN GARRAMONE was interviewed by Special Agents GERARD B. TRACY and FRANCIS X. PLANT at her residence, 748 Rosedale Avenue, Bronx, on April 16, 1948. She stated she had been employed by VICTORIA STONE approximately twelve years, and claimed the relationship between herself and Miss STONE was only "the usual professional status between employer and employee." She admitted that she knew ARTHUR ADAMS and other associates of VICTORIA STONE, but claimed that such knowledge was solely through their coming to the store. She denied knowledge of ADAMS' activities, background or whereabouts, and claimed in addition to be unaware of whether or not STONE had been in contact with ADAMS since his disappearance. She claimed that she did not know how and when VICTORIA STONE and ARTHUR ADAMS became acquainted, but knew that he had been coming to see STONE even when the latter was located at 562 Fifth Avenue. Miss GARRAMONE stated that her attendance at the Jefferson School of Social Science was because of her interest in Latin America and particularly in lectures which then were being given by one JOSE ARZE, a friend of JULIUS HEIMAN. Miss GARRAMONE admitted also knowing JACOB ARONOFF to be a friend of VICTORIA STONE. She denied knowing whether or not VICTORIA STONE was a Communist but admitted that VICTORIA STONE talked favorably about Communism and Russia.

ANNA LOUISE STRONG

This individual is a well-known writer, whose books and writings have consistently reflected a pro-Russian attitude, and who spent a considerable part of her life in Russia and Communist China. Living in Moscow for a number of years, ANNA LOUISE STRONG was on the Editorial Board of the "Moscow Daily News". She was deported by the Russians in 1949 and returned to the United States. She was interviewed on March 31, 1949 by Special Agents EDWARD F. MILES and WALTER C. ROETTING. She said she has known ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS from the early 1920's. She said that he was an engineer and that she had seen him a few times in the 1930's. According to Miss STRONG, ADAMS was in Moscow in 1947, and at his request she agreed to aid him in paying for him in the United States, a subscription to an automotive magazine. She said that she had also taken an oral personal message from him to a woman in New York, namely, VICTORIA STONE. The message was to the effect: "Please tell her that I love her".

Miss STRONG claimed that she did not know VICTORIA STONE previously. She stated she delivered the message upon her arrival in New York and had been in contact with VICTORIA STONE about three times; once at her store, a second time for lunch or dinner at Longchamps, and the third time she believed was merely a

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telephone conversation. She said that when she returned to the Soviet Union she did not take any messages or mail from VICTORIA STONE to ADAMS.

Doctor LOUIS MILLER

Doctor LOUIS MILLER was born on January 17, 1892 at Vilna, Russia. He is a United States citizen by derivation from his father's naturalization in 1906. He is a medical doctor, graduate of New York Medical College and a fellow of American Medical Association. He was personal physician of ARTHUR ADAMS, VICTORIA STONE and others of their group. Further information concerning him is set out elsewhere in this report.

The records of the Douglas L. Elliman Company, 15 East 49th Street, New York, reflect that when VICTORIA STONE negotiated the lease for her present apartment at 39 West 55th Street on August 17, 1942, she listed Doctor MILLER, 400 West End Avenue as a reference.

On February 28, 1945, Special Agents WALTER E. KNECHT and JOHN P. CARNES observed VICTORIA STONE enter Doctor MILLER'S office at 400 West End Avenue, where she remained about fifteen minutes.

FRANK HELLER

FRANK HELLER came to the New York Field Division on May 19, 1946. He gave his address as 145 West 45th Street. He stated that he was born in Vienna in 1903 and was naturalized as an American citizen on April 10, 1946. He said that he is a dentist by profession. He operates the Oxford Dental Laboratory at 145 West 45th Street and banks at the Central Savings Bank, 72nd Street and Broadway.

At the time of this interview, it was known that HELLER was an associate of VICTORIA STONE and JULIUS HEIMAN, but at that time no information was sought from him in this matter. He was interviewed at a later date in 1948. He said that he has known VICTORIA STONE about three years and up to six or eight months previously, he had frequently been in her apartment. On these occasions, JULIUS HEIMAN was also present and HELLER described the latter as a close friend of VICTORIA STONE. According to him, both STONE and HEIMAN are

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self admitted "Communists who heartily believe in the Russian form of government". HEIMAN said that he had visited Russia in the middle thirties and had learned to admire the Russian Government, which he claimed to have viewed at first hand. HELLER stated that both HEIMAN and STONE alleged that they were friendly with EARL BROWDER.

MISCELLANEOUS

On November 20, 1944, Special Agent GLEN HEARN observed VICTORIA STONE go to the Jefferson School for Democracy at 575 Sixth Avenue. Prior to her entry, Agent HEARN overheard part of her telephone conversation in a public telephone booth, that she was teaching in the school, apparently on the subject "The Interpretation of Democratic Government".

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, stated that CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, identified elsewhere in this report, who was a known contact of ARTHUR ADAMS, had a notebook in his possession in which appeared the name and address of VICTORIA STONE, with a notation indicating that the address was to be used as a mailing address for ARTHUR ADAMS.

Confidential Informant TB-2 stated that up until the first of November, 1944, he had noticed that VICTORIA STONE received several letters each week at her apartment, 39 West 55th Street, some of which came from the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C. b7D

Confidential Informant TB-3 stated that

It is to be noted that the above information concerning the two checks can be used as evidence or made public in proceedings only upon the issuance of a proper process.

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AARON SAPIRO, former West Coast attorney mentioned previously in this report, made the following comments about VICTORIA STONE:

He said she was exceptionally intelligent, about thirty-five years of age (in 1940), and a member of the OGPU. SAPIRO said also that in about 1939, VICTORIA STONE was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and was a daughter of one Doctor SINGER. He said she was born in Montreal, and obtained her citizenship through her father. He advised also that she was very close to Mr. and Mrs. EARL BROWDER. SAPIRO stated that he had met VICTORIA STONE through the following high officials of the Communist Party:

JACK STACHEL
BILL GEBERT
ROY HUDSON
The late M. OLGIN
The late JACK JOHNSTONE
Mrs. FORSYTHE
JULIUS HEIMAN

He said he had also met a man "in charge of Amtorg", whose name he did not recall, at VICTORIA STONE'S apartment.

Amtorg Trading Corporation is a New York corporation founded in 1924, which has acted throughout its history as the purchasing and selling agent for the Russian Government. It registered as an agent in 1949. SAPIRO said numerous cables had been seen in VICTORIA STONE'S possession, which cables he believed were directly from Moscow, and on numerous occasions, after receiving one of such cables, VICTORIA STONE would leave her apartment for approximately a half hour in order to contact EARL BROWDER. He said that she received communications from Moscow at her business address and pointed out that she was extremely close to JULIUS HEIMAN, whom he described as the actual contact between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the United States.

Confidential Informant TB-15, of unknown reliability, stated that on January 7, 1945, she had contacted VICTORIA STONE as a customer. While waiting for her work to be done, she had approximately a two hour conversation, during which VICTORIA STONE strongly spoke in favor of Russia and defended the Russian system and uttered numerous derogatory remarks abouts the United States. This Informant furnished original notes which she made following her conversation with VICTORIA STONE. These notes are retained in the files of the New York Office.

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Several attempts were made to interview VICTORIA STONE. On June 13, 1946, she was contacted by Special Agents FRANCIS X. PLANT and JOHN F. MALONE. She refused an interview and later refused also to come to the New York Field Division Office after having discussed the matter with her attorney. However, she was finally interviewed by Special Agents GERARD B. TRACY and FRANCIS X. PLANT on April 14, 1948 at her store. Regarding ARTHUR ADAMS, all she said was that she had not heard from ADAMS and had no knowledge of his present whereabouts.

ERIC IRVIN BERNAY, with aliases:
Irvin Eric Bernstein, Isidore Bernstein

The following summary of information was obtained during a investigation into the nature of ERIC BERNAY's association with ARTHUR ALEXANDREVICH ADAMS in the Keynote Recording Corporation.

PERSONAL HISTORY

The following investigation was conducted by SA G. Earl Jennings:

ERIC BERNAY is registered with Local Board #70, New York City where he has indicated that he has also been known as IRVIN ERIC BERNSTEIN. He formerly resided at 5057 Broadway, New York City and presently resides at 160 Bennett Avenue, New York City. His social security number is 130-09-6031. BERNAY indicated in his questionnaire that he had attended Public School #62 in New York City and the High School of Commerce in New York City, taking the commercial course for two years. He stated that he was married on February 15, 1933 in Jersey City, New Jersey to ISABELLE BERNAY, who was born October 12, 1906 and that he has a stepdaughter, [redacted] born [redacted] and a son, [redacted] born [redacted] b6 b7C

BERNAY advised that he was a newspaper manager during the period from 1930 to 1939 and that his present occupation was owner and manager of the Music Room and that he was also the General Manager of Keynote Recordings, Inc. at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, which corporation is engaged in the manufacture of phonograph records. He stated that he has been in this business since January, 1939.

With regard to citizenship, BERNAY stated that he was born March 25, 1906 in New York City.

He listed the following as his relatives:

JULIAN BERNSTEIN, father, age 58, residence 128 St. Marks Place, Brooklyn, New York.
LENA BERNSTEIN, mother, age 58, residence 128 St. Marks Place, Brooklyn, New York.
Lieutenant WILLIAM H. BERNSTEIN, age 34, stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Regarding BERNAY's citizenship, the files of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of Health, New York City were checked in all five counties for the name BERNAY and BERNSTEIN, and there is no record of BERNAY's birth.

The Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities on Soviet Espionage Activities in Connection With the Atom Bomb dated September 28, 1948 indicated that ERIC BERNAY, under oath, stated "he was born in Russia on March 25, 1906 and entered the United States when about one year old".

SA Joseph C. Learned reviewed the records of Public School #62, New York City which reflect that BERNAY attended school from February 3, 1913 until June 30, 1921.

The files of the High School of Commerce at 155 West 65th Street, New York City reflected no information concerning BERNAY under any of his known names.

The records of Local Board #11, 45 Astor Place, New York City reflect that a JULIUS BERNSTEIN, Serial Number 1424, living at 124 St. Marks Place, Brooklyn, New York, was born November 30, 1890 at Odessa Russia. His wife's name was given as LENA. BERNSTEIN listed his employer as of April 27, 1942 as the Adset Service, 240 West 40th Street, New York City as a compositor, social security number 056-07-3430.

At a later date, BERNSTEIN listed his employment as the Shipping Department of Keynote Recordings, Inc., 71 West 45th Street, New York City.

The records of Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City contained no record on JULIUS or LENA BERNSTEIN.

Employment

It will be noted that BERNAY indicated in his Selective Service file that he was employed as an advertising man in the newspaper business. Confidential Informant TG-2, of known reliability, advised that he knew ERIC BERNAY personally for a considerable length of time. His real name was believed to be BERNSTEIN and the informant believed that BERNAY was a Communist inasmuch as he expressed Communist tendencies, was interested in Communist activities generally, and was formerly the Advertising Manager for the publication known as the "New Masses". He stated that after BERNAY got some money, he believed that he was not very active in Communist affairs, at least not openly. The 1938 issue of the magazine "New Masses" carried the name ERIC BERNAY as Advertising Manager.

Confidential Informant TG-3, of known reliability, made available to the Bureau a memorandum entitled "Organizations and Officers With Identity of Their Banking Facilities". In this list were the following:

New Masses Company, Inc.	-	Manufacturers 27 and 4
CARL A. BRISTEL	-	President and Treasurer
ERIC BERNAY	-	Secretary

The House Committee on Un-American Activities, 79th Congress, Second Session reported that the "New Masses" was:

1. Distributed by the Communist Progressive Book Shop, Boston Massachusetts. (Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities Report, 1938, page 231).

2. A Communist periodical. (Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, page 7680).

3. Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, June 24, 1942 and March 29, 1944.

Confidential Informant TG-4, of known reliability, advised that ERIC BERNAY was employed for a period of five years by Dundee and Frank Company in the advertising business at 64 West 48th Street, New York City. He withdrew in September, 1939 and has been engaged in a commercial business since September 20, 1939.

On January 20, 1939, Dundee and Frank Company registered with the Department of State as an agent for the following foreign principals:

1. Office of the Commissioner of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic to the New York World's Fair, 1939, World's Fair Commissioner, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The Commissioner is a citizen of the U.S.S.R.

2. Intourist, Inc., United States Corporation, Branch of the State Travel Agency of the U.S.S.R. The nature of the business was given as permission to travel from the U.S.S.R. to the United States and from the United States to the U.S.S.R. It is to be noted that MICHAEL GORIN of Intourist, Inc. was arrested and convicted in California for espionage for the U.S.S.R. and was sentenced to six years imprisonment which was set aside when he was returned to Russia.

Keynote Recording Corporation

On October 7, 1940, a certificate of incorporation was filed in the name of Keynote Recordings at the New York County Clerk's Office, New York City. At this time, the corporation was located at 133 West 44th Street, New York City and operated there as the Music Room. In 1944, the Music Room moved to 129 West 44th Street, New York City. In the same year, Keynote Recordings moved from 133 West 44th Street to 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City. BERNAY

continued as sole owner of the Music Room, which was actually synonymous with Keynote Recordings. He has stated that Keynote Recordings sold records to the Music Room on an open account. This situation continued until approximately 1946 when the principal assets held by Keynote Recordings of New York were sold to Keynote Recordings, Inc., a Delaware corporation chartered on June 6, 1946.

Then, on June 28, 1946, Keynote Recordings of New York changed its name to the Music Room Corporation. In consideration of the same, the Music Room Corporation received 87,000 chares of Keynote Recordings, Inc. of Delaware. These 87,000 shares represent slightly more than fifty-two per cent of the outstanding stock of Keynote Recordings, Inc. of Delaware. However, the Music Room Corporation, in June, 1946, acquired the assets and assumed the liabilities of ERIC BERNAY, and it was stated that a large portion of the more than fifty-two per cent stock interests which were held in Keynote Recordings, Inc. of Delaware were to be transferred to ERIC BERNAY in consideration of the aforementioned purchase. BERNAY subsequently became Chairman of the Board and President of Keynote Recordings, Inc. of Delaware. This continued until April 1, 1947, at which time he relinquished the former position and became a Director of the corporation.

The foregoing information, with the exception of the New York County Clerk's Office record, was furnished by Confidential Informant TG-4 who indicated that, as of February 18, 1949, ERIC BERNAY was President and Director of the Music Room Corporation while his wife, ISABELLE, was listed as Secretary and Treasurer.

Summarizing the above, it appears that ERIC BERNAY, as of February, 1949, is a Director of Keynote Recordings, Inc. of Delaware, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City and also holds fifty-two per cent of the stock in that corporation. He is also the President and Director of Music Room Corporation, 129 West 44th Street, New York City.

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In May of 1948, Confidential Informant TG-5, of known reliability, stated [redacted] information from this informant is available on subpoena.

Confidential Informant TG-4, in a report dated February 28, 1949, advised that ERIC BERNAY is Secretary and Treasurer of Coburn's Delicacies, Inc. and that BERNAY reported that he had purchased the stock interests in this corporation which were previously held by WILLIAM KOSSAK, formerly President of the corporation. BERNAY said that the office of the President was still unfilled and declined all information of a financial nature.

A spot surveillance by SA Francis X. Plant indicated that ERIC BERNAY spends a good portion of his time in the operation of Coburn's Delicacies, Inc., a restaurant at 215-17 Avenue B, New York City.

Police Record

It was ascertained on March 14, 1945 that ERIC BERNAY was arrested for speeding on the Henry Hudson Parkway between 46th and 86th Streets, New York City. In addition, BERNAY received several fines for illegal parking.

ASSOCIATION WITH ARTHUR ADAMS

Summary

As has been previously set forth in this report in the section on ARTHUR ADAMS, he was observed, while under surveillance by SA Herman W. Maddox on September 6, 1944, entering the offices of the Keynote Recording Corporation at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The details of his association with ERIC BERNAY and the corporation will be hereinafter set out.

It is pointed out that although ADAMS received what appeared to be a weekly salary from the Keynote Recording Corporation, confidential informants have stated that ARTHUR ADAMS was not familiar with the recording business nor did he appear to do any work for the Keynote Recording Corporation.

It will be recalled that ARTHUR ADAMS proceeded to Portland, Oregon, and after a few hours returned to New York City. On this occasion, BERNAY accompanied ADAMS to Chicago, Illinois without informing either his family or business associates where he had gone. The only person that appeared to know was SAMUEL J. NOVICK. NOVICK and BERNAY advised their associates that BERNAY had gone to Atlanta, Georgia. However, they gave conflicting reasons for the trip.

Association at Keynote Recordings, Inc.

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Confidential Informant TG-5 made available the records of

On December 11 and 12, 1944, Confidential Informant TG-6, of known reliability, furnished the following information.

He first met ERIC BERNAY when BERNAY was a solicitor of advertising for the magazine "New Masses". BERNAY told the informant that he liked the record business and wanted to get into it. After two or three meetings, the informant stated that he introduced BERNAY to the Credit Manager of R.C.A. Victor who extended BERNAY credit, and accordingly, he opened a record store called the Music Room on West 44th Street, New York City.

About three and a half years prior to 1944, BERNAY told the informant that he was going into the record business inasmuch as he had a few thousand dollars to invest. BERNAY secured the master records for "Six Songs for Democracy" from either Spain or Russia. Confidential Informant TG-6 described these as songs prepared by members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain and are classified as Communist records. He stated that most of the records that BERNAY made were ones that the big companies would not handle as they were pro-Communist and pro-Russian.

BERNAY also manufactured a record by PAUL ROBESON, whom the informant described as a Communist, singing the new Russian national anthem. BERNAY had 50,000 copies of the ROBESON record pressed, and after disposing of 10,000 copies to the Russian War Relief, he had considerable difficulty in disposing of the rest.

Confidential Informant TG-6 said that BERNAY got master records from Russia in accordance with a contract he had with Am-Russ, the Russian Music Agency.

The informant advised that from a conversation he had with BERNAY on December 12, 1944, BERNAY stated that he was interested in building a manufacturing plant and had an engineer, who was the best in the business, working for him. BERNAY told him that the man's name was ARTHUR ADAMS, a man fifty-nine years of age, semi-retired and former purchaser for large corporations, who, at one time, was with the International General Electric Company and the Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Cleveland. BERNAY told this informant that ADAMS had three degrees from the University of Toronto and was an excellent engineer. The informant asked BERNAY, if ADAMS was such a good engineer why he was working for BERNAY at $75 per week, and BERNAY replied that ADAMS was doing this work "in between jobs". BERNAY told this informant that ADAMS was a good friend of his, and he had known ADAMS for a long time.

During this conversation, BERNAY told the informant that SAM NOVICK had backed out on him and would not finance the new record manufacturing

plant. The informant also advised that BERNAY's explanation for using ADAMS at the present time was indefinite and confusing to him inasmuch as he had no backing for the plant.

It will be recalled that SAMUEL NOVICK, in 1948, as President of the Wholesale Radio Company, wrote a letter to the Immigration officials attempting to facilitate ARTHUR ADAMS' immigration to the United States. This information was made available by Immigration and Naturalization Service, and ADAMS' immigration is recorded in more detail in the section of the report devoted to him.

The following information was secured from Confidential Informant TG-7, of known reliability:

During conversations on January 13 and 16, 1945, the informant advised that he was closely associated with BERNAY in the last three years and said he first saw ARTHUR ADAMS in July, 1944 when he was introduced to him by ERIC BERNAY. He first heard ADAMS' name mentioned by BERNAY on one occasion when BERNAY stated that ADAMS was an old man who came into the Music Room, was very rich, and was a very brilliant man. He recalled that BERNAY said that this ADAMS might be interested in financing BERNAY's record manufacturing plant. The informant explained that ARTHUR ADAMS has, during the period of time he has known him, stated that he was at one time connected with the construction of an airplane factory in the Siberian portion of Russia and that on another occasion he travelled throughout the United States visiting various factories with a group of Russian experts who were studying American manufacturing methods. ADAMS had commented that although this group was supposed to be studying American methods, they usually ended up by advising the American concerns on various methods of improving their production.

ADAMS had also claimed to be on very friendly terms with one ITZIK PFEFFER, a colonel in the Red Army who travelled throughout the United States together with SOLOMON MICHOELS on a good will tour during the year 1944. Confidential Informant TG-7 remarked that BERNAY had shown the PFEFFER-MICHOELS party about during their stay in New York City. BERNAY had advised the informant that ADAMS has worked as a purchaser of supplies for both the Canadian and Russian Governments.

To the best of his recollection, Confidential Informant TG-7 believes that ADAMS made some comments about his trips in South America. The informant declared that it was his impression that ARTHUR ADAMS was sent to BERNAY by SAMUEL NOVICK. BERNAY told the informant that SAMUEL NOVICK intended to invest $80,000 in BERNAY's new record manufacturing plant but would not do so unless ADAMS okayed the plans for construction of the plant.

The informant explained that in about July, 1944, BERNAY remarked to him that he, BERNAY, was interested in building a record manufacturing plant in view of the fact that he could not secure adequate records from the Scranton Record Manufacturing Company, from whom he purchased most of his records. The informant stated that BERNAY approached him and Confidential Informant TG-6 and sought their assistance in interesting the Majestic Radio Company of Chicago, Illinois to put up $100,000 for the construction of such a plant. However, this fell through, and it was at this point that BERNAY stated that he thought that SAMUEL NOVICK would be interested in investing money in the plant.

Confidential Informant TG-7 stated that he first noticed ADAMS in the Keynote Recording Company sometime in July, 1944. Since that time, he observed that ADAMS spent sometimes two or three hours a day in said office. He stated that he had seen ADAMS working over a drafting board on one or two occasions, but that he spends most of his time contacting various firms which may be able to supply equipment for the proposed plant, at least that is what ADAMS was reported to be doing by BERNAY.

The informant stated that he had asked BERNAY on several occasions to explain to him just how ADAMS fitted into the picture concerning the record manufacturing plant, and BERNAY told them that ADAMS would only be around two or three months and that his services were being used for the purpose of securing the necessary machinery. BERNAY told him that ADAMS was blind in his right eye as a result of a dizzy attack that he had had in the night, and on falling, a portion of a broken lens had pierced the eye. The informant advised that BERNAY continued to convey the idea to him that he, BERNAY, became really interested in ARTHUR ADAMS after July, 1944. Confidential Informant TG-7 advised that BERNAY had been very successful in the past year and had told him that he had made over $30,000.

The informant had introduced BERNAY to a Captain VINCENT of the Army who had been in charge of the purchase of Army "V discs". At the offset of their conversation, VINCENT asked BERNAY about that "Red stuff" that BERNAY produced. BERNAY quite indignantly denied having any Red connections and attempted to impress VINCENT that he never had any connections of that nature.

Subsequently, the informant and BERNAY travelled to Washington and obtained a contract for 100,000 records. The informant stated that BERNAY had the exclusive contract with Am-Russ to produce and distribute all recordings made in the U.S.S.R. This contract provided that BERNAY could produce and sell these records anywhere in North or South America.

Confidential Informant TG-7 advised that BERNAY's contract with Am-Russ was very desirable because after the war, BERNAY wanted to obtain the classical music records which would be produced in Russia. In connection with this, on January 10, 1945, BERNAY had a conference in his office with HELEN BLACK and his lawyer, MAURICE JOSEPHBERG. The informant stated that this was one of a series of conferences that BERNAY held with BLACK, who evidently had control in the handling of the Am-Russ contract in New York.

On January 17, 1945, the informant stated that he was present during a conference between BERNAY, ARTHUR ADAMS, and E. J. SIMMONS at the Oyster Bar, Grand Central Station and later in the Commodore Hotel, at which time plans were discussed for the purchase of machinery for the new recording plant. The informant explained that SIMMONS, who lived at 109 Brookside Avenue, Mt. Vernon, New York, is an employee of Decca Recording Company and is an expert on record manufacturing. The informant recalled that during this meeting at the Commodore Hotel, ADAMS mentioned the Doehler Manufacturing Company and the Wright Aeronautical Corporation and appeared to be well qualified as a mechanical engineer but knew nothing about the manufacturing of records. After the meeting, in conversation with BERNAY, BERNAY told the informant that ARTHUR ADAMS was born in Canada of a Scotch father and a Finnish mother and was brought up in a Finnish settlement near Toronto. He also advised that ADAMS entered the University of Toronto at the age of twenty-six.

Confidential Informant TG-7 stated that BERNAY had advised him that he did not think that NOVICK would invest money in his plant. However, ARTHUR ADAMS prevailed upon SAMUEL NOVICK to reconsider his previous refusals and to go into partnership with BERNAY.

It will be recalled from a previous section in this report that ARTHUR ADAMS, on September 25, 1944, contacted JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN in Chicago, Illinois for the purpose of persuading CHAPIN to furnish him with confidential information on the Atomic Project. ADAMS departed from Chicago, Illinois on September 28, 1944 via the New York Central Railroad. On September 29, 1944, at Harmon, New York, SAS Francis X. Plant and John A. Hanisch boarded the train and observed ADAMS. On its arrival at Grand Central Station, SAS Herman W. Maddox and Donald E. Shannon joined the surveillance. ADAMS proceeded to the Peter Cooper Hotel, where he resides, and remained there until 11:40 A.M., after which he went to 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City where, after a few moments, he emerged with JACOB B. ARONOFF, with whom he had lunch. After lunch, he left ARONOFF and proceeded to the office of the Keynote Recording Corporation, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The following [redacted]

[redacted] according to Confidential Informant TG-5:

[redacted]

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It will be recalled that on February 25, 1945, ADAMS left New York City and proceeded to Portland, Oregon where he made several telephone calls, attended a moving picture, and after a few hours stay in Portland, he immediately returned to New York City.

Confidential Informant TG-7 advised that BERNAY did not appear at his office on February 26, 1945 and that there was much speculation as to his whereabouts. When BERNAY returned on February 27, 1945, he advised the informant, in answer to a query, that he had taken some cash for NOVICK to NOVICK's store in Atlanta, Georgia and had returned directly to New York City. This informant advised that BERNAY was very reticent about discussing his trip and that he was apparently confused in his stories. The informant stated that he learned from MIRIAM PERGAN, BERNAY's secretary, that SAM NOVICK had told her that BERNAY went to Atlanta, Georgia to look at some machinery. She also advised him that BERNAY's stepdaughter had told her that BERNAY had gone to Atlanta to deliver some money to NOVICK's store. The informant declared that since he has known BERNAY, and particularly during the time he has had knowledge of BERNAY's activities in the office of Keynote Recordings, Inc., he has never known BERNAY to have anything to do with NOVICK's business, and particularly nothing concerning the taking of money for NOVICK to any of his stores.

It may be noted here that in an interview with ERIC BERNAY on June 21, 1946, BERNAY advised that approximately twelve to eighteen months prior to the date of the interview, ADAMS made a trip to the West Coast for him. BERNAY stated that he accompanied ADAMS as far as Chicago, Illinois on this trip. He further advised that he sent ADAMS to the West Coast when he received information to the effect that labor, shipping, and manufacturing conditions were easing in

that area at that time and that because of the difficulty BERNAY was having in the recording business, he thought it advisable to send ADAMS to survey the industrial situation there with a view to moving his business to the West Coast if the result of ADAMS' investigation warranted such action. BERNAY advised that he believed ADAMS contacted a member of the Chamber of Commerce at Portland, Oregon and learned that the industrial conditions were worse there than in the East. Upon learning this, ADAMS returned immediately to the East. BERNAY expressed surprise at the sudden and unexpected return of ADAMS. He stated that ADAMS called him from the Peter Cooper Hotel upon his return and made his report to him.

It will be recalled from the ADAMS' section of this report that upon his return from the West Coast he went to the apartment of VICTORIA STONE at 39 West 55th Street, and BERNAY also came there later that evening.

In connection with the physical surveillance of ARTHUR ADAMS for the months of June, July, and August, 1945, it was ascertained that ARTHUR ADAMS made daily trips to the Keynote Recording Company, Inc., 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Here ADAMS had remained for an average period of two hours a day. It had been ascertained from Confidential Informant TG-7, who, during that period had been closely associated with both ARTHUR ADAMS and ERIC BERNAY and who was in a position to know the every day activities of both of these individuals, that ADAMS was not engaged in any business connections with the recording business carried on by Keynote Recording Company, Inc.

Confidential Informant TG-7 advised that ARTHUR ADAMS has his own office in the Keynote premises and, likewise, had his own desk. He advised that ADAMS retained some blueprints of BERNAY's proposed record-making plant but that, as of August, 1945, BERNAY had discontinued his plans for building. b7D

Confidential Informant TG-5 advised that

On December 3, 1945, the "New York Journal American" carried a story concerning one ALFRED ADAMSON. The article referred to one ALFRED ADAMSON who was employed at a small Communist music store. Shortly after the appearance of this article, according to Confidential Informant TG-10, of known reliability, BERNAY appeared to be perturbed and instructed his secretary, MILDRED BISSO, to contact his Attorney, MAURICE JOSEPHBERG, and ask him to come to the office immediately and bring his secretary. BERNAY also reported to the informant that he had been questioned by a reporter relative to the above mentioned story in the "New York Journal American" and stated that when he called his attorney, the reporter had quickly left his office.

Confidential Informant TG-10 advised that ARTHUR ADAMS had not received pay from BERNAY for two or three months immediately preceding his disappearance. This informant was also advised by ADAMS that inasmuch as he was not actively doing any work for BERNAY, he did not feel he could accept any money from him. The informant stated that on January 31, 1946, after ADAMS' disappearance, and at approximately 12:10 P.M., VICTORIA STONE entered the Keynote Recording Company, and BERNAY took her to one of the private offices and held a private conference with her.

Confidential Informant TG-10 presented a slip of paper on which was written the type of information this informant was to obtain for ARTHUR ADAMS from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City in about November, 1945. The exact date was not available.

The note reads as follows:

"What procedure is necessary for a resident alien (Canadian) who has first papers to obtain an exit and reentry certificate for a business trip to Mexico".

According to the informant, the address of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, together with the telephone number, was written by ARTHUR ADAMS. The body of the note was written by BERNAY.

On January 23, 1946, ARTHUR ADAMS, while under surveillance, entered 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City at approximately 5 P. M. That was the last time that he was observed by the surveilling agents.

ERIC BERNAY was interviewed by SAS Francis X. Plant and John F. Malone on June 21, 1946 at his office. BERNAY stated that the first time he met ADAMS was five and a half to six years ago at his music shop on 44th Street, New York City. He stated that ADAMS came into the shop as a customer, and on the occasion of one of his first visits, he overheard a discussion of the manufacture of records. ADAMS voluntarily entered into the conversation, and BERNAY stated that he immediately recognized the value of ADAMS' technical knowledge.

BERNAY stated that during the following years, he knew ADAMS quite well socially and that ADAMS gave him much information of value, and he estimated that the information and advice given to him by ADAMS saved him many thousands of dollars. BERNAY expressed a desire to have ADAMS available at the present

time in order to help him straighten out a new record manufacturing plant that he recently purchased on the West Coast.

With regard to ADAMS' background, BERNAY stated that he inquired very little into his past. He stated that he placed ADAMS on his payroll on June 2, 1943 at $75 per week and gave him a particular job as technical advisor. He claimed that as long as ADAMS did his job, he never questioned him. BERNAY maintains that ADAMS did his job very well and his general impression of ADAMS was that he had a lot of technical knowledge. As far as he knows, ADAMS is a Canadian. He told BERNAY that he was a Major in the Canadian Army in World War I and that he had worked in a tool factory, engaged in the manufacture of heavy tools after the Army took over the plant during World War I.

BERNAY remarked that he travelled extensively and had attended a University in Canada, but he could not recall the name of the university nor was he sure of the name of the concern for which ADAMS did a great deal of travelling but believed it might have been the International General Electric Company.

When questioned as to ADAMS' accent, BERNAY stated that he could not identify it, but it sounded like Canadian. BERNAY stated that ADAMS told him at one time that his accent was Finnish. BERNAY felt certain that ADAMS' accent definitely was not Russian. (BERNAY then related the incident of his travel to Chicago with ADAMS, which has been previously set forth).

BERNAY continued that ADAMS left the payroll of the Keynote Recording Company on June 27, 1945, although he still kept his desk at the office until sometime in January, 1946. BERNAY stated that ADAMS was employed on a part time basis and, only on rare occasions, did he come to the office before him (BERNAY).

Along about July, 1945, according to BERNAY, ADAMS brought his attention to the fact that he was being followed, and although he was at a loss to explain why he was being followed, he stated that rather than to bring any disrepute on the Keynote Recording Company, he would prefer to be dropped from the payroll.

This is at variance with a statement made by Confidential Informant TG-10 who advised that ADAMS told the informant that he requested to be dropped from the payroll because he did not feel that he was doing anything to earn his money.

When asked if he knew any of ADAMS' friends, BERNAY stated that he knew only VICTORIA STONE, and then BERNAY returned to the occasion of his first

meeting with ADAMS and stated it was really VICTORIA STONE who brought ADAMS to BERNAY's store originally. According to BERNAY, STONE was a customer at his store since it opened in 1939.

BERNAY was asked to relate the circumstances surrounding ARTHUR ADAMS' disappearance. BERNAY stated that in the early part of the year, probably the middle of January, 1946, ADAMS failed to show up for a period of four to five days, whereupon BERNAY stated that he soon called the Peter Cooper Hotel and was advised that ARTHUR ADAMS was no longer there. He stated that it was his belief that ADAMS left because of all the publicity brought about by the "New York Journal American" article of December 3, 1945. BERNAY advised that he did not agree with the article in the paper and continued by stating that when ADAMS failed to appear at the office, he believed that his feelings were hurt because he, BERNAY, assigned ADAMS' office space to someone else. BERNAY stated that he did not notice ADAMS making any preparations to leave the office.

When asked if he contacted VICTORIA STONE after ADAMS' disappearance, he stated, after some hesitation and reflection, that he did not. It will be recalled that on January 30, 1946, VICTORIA STONE went to the office of ERIC BERNAY.

When asked if he knew anything about the date on which ADAMS was born, BERNAY stated in the latter part of October, 1945 he prepared a birthday party in his office for ADAMS. He bought a bottle of liquor, fruit and candy, and invited the personnel of the other offices in the building to participate in the party. When ADAMS walked in, BERNAY stated that ADAMS expressed wonderment at the occasion of the party, and when advised of the reason, he stated that there must be some mistake as it was not his birthday. BERNAY stated that the party was called off. He could not recall why he picked that particular day for ADAMS' birthday party.

With regard to the ADAMS' surveillance, BERNAY stated that he believed, especially after the story broke in the "New York Journal American", that he was being followed by newspaper men. He could not figure out why anyone else would be interested in ADAMS. He told individuals that it might possibly have been the FBI because of the fact that on one occasion in the past, a draft dodger had been picked up in his office, and then again, according to BERNAY, he thought the FBI might be interested in both himself and ADAMS because of the recording that BERNAY made of Colonel ITZIK PFEFFER of the Red Army at ADAMS' request.

BERNAY then referred to ADAMS as a broken old man and one for whom he felt sorry. He felt, in his opinion, that ADAMS was the last person in the world who would engage in espionage activities.

Regarding JACOB ARONOFF, BERNAY stated that ARONOFF comes to his office quite frequently to see him. As far as he knew, ARONOFF was ADAMS' attorney but any business discussions between the two usually took place outside of BERNAY's office. BERNAY stated that ADAMS was free to come and go as he pleased. In addition, he stated he never gave ADAMS any lump sum of money and that the only money he paid him was $75 per week salary. BERNAY stated that ADAMS is a mechanical engineer, and while he had some knowledge of sound equipment, his knowledge in this field was somewhat limited.

When asked if ADAMS had any intention of going to Mexico, BERNAY appeared slightly disturbed, and after some hesitation, he did state that at one time ADAMS did intend to go to Mexico to look up a supply of shellac necessary in the production of records. BERNAY stated that he had received information that there was a supply of shellac available in Mexico and had planned on sending ADAMS to Mexico to check the matter, but the trip never materialized.

When asked what section of Mexico ADAMS had intended to go to, BERNAY stated that it would have been wherever he could have found the supply of shellac.

Confidential Informant TG-12, of known reliability, advised that ARTHUR ADAMS had maintained a bank account at the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company, 7 East 42nd Street, New York City, which he had closed on December 18, 1945 by drawing a check for the balance, $613.16, payable to ERIC BERNAY. The informant advised that the bank statement of ARTHUR ADAMS, including this last cancelled voucher, was mailed on December 19, 1945 to ARTHUR ADAMS, Suite 303, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

In September, 1948, New York newspapers carried a number of articles indicating that ERIC BERNAY had appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee in Washington, D. C. to be questioned regarding ARTHUR ADAMS and any connections with espionage.

With respect to this appearance, the "New York Times" for September 13, 1948 reported that "the Committee subpoenaed today a former employer of Mr. ADAMS, ERIC BERNAY of New York". The article continued to advise that BERNAY was questioned in closed session for some two hours and, according to Representative THOMAS, had told the investigators that he was a former member of the Communist Party. Mr. THOMAS also stated that BERNAY was cooperative. ADAMS' employment by BERNAY was stated to have been at the Keynote Recordings, Inc., 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This company, as described by Mr. THOMAS,

specialized in the making of phonographic and other recordings. THOMAS further said that at no time was the company itself under investigation in connection with the alleged espionage ring. The article continued describing BERNAY as the owner of the Music Room, a record shop at 129 West 44th Street, New York City, and as a resident at 160 Bennett Avenue, New York City. BERNAY, it was reported, would not discuss with reporters the testimony he had given. The article concluded with, "The Committee appeared to be satisfied with the information it had obtained from him". (BERNAY)

The "New York Mirror", in an International News Service article dated September 13, 1948, reflected, "The Committee received testimony about ADAMS today from ERIC BERNAYS of New York. THOMAS said BERNAYS employed ADAMS when BERNAYS owned Keynote Recording Company. THOMAS said that BERNAYS, by his own testimony under oath, is a former Communist".

It is to be noted that this article referred to BERNAY as ERIC BERNAYS. Despite this misspelling, the article was accompanied by a photograph of BERNAY which identified him as being the person discussed in this article.

Confidential Informant TG-13, of known reliability, on December 13, 1946, reported that one ERIC BERNAY was a member of the West Midtown Club, Communist Party, 5 Columbus Circle, New York City and possessed Communist Membership Card #22605. There was no address for this ERIC BERNAY provided by the informant.

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, on April 21, 1950, advised SA William J. McCarthy that he knew that ERIC BERNAY was a Communist. BUDENZ furnished ERIC BERNAY's name among the names of 200 persons appearing on a list, all of whom he classified as Communists. This list does not include persons who were merely sympathetic with the Party. He states that he knew they were Communists either because he personally met them at closed Communist meetings or his meeting with the person was such that he knew that he was a Party member. In some instances, BUDENZ never met the person but knows the person to be a Communist because of a report by some Communist Party official who described that person as a Communist.

Un-American Activities Committee
Hearings in Washington, D. C.

As previously set forth, BERNAY was summoned to appear before the Un-American Activities Committee in Washington, D. C.

With regard to the hearing, the report entitled "Hearings Before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 80th Congress, Second Session" dated September 9, 14, 16, 1948 stated that CLARENCE HISKEY had also appeared before this Committee. CLARENCY HISKEY was a former scientist on the Manhattan Project and an associate of ARTHUR ADAMS. According to this report, HISKEY was asked if he were acquainted with ERIC BERNAY. He refused to answer this question on the grounds that it might tend to degrade or incriminate him. JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN, also employed on the Manhattan Project, who admitted an acquaintance with ARTHUR ADAMS, advised that he had never heard of BERNAY until he had read the papers.

As of September, 23, 1948, the Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities on Soviet Espionage Activities in Connection With the Atom Bomb stated that during the 1940's, the principal New York contacts of ARTHUR ADAMS were VICTORIA STONE, JULIUS HEIMAN, ERIC BERNAY, SAMUEL NOVICK, and Dr. LOUIS MILLER. According to the informant, "BERNAY admitted that, in fact, between 1936 and 1939, he was Advertising Manager of the 'New Masses'".

The report continued, "He also admitted that during the period in question, he had been a member of the Communist Party. BERNAY advised that he has made records of HANS EISLER, the author of the Proletarian songs popular with Communists and the brother of GERHART EISLER. These were made for the Communist front organization, the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. He has also made Russian records from metal stampers supplied by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, which he described as things like Meadowlands choral records, the so-called Red Army Chorus.

"BERNAY stated that he met ADAMS in about 1941 or 1942; I am not quite certain * * * I own a record shop. Mr. ADAMS was a customer, a retail customer of that shop * * * We became very well acquainted when he overheard a conversation that he had with regard to the manufacture of phonograph records * * * He presented very interesting facts about vinylite plastic * * * And he advised me to go to the Union Carbon and Carbide Company for the means of obtaining plastics * * * I employed him as an engineer * * * he worked from one o'clock to five o'clock, and we gave him $75 a week * * * This would be about the latter part of 1941-1942. I cannot remember the date.

"BERNAY made the incredible statement that at no time did he have any suspicion that ADAMS was a Russian agent or a Communist, even though, by BERNAY's own admission, (1) he had never made any kind of an inquiry as to ADAMS' background; (2) he knew for a long period that he was under almost constant surveillance; (3) at one time he was advised by a person in a position to know that the shadowers were official men; (4) 'Journal American' and 'New York Evening Post' reporters called at his office inquiring about ADAMS' spy activities; and (5) ADAMS made frequent trips unconnected with BERNAY's activities.

"According to BERNAY's own testimony, he displayed a remarkable tenderness toward ADAMS * * *.

"He would take clothing out of his hotel to our office * * * At various times long before anything * * * Do you know he was a pretty sick man? * * * Many is the time I had to send my secretary down to help him get out of bed. He was rheumatically crippled and he had fallen out of his bed and injured his eye, so we were always under the impression that he would injure himself, so we would drop in and she would bring over orange juice, and she would bring over milk".

BERNAY was well acquainted with ADAMS' illness, for in answer to a question as to its nature, he stated:

"I would say it was some sort of rheumatics * * * I would not know how to say it. It would paralyze him completely. He would have great difficulty in getting out of bed and great difficulty sitting in one position, and he would be all hunched up and it would take at least an hour before he could move himself.

"Mr. BERNAY testified that he sent ADAMS to Portland, Oregon, and BERNAY had made the reservations some three weeks in advance. He stated that Mr. ADAMS was to look into the matter of relocating the business. Upon being asked whether he had made any other reservations for ADAMS in Portland, BERNAY said, 'Not that I know of. It was entirely up to himself'".

Mr. BERNAY was asked: "Did you hear from ADAMS after he reached Portland", and he responded:

"No Sir, I heard from him when he came back. As I say, he came back in four days. I was rather shocked * * * I called the War Manpower Commission and found out that from their point of view, we were not on the list of desirable tenants and that closed out the deal".

Confidential Informant TG-23, of known reliability, advised that he had been informed that ERIC BERNAY, the owner of the Music Room, was not in good standing with the Communist Party because he had testified before some "Grand Jury" recently and had refused to reveal the details of his testimony to Party members. The informant stated that they, in retaliation, had refused to do business with him.

With reference to the information in the preceding paragraph, it might be stated that the informant probably refers to BERNAY's appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

MISCELLANEOUS

The following information was obtained from the Corporation Income and Deferred Value Excess Profit Tax Return of ERIC BERNAY for the year 1942:

BERNAY indicated that the gross sales for his company in 1942 were $60,244.78. Gross profits from sales were listed as $15,737.94. The officers of the Keynote Recording Company, Inc. were listed as ERIC BERNAY, 160 Bennett Avenue, President and ISABELLE BERNAY, Secretary.

The Corporation Income and Deferred Value Excess Profit Tax Return of ERIC BERNAY also indicated that he devoted full time to his business and his compensation is listed as $3,600 per annum. ISABELLE BERNAY devoted part time to the business with a salary of $2,600 per annum. b7D

Confidential Informant TG-9, of known reliability, who can make this information available only on subpoena, advised that

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

Confidential Informant TG-5 advised that [redacted]

On June 12, 1946, Confidential Informant TG-10 advised that BERNAY was forming a new corporation which would continue to use the name of the Keynote Recording Company and the Board of Directors would consist of the following:

PAUL ROBESON
NORMAN CORWIN
JOHN HAMMOND
MILT ZOIDENBERG
SAMUEL NOVICK
ERIC BERNAY

The informant said that the first meeting of this concern was held at 1 P.M. on June 11, 1946 at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City.

SAS J. C. Dunlap and Leo J. Fitzsimmons, on March 5, 1945 at 12:27 P.M., observed ERIC BERNAY entering the U.S.S.R. Consulate on 61st Street between Madison and Fifth Avenues, New York City. BERNAY left the Consulate at 1:05 P.M. It will be noted that this was the day following ADAMS' return from his trip to Portland, Oregon.

On March 8, 1945, SA Donald M. Jardine observed ERIC BERNAY visit the U.S.S.R. Consulate Office at 61st Street, New York City at approximately 1:50 P.M. He departed from the Consulate at 2:30 P.M.

The following is a list of ERIC BERNAY's other associations:

A trade publication entitled "Musical Merchandise" for November, 1947 reflected an article entitled "Keynote President Receives Special Commendation". The article reflected a photograph of BERNAY and indicated that he received a special commendation from the Board of Trustees of New York's Sydenham Hospital for his work as Co-Chairman of a group that staged fund raising benefits to help wipe out the hospital's deficits. The article relates that the idea of forming this Committee grew out of discussions with PAUL ROBESON, a Keynote Director.

Confidential Informant TG-14, of known reliability, advised that PAUL ROBESON was a member of the Communist Party under the name of JOHN THOMAS.

Confidential Informant TG-6 advised that the Almanac Singers sang Russian and Communist songs practically exclusively for Keynote Recordings.

The Almanac Singers has been cited as a Communist front organization by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in a report of March 29, 1944.

HELEN BLACK of Sovfoto has been previously described as BERNAY's contact for obtaining the contract with Am-Russ, a Soviet agency controlling Russian recordings. HELEN BLACK has been registered with the Department of Justice as an agent of the U.S.S.R.

A review of the "Daily Worker" for the period from 1940 to November, 1943 indicated that Keynote Recordings, Inc. and the Music Room have advertised consistently in that paper.

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

Confidential Informant TG-5 advised that [redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

[redacted] b7D

Confidential Informant TG-15, of known reliability, advised that on March 3, 1945 the name of ERIC BERNAY, New York, was included among the members of the National Committee of Ambijan. The Ambijan Committee was cited as a Communist front organization by the Congressional Special Committee on Un-American Activities of March 29, 1944.

A floater entitled, "Call to the National Conference for Birobidjan, New York City, March 9 and 10, 1946" included among the members of the sponsoring committee, the name ERIC BERNAY.

The "Morning Freiheit" of February 24, 1946 reflected a large advertisement concerning the National Conference for Birobidjan referring to the above. Included in this advertisement was the above mentioned sponsoring committee listing the name of ERIC BERNAY.

Confidential Informant TG-16, of known reliability, advised on December 4, 1948 that he visited the Music Room at 129 West 44th Street, New York City to purchase several records used by the Communist Party. The informant succeeded in buying five records. At the time of the purchase, he was advised by the woman who sold him the records that these were the last they had in stock and that Mr. BERNAY had told her that if the demand became urgent enough, he would see that reprints of these records were obtained. She also advised the informant that if he, the informant, would obtain the records for club use, a ten per cent discount could be secured by mentioning that the advertisement had been seen in the "Daily Worker".

Confidential Informant TG-17, of known reliability, reported that a dues collection list for December, 1946 for the International Workers Order, Lodge #400, included the name of ERIC BERNAY, born in 1901.

The International Workers Order has been declared by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

NY 100-63983

DR. LOUIS MILLER, was

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The following description of Dr. LOUIS MILLER was obtained from the records of Local Draft Board No. 26, 2218 Broadway, New York City:

Born	January 17, 1892, at Vilna, Russia
Color	White
Height	5'3"
Weight	140 lbs.
Eyes	Brown, wears glasses
Hair	Gray, partially bald
Complexion	Light
Citizenship	U.S.
Marital status	Married, four children
Education	7 years grammar school, 4 years high school, five years college
Scars & marks	Scar on left hand
Residence address	400 West End Avenue, New York City
Occupation	Doctor of internal medicine and cardiology
Former occupation	Employed by Swift & Co. in 1916 as a purchaser of industrial supplies and equipment--raw materials and machinery
Relatives	SAMUEL MILLER, brother; HARRY MILLER, brother; MICHAEL MILLER, son by 2nd wife; Mrs. HARRY MILGRIM (JUSTINE, daughter by first wife; BONNIE MILLER, daughter by first wife; VERA MILLER, daughter by first wife.

NY 100-63983

Marriage License Record No. 13015 at the Marriage License Bureau, Third Avenue at 177th Street, Bronx, reflects that on June 1, 1915, LOUIS MILLER, of 9 West 116th Street, New York City, was married to SARA BESKIND, 55 East 115th Street. LOUIS MILLER'S father's name was listed in this record as DAVID MILLER, born in Russia. LOUIS MILLER'S mother's name was listed as DORIS BRUENBERG, also born in Russia.

Election records of New York City reflect that LOUIS MILLER of 885 West End Avenue registered in 1929 as a voter. At this time LOUIS MILLER claimed U. S. citizenship through his father, DAVID MILLER, who was naturalized in the Eastern District of New York in 1906. Election records reflect that the subject, who was residing at 162 West 79th Street, apartment 7A, voted in 1932. He was accompanied by his wife, IRENE MORRIS MILLER, whom he indicated he married in December, 1929.

A review of marriage records for the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn for the years 1925 to 1935 by SA John F. Malone failed to reflect any record of the marriage of IRENE MORRIS to Dr. LOUIS MILLER.

The files of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Docket 246, reflect that DAVID MILLER, father of subject, 406 East 74th Street, was naturalized a United States citizen in the U. S. District Court of the Eastern District of New York on July 24, 1906. DAVID MILLER filed his first papers for U. S. citizenship in the Superior Court of the State of New York in the First Judicial District. The "New York Medical Journal" lists Dr. LOUIS MILLER, 400 West End Avenue, as a graduate of New York Medical College as of January, 1921, and reflects that Dr. LOUIS MILLER holds a fellowship in the AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Miss CATHRYN LONGUA, Secretary to the Assistant Dean, New York Medical College, Fifth Avenue at 105th Street, advised that college records reflect that Dr. LOUIS MILLER was born January 17, 1892, at Vilna, Russia, attended Public School #18, New York City, from 1900 to 1905 and completed the eighth grade. MILLER then attended an unspecified New York high school for four years. From 1912 to 1913 he was privately tutored and from 1913 to 1914 he attended Harlem Evening School, New York City. From 1914 to 1915 he attended Rhodes Preparatory School, New York City, and was also privately tutored. In 1916 Dr. LOUIS MILLER attended Bronx Preparatory School. He was graduated from the New York Medical College in January, 1921.

NY 100-63983

CONTACTS BETWEEN DR. LOUIS MILLER AND ARTHUR A. ADAMS

On August 25, 1944, ARTHUR ADAMS was observed by SAS H. H. HINDERAKER and T. G. KIRSCHNER to travel to Far Rockaway, Long Island, New York, and enter a cottage located on the corner of Seagirt Avenue and Beach 26th Street. The name on the cottage was "DR. LOUIS MILLER".

On September 5, 1944, at 12:30 P.M. while conducting a surveillance on ARTHUR A. ADAMS, SA Herman Maddox and SA Francis Plant observed ARTHUR ADAMS meet a girl in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. This girl presented ADAMS with a package marked "Special Delivery". This package was approximately 4"x8"x5" and was addressed to Dr. LOUIS MILLER. ADAMS and the girl, who was later identified by SA Herman Maddox as being identical with Miss ANN APPELBAUM, nurse for Dr. LOUIS MILLER, then left Pennsylvania Station and walked to the corner of Macy's Department Store, where they stood and talked for about twenty minutes. At 1:15 P.M. ADAMS kissed the girl and she was heard to inform ADAMS that she would call him on Saturday. ADAMS thereafter left the girl and proceeded directly to the store of VICTORIA STONE, 510 Madison Avenue.

A physical surveillance of ARTHUR A. ADAMS on July 9, 1945, by Special Agents J. Harold Glascock, J. O. Montgomery, Robert J. Wirth and Roger W. Robinson disclosed that at 1:15 P.M. on July 9, 1945, ADAMS visited the office of Dr. LOUIS MILLER at Far Rockaway Beach, Long Island, New York. This surveillance disclosed that at 6:55 P.M. on that date he left Dr. LOUIS MILLER'S office at Far Rockaway and returned to New York City.

Physical surveillance of ARTHUR A. ADAMS by Special Agents J. E. Gordon, H. D. Griffith, J. L. Pugh, W. A. Kolar and Roger W. Robinson reflected that on September 7, 1945, at 6:23 P.M. ADAMS left the Peter Cooper Hotel, where he resides, and proceeded by bus to 400 West End Avenue, where he entered at 6:55 P.M. At 7:30 P.M. ADAMS was observed leaving 400 West End Avenue in the company of Dr. LOUIS MILLER. They crossed the street and entered 411 West End Avenue. At 7:55 P.M. ADAMS left 411 West End Avenue alone and proceeded to the store of VICTORIA STONE at 510 Madison Avenue. (At this time Dr. LOUIS MILLER maintained an office at 400 West End Avenue and lived in an apartment across the street at 411 West End Avenue.)

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Dr. LOUIS MILLER was interviewed at his office, 400 West End Avenue, at 7:30 P.M. June 21, 1946, by SA John M. O'Mara and SA John F. Malone. Dr. MILLER was questioned during this interview concerning ARTHUR ADAMS. Dr. MILLER stated that he originally met ADAMS about "a dozen years ago" professionally in New York City and stated that he was the one who introduced his former wife, IRENE, to ADAMS. He denied that he knew anything about ADAMS' trip or trips to Moscow. He stated that he know nothing concerning ADAMS' former wives or children and stated that he had never heard of DOROTHEA KEEN, the wife of ADAMS.

Dr. MILLER stated that so far as he knew from information furnished by ADAMS, the latter was brought up in Canada. He was unable to furnish any information concerning the nature or locale of ADAMS' education or schooling, although MILLER knew that ADAMS was an engineer. Dr. MILLER declined to admit that he knew the identity or name of ADAMS' employers.

Dr. MILLER admitted that he saw ADAMS quite frequently immediately prior to the latter's disappearance on January 23, 1946 but denied that ADAMS had given him any advance indication that he was leaving, neither did he give any reason for his leaving. Dr. MILLER stated that he could not exactly recall why ADAMS' luggage had been left in the care of Dr. MILLER'S brother but indicated that to the best of his recollection he believed that it was because IRENE MILLER had moved many of her belongings into ADAMS' hotel room. Dr. MILLER indicated that prior to his divorce from IRENE MILLER she had been living in his office, where she did not have adequate room for her luggage, which had resulted in her moving many personal belongings to ADAMS' hotel room.

Dr. MILLER stated that on one occasion he had advised ARTHUR A. ADAMS to move into a different climate because of his back condition, which Dr. MILLER described as "more or less chronic." Dr. MILLER stated that ADAMS speaks with the same accent as does he, Dr. MILLER. (Interviewing agents did not note that Dr. MILLER had any particular accent.) MILLER also stated that his later association with ADAMS was more personal in that he discussed his impending divorce and his former wife with ADAMS.

MILLER stated that he had never known ADAMS by any other name, nor had he ever heard of any Russian connections on the part of ADAMS. Dr. MILLER stated that he had never heard that ADAMS' middle name was "ALEXANDROVITCH."

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Dr. MILLER stated that some of the luggage belonging to ARTHUR ADAMS which had been in the possession of Dr. MILLER'S brother, SAM, had been moved to Dr. MILLER'S apartment at 400 West End Avenue. Dr. MILLER indicated that he was uncertain whether he would give permission to Bureau Agents to examine this luggage but stated that he would take this matter up with his brother SAM MILLER, an attorney.

MISCELLANEOUS

In a paid advertisement in the "New York Times" of April 5, 1946, the members of the Executive Board of the JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE issued a "Statement to the American People" explaining the position of the Executive Board of that organization in relation to the request of the Congressional Un-American Activities Committee for books and records of the JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE. The name of Dr. LOUIS MILLER appeared in the advertisement as one of the members of the Executive Board of the JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE.

Confidential Informant TC-5, of known reliability, furnished a letter on the stationery of the SPANISH REFUGEE APPEAL, JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE, asking for contributions for the SPANISH REFUGEE APPEAL. The letter was dated December 8, 1947, and bears the signatures of members of the Executive Board of the JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE. The name "LOUIS MILLER, Physician" is listed among the Executive Board members of the above mentioned Committee.

A physical surveillance conducted by Special Agents Walter E. Knecht, Jr. and John P. Carnes on Dr. LOUIS MILLER disclosed that on February 28, 1945, VICTORIA STONE entered the offices of Dr. LOUIS MILLER at 400 West End Avenue and left these offices after spending approximately fifteen minutes therein.

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IRENE MORRIS MILLER

BACKGROUND

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, were examined by SA Stanley W. Ross. These records reflected that IRENE MILLER filed a petition for United States Naturalization No. 124283 on November 2, 1927, in the U. S. District Court of the Southern District of New York. IRENE MILLER was admitted to U. S. citizenship on May 7, 1928. In her Declaration of Intention, which was filed on July 29, 1925, MILLER indicated that she was born at Warsaw, Poland, on January 27, 1905. The records further reflected that IRENE MILLER came to the United States from Antwerp, Belgium, entering the Port of New York on August 9, 1921. She indicated that her employment was that of a student and that she was not married. The record reflected IRENE MILLER'S mother's maiden name was SZYFRA ZUKER. IRENE MILLER further indicated that she was absent from the United States from June 8, 1927 to September 16, 1927, to visit relatives in Poland.

The records of Hunter College, 68th Street and Lexington Avenue, were reviewed by SA Stanley W. Ross. These records reflected that IRENE MILLER was admitted to Hunter College in January, 1924, and left in August of 1926. These records reflect IRENE MILLER'S original name was IRENE MEYEROWITZ and that she legally changed her name to MORRIS on February 15, 1921. These records reflect that IRENE MILLER was born January 27, 1905, in Warsaw, Poland, and that she is of the Jewish religion.

The records of Barnard College, Columbia University, were reviewed by SA Stanley W. Ross. These records reflected that IRENE MILLER entered this school in September, 1926, and received an A.B. degree in February, 1928. At Barnard College IRENE MILLER majored in history and government and had a "good" scholastic standing.

A review of the records of marriage license bureaus for Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx disclosed no record of the marriage of IRENE MORRIS to Dr. LOUIS MILLER.

When interviewed by SA Francis X. Plant and SA John F. Malone on June 21, 1946, IRENE MILLER stated she had visited Moscow, Russia in 1931. Confidential Informant TL-14, of known reliabiltiy advised that on September 25, 1931, passport number 442498 was issued to IRENE MORRIS MILLER

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for travel to "England, France, Germany, Italy, and Austria, for a vacation trip". In her passport application, IRENE MILLER listed her employment as "teacher".

The following description of IRENE MILLER was obtained from the records of Macy's Department Store, Personnel Department, where IRENE MILLER secured employment in October, 1942:

Name	IRENE MORRIS
Born	January, 1905
Height	5'8"
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Build	Small
Complexion	Dark
Residence Address	400 West End Avenue
Previous Address	240 West 75th Street
Social Security No.	133-16-1948
Previous Employment	Gimbel Brothers Department Store, New York City; Lord and Taylor Department Store, New York City.

CONTACTS BETWEEN IRENE M. MILLER AND ARTHUR A. ADAMS

A physical surveillance conducted by Special Agents Francis X. Plant and Herman W. Maddox of ARTHUR A. ADAMS on October 9, 1944, disclosed that at 12:55 P.M. on that date ADAMS went to the Cafe Rouge at the Hotel Pennsylvania, where he met an unidentified woman who was subsequently identified as IRENE MILLER. At 2:05 P.M. on that date ARTHUR ADAMS and IRENE MILLER left the Cafe Rouge and walked to Macy's Department Store where MILLER was employed.

IRENE MILLER was interviewed at the New York Office by Special Agents Francis X. Plant and John F. Malone on June 21, 1946. She stated that she met ARTHUR ADAMS as a patient of Dr. LOUIS MILLER at Dr. MILLER'S office approximately "five or ten years" previously when Dr. MILLER'S office was located at 885 West End Avenue. IRENE MILLER stated that she did not know how Dr. MILLER became acquainted with ARTHUR A. ADAMS but believed it was in a "professional way." IRENE MILLER denied emphatically

that she knew ARTHUR A. ADAMS prior to the above mentioned meeting. She further stated that she did not know if ADAMS were related to Dr. LOUIS MILLER but indicated that she did not think so.

IRENE MILLER stated that she knew little of ADAMS' background other than that ADAMS was a Canadian who had travelled quite extensively and had mentioned travelling in South America, China and Europe.

IRENE MILLER advised that in the early part of 1945, in January or February, she was having domestic trouble with her husband, Dr. LOUIS MILLER, and they decided to separate. She stated that after she left Dr. LOUIS MILLER she had no place to reside and that it was approximately at this time that ARTHUR A. ADAMS was preparing to go to the western part of the United States for his health. ARTHUR ADAMS offered her the use of his room at the Peter Cooper Hotel with the understanding that he would be gone for several months and she could use the room until his return. She stated that she understood the purpose of the trip was for his health and that she knew no further details such as where he was going or where he would stay. IRENE MILLER related that ADAMS had returned to New York City sooner than she had expected and she had consequently been forced to give up the Peter Cooper Hotel room. IRENE MILLER was asked if she had any of the belongings of ARTHUR A. ADAMS in her possession at the time of the interview and she replied that she did not. IRENE MILLER was then informed that she had been observed moving a bag belonging to ARTHUR A. ADAMS from the Peter Cooper Hotel room to her new apartment at 2 Horatio Street. IRENE MILLER then recalled that she did have a bag belonging to ARTHUR A. ADAMS in her closet. She stated that she never saw the contents of this bag but indicated that ARTHUR ADAMS had informed her that it contained clothing, including a heavy fur-lined coat, winter hat and underclothing. She advised that she had taken this bag to her apartment because she had a large "outside closet" which was cold and a good place to store the fur coat. IRENE MILLER denied that there was any arrangement made with ADAMS to ship the coat to any future address and stated that ADAMS had left the coat with her with the understanding that he could call for it whenever he had use for it. IRENE MILLER described this bag as being a large canvas covered piece of luggage.

When asked if she knew of any of ARTHUR ADAMS' associates, she stated that she did not. When asked if she knew DOROTHEA KEEN, IRENE MILLER stated that she did and that she had met KEEN in Russia on the occasion of her visit to the USSR with Dr. LOUIS MILLER sometime in 1931. She could not remember the exact date of this visit but stated that it had been in the summer and that she was absent from the United States

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for three months. IRENE MILLER advised that she met DOROTHEA KEEN in Moscow but denied emphatically that on this occasion she had met ARTHUR A. ADAMS.

When questioned as to whether she was alarmed at not seeing ARTHUR A. ADAMS subsequent to January, 1946, she replied affirmatively and stated that sometime during the latter part of January or early February, 1946, she had telephonically inquired from VICTORIA STONE as to whether STONE had knowledge of ADAMS' whereabouts.

IRENE MILLER stated that she knew VICTORIA STONE and that she patronized STONE'S jewelry store on Madison Avenue. She stated that ARTHUR A. ADAMS introduced her to VICTORIA STONE several years previously but she could not remember the exact date. IRENE MILLER stated that she had attended a party at the apartment of VICTORIA STONE at 39 West 55th Street in October, 1944. She stated that DR. LOUIS MILLER had attended this party with her but she could not remember the names of the other guests. She stated that to the best of her recollection the occasion for this party had been ARTHUR A. ADAMS' birthday. IRENE MILLER stated that in October, 1945, she sent gifts to ARTHUR A. ADAMS for herself and her son on what she believed to be the occasion of his birthday, although she had not been certain. IRENE MILLER denied that she had sent any gifts to ARTHUR A. ADAMS for anyone other than her son and herself.

IRENE MILLER stated that at one time she met ARTHUR A. ADAMS at his place of employment at the Keynote Recording Company.

MISCELLANEOUS

Confidential Informant TL-5, of known reliability, advised that IRENE MILLER sent the following telegram on February 7, 1945, "To Miss DOROTHEA KEEN, Bashshoi Pionersky Pereulak 8, Apartment 68, Moscow, USSR. Numbers dates packages 3095 June 30, 1941, 9833 March 11, 9844, March 13, 9997, March 24, 9998, same, 10993, June 13, 10994, same, 11883, 27th, all 1944. All well. Love, your relations. Write." (Signature: Irene Miller, 400 West End Avenue, ENdicott 2-2443, Apartment 1-B.)

Confidential Informant TL-7, of known reliability, advised that IRENE MILLER received a cablegram from DOROTHEA KEEN in Moscow, Russia. This cable had been filed in Moscow on February 1, 1945, and was delivered

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at New York City by RCA on February 5, 1945. The informant stated that this cable read as follows: "Received July 31 package license number 118832. Wire license numbers, shipping dates all others including original closed package. Thanks. Well, Love to all. Dorothea Keen."

Confidential Informant TL-7 advised that on May 8, 1945, IRENE MILLER, 400 West End Avenue, New York City, received a cable from DOROTHEA KEEN at Moscow which read as follows: "Share your joy, complete victory. Received your wire also secured identical parcel. Well, love, heart felt greeting all friends." This informant was unable to furnish any information concerning a wire sent by IRENE MILLER to DOROTHEA KEEN.

A physical surveillance of VICTORIA STONE by Special Agents John J. Ward and John M. O'Mara on January 29, 1946, revealed that at 1:00 P.M. on that date VICTORIA STONE entered her jewelry store at 510 Madison Avenue and left the jewelry store at 2:10 P.M. with a woman who answers the description of IRENE MILLER. The two women then had lunch at the Women's Exchange, Madison Avenue, and left the Women's Exchange at 3:00 P.M. and separated.

When interviewed by Bureau Agents on June 21, 1946, IRENE MILLER denied that she knew ARTHUR ADAMS was the husband of DOROTHEA KEEN but admitted that she knew that ARTHUR ADAMS and DOROTHEA KEEN knew each other. She stated that at the time she was in Russia it was possible that her husband met ARTHUR ADAMS without her knowledge but that she did not feel it was probable.

IRENE MILLER advised that she has one brother, PIETRO PIETROVITCH, "an engineer," in Moscow, USSR. She advised that she did not have much knowledge concerning DOROTHEA KEEN'S position in Moscow other than the fact that KEEN was employed by an American newspaper as a correspondent.

IRENE MILLER admitted that she had sent packages to DOROTHEA KEEN but denied that she had sent them for ARTHUR A. ADAMS. She stated that these packages contained mostly food stuffs and clothing which were designated for her cousin, HELEN DEAMONT, who had introduced her to DOROTHEA KEEN originally and who resides in Russia, but that the packages did include some clothing and food for DOROTHEA KEEN. She stated that these packages, although designated for HELEN DEAMONT, had been addressed to DOROTHEA KEEN because KEEN was an American citizen and was more apt to receive the packages that HELEN DEAMONT. MILLER also stated that she was not sure of HELEN DEAMONT'S address but that she was always sure of DOROTHEA KEEN'S address.

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IRENE MILLER stated that there were eleven children in her own family but refused to give the names and addresses of any of her relatives other than the above mentioned brother residing in Moscow and one MOE MORRIS, who resides in San Francisco, California.

IRENE MILLER stated that she met JACOB ARONOFF but indicated that she did not know whether ARTHUR A. ADAMS was acquained with JACOB ARONOFF. IRENE MILLER further stated that she had met JULIUS HEIMAN through VICTORIA STONE.

IRENE MILLER further admitted that she had received two cablegrams from DOROTHEA KEEN, one of which she stated she never actually saw but that the contents of it were conveyed to her over the telephone. She stated that one cablegram concerned packages sent to DOROTHEA KEEN and that the second cablegram included congratulations for the United States victory over Germany in 1945.

Confidential Informant TL-9, of known reliability, advised that IRENE MILLER attended a banquet of the JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE held on March 26, 1947, in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. The informant stated that IRENE MILLER was seated at table No. 15 at this banquet, during which she was overheard making a reference to President Harry Truman as a "traitor to the people of the United States" and to Congress as "reactionary servants of capitalistic imperialism".

The JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE has been declared by the United States Attorney General as Communist and subversive and declared to come within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

JULIUS HEIMAN

BACKGROUND

Birth

Selective Service records, Local Draft Board No. 735, 20 South Broadway, Yonkers, New York, contained a registration dated April 25, 1942, reflecting that HEIMAN was born August 12, 1881 at Wilno, Russia.

Residence

Mr. WILLIAM KENNELLY, 81 Landscape Avenue, Yonkers, New York, advised that the HEIMANS had resided at 69 Landscape Avenue for approximately twenty-five years.

On October 28, 1942, according to the aforementioned Local Draft Board records, HEIMAN advised that his new address was 305 West End Avenue, New York City.

Confidential Informant TD-1, of known reliability, advised that HEIMAN moved into an apartment at 305 West End Avenue, New York City, on September 14, 1942, having previously resided at 175 West 73rd Street, New York City. Confidential Informant TD-1 stated that HEIMAN resided with his wife, NELLIE, in a two-room apartment at that address.

Employment

Mr. H. CATHERWOOD and Mr. GEORGE HARVEY, PATCHOGUE PLYMOUTH MILLS CORP., 295 Fifth Avenue, New York City, furnished information which disclosed that JULIUS HEIMAN and his father, HERMAN HEIMAN were lace curtain salesmen, working on a commission basis for that company until approximately 1932 or 1933. They stated that HERMAN HEIMAN died in 1932 or 1933, at which time JULIUS HEIMAN also terminated his employment with the company, after having worked there for almost twenty-five years.

It is to be noted that Confidential Informant TD-2, of known reliability, stated that JULIUS HEIMAN was employed by the PATCHOGUE PLYMOUTH MILLS, INC. in New York City, until 1928, at which time he resigned.

Business Activities

Confidential Informant TD-2 stated that HEIMAN entered the employment of MANEALOFF AND COMPANY, jobbers of steel, in 1928. According to the informant, HEIMAN was elected to the position of Vice President and Secretary of MANEALOFF AND COMPANY in 1933. The name of this company was subsequently changed to CONCORD STEEL CORPORATION, 19 Rector Street, New York City. b7D

Confidential Informant TD-3, of known reliability, advised that

Confidential Informant TD-3 added that

Confidential Informant TD-3 further advised that

Confidential Informant TD-3 stated that

It is to be noted that information furnished by Confidential Informant TD-3 is to be disseminated only on the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

Confidential Informant TD-2 advised that the VICTORIA STONE JEWEIRY CORPORATION was incorporated on September 5, 1941, with $10,000.00 capital, and that the officers of this company were VICTORIA STONE, President and JULIUS HEIMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

It was asserted by Confidential Informant TD-3 that [redacted]

[redacted]

Confidential Informant TD-2 further advised that HEIMAN was reported to have been connected with the LANDSCAPE REALTY COMPANY, New York City, and that instant company owned two apartment houses which are located at 315 West 21st Street, and 421 West 21st Street, New York City.

According to Confidential Informant TD-2, the two partners of the LANDSCAPE REALTY COMPANY are JULIUS HEIMAN and MILTON MANSBACH, as of July 8, 1942. The informant further advised that the property held by that realty company is valued at $295,000.00. b7D

Confidential Informant TD-4, of unknown reliability, advised that HEIMAN had loaned $20,000.00 to the SUN RAY BAKERS CORPORATION, when that corporation was purchased from KIAPHOLTZ AND SHORNSTEIN at a total cost of $100,000.00 in cash. Confidential Informant TD-4 stated that as a result of having advanced this money, HEIMAN had been made a Vice President of the SUN RAY BAKERS CORPORATION, but that it was primarily an honorary position given him because of the amount of money he had advanced. The informant added that HEIMAN made most of the money in the steel business with a partner named MANEALOFF, and that they imported the steel from Europe and sold it in the American market. It was the informant's belief that instant steel company had a branch office in Washington, D. C.

Confidential Informant TD-2 substantiated the fact that HEIMAN was Vice President of the SUN RAY BAKERS CORPORATION, 130 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, New York, and that other officers of this corporation were SYDNEY L. GROSS, President; ROSE H. GROSS (wife of SYDNEY L. GROSS), Secretary; S. G. GERNEY, Vice President, and HAROLD GREEN, Assistant Secretary.

Additional business activity on the part of HEIMAN was noted when Mrs. HENRY L. WATTS (also known as Mrs. MILLER), Registrar of the Medical School at the New York Post Graduate Hospital, stated that JULIUS HEIMAN was on the Board of Directors of the Sydenham Hospital, New York City, which hospital was of an

inter-racial nature, and advocated racial equality. She stated that HEIMAN has a brother, who is a physician and is also on the staff of the Sydenham Hospital.

Further information furnished by Confidential Informant TD-4 reveals that HEIMAN has an interest in real estate holdings in downtown New York City through the real estate firm of HOFHEIMER AND COMPANY, which company has offices on lower Broadway, New York City.

Relatives

Confidential Informant TD-4 furnished information regarding the subject's immediate family, which reveals that HEIMAN has a brother, LEE HEIMAN, who was employed in the silk business in Chicago, Illinois. He stated that a second brother of JULIUS, Dr. JACOB HEIMAN, resides at 15 West 81st Street, New York City. He added that JULIUS had two daughters; JULIA and BEATRICE. The informant further advised that BEATRICE HEIMAN was formerly employed as secretary to Ambassador CONSTANTINE OUMANSKY of the USSR Embassy in Washington, D. C.

Confidential Informant TD-5, of known reliability, furnished the passport files relative to BEATRICE and JULIA HEIMAN. The passport files reflect that BEATRICE HEIMAN, on May 4, 1929, was issued a passport for a contemplated trip of two years duration to Europe for study. She was again issued a passport on August 2, 1934 for a trip of three months duration, for the purpose of traveling to France, Germany and the USSR. The passport files further indicate that BEATRICE was born September 3, 1908 at New York City, and on her application, indicated that her father, JULIUS HEIMAN, was born in Russia and immigrated to the United States in 1884, and was subsequently naturalized in New York City. Her occupation was set forth on the aforementioned application as "in charge of the Chancery of the Soviet Embassy".

The files furnished by Confidential Informant TD-5 further reflect that JULIA HEIMAN was born July 22, 1912, at New York City, and that on February 26, 1934, she was issued a passport for a contemplated trip of two years duration, for the purpose of study and theatrical work in the USSR. According to the file furnished by Confidential Informant TD-5, JULIA HEIMAN registered at the American Consulate in Moscow, Russia on February 20, 1936, at which time her passport was renewed.

On her renewal application, JULIA HEIMAN indicated that she had resided in the USSR since July 3, 1934, and was studying drama at the Theatre of Revolution in Moscow, Russia.

Contacts with Arthur A. Adams

ARTHUR ADAMS is a known Soviet agent. According to Immigration and Naturalization Service records, he entered the United States in 1938. Prior thereto, he was in the United States from 1915 to 1921, at which time he went to Russia with LUDWIG MARTENS, unofficial Russian Ambassador to the United States at that time. He returned to the United States in 1928 and in 1932 as a member of the Russian Purchasing Commission.

Confidential Informant TD-6, of known reliability, stated that ARTHUR ADAMS was an illegal resident agent of Soviet Military Intelligence, who was dispatched to the United States in 1937.

Physical surveillances conducted by agents of the New York Office reveal numerous contacts between ARTHUR ADAMS and JULIUS HEIMAN. ADAMS was first observed by Special Agents R. W. ROBINSON, ROBERT J. QUIRK, DONALD E. SHANNON, JOHN A. HANISCH and FRANCIS X. PLANT of the New York Office, on October 9, 1944, to have visited the residence of JULIUS HEIMAN at 305 West End Avenue, New York City, for approximately three hours.

A physical surveillance conducted by Special Agents JOHN P. CARNES and A. LAURENCE DAVIS of the New York Office, disclosed that on February 4, 1945, JULIUS HEIMAN, JOSE ARZE, ARTHUR ADAMS, JACOB B. ARONOFF and VICTORIA STONE held a meeting in the apartment of VICTORIA STONE, at 39 West 55th Street, New York City.

According to a physical surveillance conducted by Special Agents JOHN A. HANISCH, JOHN A. O'LEARY and FRANCIS X. PLANT on October 12, 1944, ARTHUR ADAMS left his residence at the Peter Cooper Hotel, 39th Street and Lexington Avenue, and proceeded to the SUN RAY BAKERS CORPORATION, 130 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, New York. Shortly thereafter ADAMS departed from the bakery with JULIUS HEIMAN, and together they walked to a nearby tavern at 493 Myrtle Avenue, where they sat and talked in a booth for a period of one hour and ten minutes. Subsequently, ADAMS and HEIMAN proceeded to the Post Graduate Hospital, 303 East 20th Street, New York City.

Confidential Informant TD-7, of known reliability, advised that ARTHUR ADAMS filed a New York State Tax Return in 1941, wherein he stated he was employed by one SAMUEL J. WEGMAN, 6513 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, California. WEGMAN was born on either October 20, 1888 or October 20, 1891, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died October 1, 1946 in his hotel room, at 118 West 57th Street, New York City.

Accordingly, on June 26, 1946, SAMUEL WEGMAN was interviewed by Special Agents FRANCIS X. PLANT and EDWARD F. MILES of the New York Office, for information regarding the background and activities of ARTHUR ADAMS. During this interview, WEGMAN reluctantly stated that he was acquainted with/and was a former employer of ADAMS. WEGMAN further advised he left New York City and went to California in December of 1940. He added that about a year prior to that, he met ARTHUR ADAMS in the home of JULIUS HEIMAN, and thereafter saw ADAMS about three or four times during the course of the year. During this time, WEGMAN related that from the conversations which occurred between him, HEIMAN and ADAMS, he, WEGMAN, secured the definite impression that ARTHUR ADAMS was here on "a technical mission for the Soviet government". WEGMAN alleged, however, that ADAMS himself had never told him this, but later he had received the idea from the talk of ADAMS and HEIMAN. It was his belief, he related, that HEIMAN stated ADAMS was here for the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission.

WEGMAN added that sometime in 1941 he returned to New York City on a visit, at which time he again saw ADAMS. At this time ADAMS asked him if he would take the sum of $1,875.00, deposit it in his, WEGMAN'S bank, and then pay it back to ADAMS at the rate of $75.00 per week. According to WEGMAN, he agreed to do this, and claimed that he had asked no questions about the transaction, and that he assumed "it was a confidential deal on the part of the Soviet government". At this time WEGMAN reiterated the fact that he believed ADAMS was here on a technical mission for the Soviet government, and said, "I wanted to help if I could". He further stated, "I felt kindly towards the position of the Soviet government in world affairs". WEGMAN then related that he forwarded weekly checks in the amount of $75.00 to ADAMS, at 130 East 39th Street, New York City, until such time as the amount of $1,875.00 was exhausted.

WEGMAN described JULIUS HEIMAN as being "a good friend" and that he visited the HEIMANS both at their home in Yonkers, New York and at their apartment.

On June 21, 1946, JULIUS HEIMAN was interviewed at the New York Office by Special Agents R. J. LAMPHERE, EMORY GREGG and FRANCIS X. PLANT. At this interview, HEIMAN stated he first met ARTHUR ADAMS about six or seven years ago in the office of VICTORIA STONE, which was then located on Fifth Avenue. (It will be noted that VICTORIA STONE formerly operated a firm known as CHICO GEMS, Room 806, 562 Fifth Avenue, New York City). HEIMAN explained that he had come to know VICTORIA STONE through doing business with her and claimed he never saw ADAMS prior to meeting him at STONE'S place. HEIMAN claimed he had no idea as to how STONE had originally met ADAMS, nor did he have any knowledge of his background or from

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where he came. HEIMAN related that after his first meeting with ADAMS, he continued to see him about once a week except for periods when either of the two were away. He admitted that ADAMS had been to his home for dinner and was acquainted with his wife, NELLIE. According to HEIMAN, he thought ADAMS had said he had travelled in Canada, Russia, South America and other countries. HEIMAN stated he was told by ADAMS that he, ADAMS was an engineer of sound recording and research, and according to HEIMAN this was all ADAMS told him concerning himself.

VICTORIA STONE, HEIMAN said, never supplied him with any additional information concerning ADAMS, nor did he ever have any business dealings with ADAMS. On the few occasions when ADAMS was at his place for dinner, they only talked on general subjects, such as music, books, etc. HEIMAN admitted knowing that ADAMS worked at the KEYNOTE RECORDING COMPANY, and said that he visited this office only once, when ADAMS secured some phonograph records for him and he called to pick them up.

HEIMAN also related that he met SAMUEL NOVICK through ADAMS. This he said, occurred when he wanted to buy a radio and ADAMS sent him to NOVICK, through whose efforts he was able to secure a radio at the Lafayette Radio Company. HEIMAN admitted that he made two trips to Europe, one in 1932 and the other in 1935. During his first journey, he said he visited Moscow and first stated that he definitely had not met ADAMS there. However, as the interview progressed, he later stated he could not remember whether or not he ever met ADAMS in Moscow. He claimed that if he had known ARTHUR ADAMS was a Soviet agent, he would have reported that fact to the authorities as "my allegiance is to the United States Government". He denied being a Communist Party member, or in believing in Communist Party principles. However, he admitted that he was acquainted with EARL BROWDER, EUGENE DENNIS, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and other high Communist Party officials. Further, he admitted having visited Communist Party headquarters to see BROWDER, but added that he would not describe him as a friend, but rather as "a fairly close acquaintance". He admitted on one occasion that he helped circulate petitions for the release of EARL BROWDER. This latter individual, he alleged, never asked him to contribute to the Communist Party.

As to WILLIAM FOSTER, HEIMAN asserted he knew him about as well as BROWDER, but he added that he had not seen FOSTER for several years. It was his belief that FOSTER was Secretary to the Communist Party. HEIMAN said that he held no Russian bonds, but admitted that he has contributed to and attended rallies of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

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As to his relationship with VICTORIA STONE, HEIMAN claimed he had no business connections with her prior to investing money in her present enterprise. He said he had met her sometime prior to 1935, but he was unable to recall just when. As previously stated, he first met her through going to her place of business to have pearls restrung. Although he admitted going to STONE'S place on Fifth Avenue, he denied any knowledge of her firm CHICO GEMS, INC. At first, HEIMAN alleged that he never knew VICTORIA STONE was married, but he later changed this to state that he knew HARRY STONE, and that the latter and VICTORIA were married at one time. He stated he knew HARRY only through VICTORIA, and had not met him previously. HEIMAN described VICTORIA STONE as a "fine girl" and he declined to discuss his relationship with her. His business relations with STONE in the firm of VICTORIA STONE, INC., he admitted have been dissolved, but he declined to discuss the matter any further, adding that it was a matter of public record if the agents desired to secure the information.

HEIMAN admitted that his daughter, BEATRICE, worked for the Soviet Embassy, but denied she was ever secretary to CONSTANTINE OUMANSKY. He claimed to have no knowledge as to whether BEATRICE was a Communist Party member or not. A statement which was made to the Dies Committee by BENJAMIN GITLOW, former Communist Party functionary, was brought to HEIMAN'S attention, but he claimed that he had never heard of it before. He then denied the allegations contained therein, and said he was never a member of any Left Wing Socialist Party, nor did he ever engage in any practice of exchanging jewels for cash.

MISCELLANEOUS

Contacts with Victoria Stone

VICTORIA STONE was born May 24, 1905 in Montreal, Canada, and resided at 39 West 55th Street, New York City, and maintained VICTORIA STONE, INC., jewelry store, located at 510 Madison Avenue, New York City. She is known to have been an intimate and daily associate of ARTHUR ADAMS. Further information about VICTORIA STONE and her associations with ADAMS and others is set forth in greater detail elsewhere in this report.

Confidential Informant TD-3 advised that on November 4, 1933, a savings account in the name of VICTORIA STONE, in trust for JULIUS HEIMAN, was opened, and that at this time STONE gave her address as 163 East 36th Street, and stated she was employed as a jewelry designer for the CHICO JEMS, 562 Fifth Avenue, New York City. According to the informant, this account was closed on October 24, 1936.

Confidential Informant TD-4 further revealed that a checking account was opened on October 23, 1936 for JULIUS HEIMAN and/or VICTORIA STONE, 562 Fifth Avenue, New York City, with a deposit of $304.69. The informant stated that this account was changed on August 18, 1937 to VICTORIA STONE, but added that JULIUS HEIMAN had a power of attorney, which entitled him to draw checks on the account.

On November 18, 1944, VICTORIA STONE was observed in the presence of JULIUS HEIMAN for a period of approximately two hours, at the Women's Exchange Restaurant, Madison Avenue at 54th Street, New York City, by Special Agents STANLEY W. ROSS, GLEN H. HEARN and JOHN O. MONTGOMERY of the New York Office.

Special Agent GLEN H. HEARN on December 5, 1944 again noticed VICTORIA STONE in the presence of HEIMAN at the same restaurant, at 541 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The surveilling agents on both occasions noted that HEIMAN and STONE maintained an affectionate attitude during these meetings.

Confidential Informant TD-8, of unknown reliability, advised in 1948 that HEIMAN no longer contacts VICTORIA STONE at her apartment.

According to a report by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, entitled, "TEXT OF REPORT BY HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE RELATING TO ATOMIC ESPIONAGE", VICTORIA STONE testified that she met HEIMAN in Philadelphia before moving to New York in 1928. She further testified that she had close social and business relations with HEIMAN, and that he put up the money for the jewelry business, which she is presently operating. She stated that HEIMAN introduced her to EARL BROWDER and both she and BROWDER had been frequently entertained at the HEIMAN residence. She further alleged that she had not seen BROWDER at HEIMAN'S since BROWDER'S expulsion from the Communist Party. For statements made by HEIMAN regarding his relationship with VICTORIA STONE, reference is made to the interview which is previously mentioned in this report.

Contact with Samuel J. Novick

NOVICK was born January 25, 1897 in Vitebsk, Russia, and resides at 91 Central Park West, New York City. While an officer of the WHOLESALE RADIO SERVICE, INC., in 1937, he wrote to the Immigration and Naturalization Service,

requesting that ARTHUR ADAMS be admitted to the United States to work for the above company. ADAMS was connected with other companies in which NOVICK had an interest.

It will be noted in the interview with HEIMAN, which is previously mentioned, HEIMAN stated that he met SAMUEL NOVICK through ADAMS. This, he said, occurred when he wanted to buy a radio and ADAMS sent him to NOVICK, through whose efforts he was able to obtain a radio at the Lafayette Radio Company.

COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES

Confidential Informant TD-9, of unknown reliability, stated that JULIUS HEIMAN was an extremely close associate of VICTORIA STONE, and was subject to mental attacks approximately every six months, which usually necessitated hospitalization, and indicated STONE was probably cognizant of full details concerning his mental condition. The informant stated that prior to 1939, HEIMAN was a member of the firm of MANEALOFF AND COMPANY, which dealt in fine steel bars from Sweden. The informant alleged that HEIMAN took numerous trips to Europe, reportedly for the purpose of purchasing steel and would make as many as eight trips in the period of a few months. Whenever HEIMAN returned from his trips to Europe, the informant alleged, VICTORIA STONE would be very busy for several days with HEIMAN, contacting jewelry firms in New York City. The informant expressed the opinion that HEIMAN brought back jewels from the Soviet Union which were sold to various jewelers in New York City, and the money was thereafter used to finance Communist activities in the United States.

On one occasion, the informant stated, he accompanied VICTORIA STONE and HEIMAN to a jewelry firm which was then on Madison Avenue near 57th Street, but which in 1940 was located on Madison Avenue near 55th Street, and on that occasion he overheard STONE and HEIMAN talking to one of the officials of the store and the prices discussed had run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. It was the informant's opinion that JULIUS HEIMAN was the actual contact between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the United States

Confidential Informant TD-9 further stated that HEIMAN'S daughter, who worked in the Soviet Embassy, was very close to VICTORIA STONE.

It is to be noted that WILLIAM MANEALOFF is the President of MANEALOFF AND COMPANY, as mentioned above. According to Confidential Informant TD-3, MANEALOFF was born in 1897 in Russia, was a naturalized citizen of the United States, and a graduate of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

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A physical surveillance conducted by Special Agents WILLIAM A. BREENE and EDWARD T. BURNS of the New York Office, disclosed that on April 28, 1944, WILLIAM MANEALOFF, who resided at that time at 36 West 9th Street, New York City, was contacted by GERHARDT EISLER, during which time EISLER and MANEALOFF walked fifty blocks engaged in conversation.

Further, it will be noted that GERHARDT EISLER was convicted of violation of Section 223, Title 22, United States Code, at Washington, D. C. on August 15, 1947, and sentenced March 24, 1948. He fled the United States on May 6, 1949, aboard the "M.S. BATORY" of the Gdynia-America Line, Inc.

The Dies Committee report, pages 4687 and 4688, contain information regarding the testimony of BENJAMIN GITLOW, who testified before that Committee on September 11, 1939. It is noted that BENJAMIN GITLOW was formerly a prominent functionary in the Communist Party of the United States. In his statement, GITLOW stated he knew JULIUS HEIMAN very well and continued, "I know him from the beginning of the Left Wing of the Socialist Party up to the present time. JULIUS HEIMAN is a business man holding down a very important position in a commercial corporation, and during the early stages of the Left Wing organization of the Communist Party, JULIUS HEIMAN supported the organization with funds, contributions of his own, helped to maintain a monthly journal of the organization known as the Class Struggle. When the Left Wing organized the Communist Party, JULIUS HEIMAN was attached to that wing of the Communist Party, which was organized by the Russian Federation of the Socialist Party. During the years 1920 and 1921, when the Party received diamonds and jewelry which had to be converted into cash, JULIUS HEIMAN was a man who made the business arrangements for the conversion of the diamonds and jewelry into cash for the Party. JULIUS HEIMAN was never known to the Party membership as a member of the Party. His membership was always kept secret and was known only to the top leaders of the Party. Nevertheless he met with the top leaders of the Party on the most confidential matters concerning the Party organizations. Later, when it became necessary to organize a system for receiving money by cable and cashing the cables for large amounts, and converting the money in such a way that the Party would not be jeopardized and the source of the money hidden, JULIUS HEIMAN played a very important role in that respect and up to the present time JULIUS HEIMAN is in a very confidential position as far as the Party organization is concerned. His daughter, BEATRICE HEIMAN, is at the present time one of the most confidential and important secretaries of the Russian Embassy, and acts as secretary to the Ambassador. BEATRICE HEIMAN is a member of the Communist Party and today serves as a link between the Russian Embassy in Washington, and the Communist Party in America".

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In this regard, reference is made to the interview with JULIUS HEIMAN which is previously set forth in this report, wherein he denied the allegations contained in the statement made by BENJAMIN GITLOW.

Confidential Informant TD-10, of unknown reliability, furnished further information regarding the activities of JULIUS HEIMAN, and it is noted that this informant stated that HEIMAN, a wealthy business man, was used to charter Communist agents in the United States. This informant named HEIMAN as one of several prominent Communists who lived in Yonkers, New York in January, 1935. This list included EARL BROWDER, CHARLES RECHT and A. A. HELLER. It is to be noted that CHARLES RECHT is a New York attorney and legal counsel of the Embassy of the USSR.

Page 852 of the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, 78th Congress, published a list of names of Communist Party members and their position in the Communist Party, among which was listed A.A. HELLER as being a charter member of the Communist P arty. b7D

Confidential Informant TD-11, of known reliability, stated that

[redacted]

It is to be noted that the information furnished by Confidential Informant TD-11 should be disseminated only after the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

It is to be noted that during the interview with JULIUS HEIMAN, as previously reported, he stated he held no Russian bonds.

On June 29, 1942, Mr. LUTHER B. McCONNELL, 342 Madison Avenue, New York City, advised that JULIUS HEIMAN of the LANDSCAPE REALTY COMPANY, 61 Broadway, New York City, was active in circulating petitions for the release of EARL BROWDER.

WILLIAM GREGORY BURTAN, who was convicted in Chicago Federal Court in 1934 for possessing and passing $100,000.00 in counterfeit United States $100.00 bills, stated that in the early 1920's he was a member of a Socialist group in Harlem before he went into the Communist Party. He advised that JULIUS HEIMAN and MAURICE BLUMLEIN were also members of this group and were editors of the magazine, "Class Struggle", published by the group.

In an interview, FRANK HELLER, 145 West 45th Street, New York City, stated he has known VICTORIA STONE for approximately three years, and that he has frequently been in her apartment at which times JULIUS HEIMAN was also present. He described HEIMAN as a close friend of VICTORIA STONE and that both are self-admitted "Communists who heartily believe in the Russian form of government". According to HELLER, HEIMAN stated he had visited Russia in the "middle 30's" and had learned to admire "the Russian government" which he claimed to have viewed "first hand". HELLER asserted that both HEIMAN and STONE admitted that they were friendly with EARL BROWDER.

During the interview, HELLER furnished information regarding his personal background by stating he was born in Vienna, Austria in 1903 and had arrived in the United States on May 26, 1940 after having been confined in both the Dachau and Buchenwald concentration camps with no charges being levied against him, other than the fact that he was "Jewish". He added that he filed first papers on June 1, 1940 and received final papers as an American citizen on April 10, 1946. He is a dentist by profession.

COMMUNIST PARTY FRONT ACTIVITIES

Confidential Informant TD-12, of known reliability, whose records cannot be disseminated without prior issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, stated

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that [redacted]

It is to be noted that the VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE, COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, New York City, CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF THE UPPER WEST SIDE, New York City, and other organizations mentioned above, were cited by the United States Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835.

CONTACTS WITH PROMINENT CP MEMBERS

JOSE ANTONIO ARZE

According to the Immigration and Naturalization Service records, JOSE ARZE arrived in New York City from Bolivia on October 10, 1944, and departed September 24, 1945 en route to Peru.

Confidential Informant TD-13, of unknown reliability, advised that ARZE is the leader of the Communist Party of Bolivia (Party of the Revolutionary Leftists - PIR), which Party was active in fomenting the Bolivian Revolution in 1948. According to the informant, ARZE attended a meeting of the Cominform in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

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Physical surveillances by agents of the New York Office disclosed that HEIMAN was in frequent contact with ARZE. On February 9, 1945, HEIMAN, ARZE and VICTORIA STONE were observed in the lobby of the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, by Special Agents J. O. MONTGOMERY and D. E. RANEY. HEIMAN and ARZE were again observed in the company of an unknown woman at the Murray Hill Hotel on April 13, 1945 by Special Agents A. C. SMITH and E. M. GREGG.

Physical surveillance by Special Agents ROLLIN STANLEY and JOSEPH J. PHELAN disclosed that on March 28, 1945, HEIMAN and ARZE departed New York City via train, and arrived in Washington, D. C. on March 29, 1945, where the surveillance was turned over to Special Agents JOHN E. ALLMON and H. D. McCULLOUGH of the Washington Field Office. ARZE and HEIMAN proceeded to the apartment of BEATRICE HEIMAN, daughter of JULIUS HEIMAN, at 2801 Adams Mill Road, Northwest, where they stayed during the visit to Washington, D.C.

ISAAC ROMAINE, with alias,
V. J. Jerome

A physical surveillance by Special Agents HUGHITT H. HINDERAKER and JOHN F. MALONE on August 23, 1945, revealed that at approximately 9:00 a.m., HEIMAN drove to 47 Morton Street, New York City, where he first parked his car directly in front of this address and after getting out appeared to change his mind, re-enter the car and park a considerable distance down the block away from this address. He then returned and entered 47 Morton Street, where he remained until 9:35 a.m. It was noted that HEIMAN at that time visited with V. J. JEROME, who resided in Apartment 42.

It will be noted that the TENNEY REPORT on Un-American Activities in California, in 1948, page 135, identified ISAAC ROMAINE, with alias, V. J. JEROME, as a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and that JEROME organized the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. It is further noted that page 1448 of the House Committee on Un-American Activities report, 78th Congress, reflects that the publication "Communist" was listed among Communist Party and Party line publications, of which V. J. JEROME was the Managing Editor. EARL BROWDER is the editor and EUGENE DENNIS is the Associate Editor of instant publication.

MAURICE BLUMLEIN

MAURICE BLUMLEIN, according to Selective Service records at Local Draft Board No. 731, Yonkers, New York, was born at New York City, on November 13, 1881. He resided at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, New York, and according to

Confidential Informant TD-9, BLUMLEIN is a very important Communist and directly connected with the Comintern. He stated that BLUMLEIN knew LENIN personally, and while BLUMLEIN was in Switzerland, for a number of years, he took care of refugee Communists.

Confidential Informant TD-9 stated that in the Spring of 1937, possibly in May, he was en route to the Pacific Coast and stopped in Chicago, where he met JULIUS HEIMAN and one MAURICE BLUMLEIN in their room at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago. The informant alleged that at that time HEIMAN stated he and BLUMLEIN had just driven into Chicago from a Federal prison, where they had gone to see a doctor who had been convicted of handling counterfeit money.

On January 20, 1945, HEIMAN was observed by Special Agents JOHN A. MORRISON and ARTHUR WHITTAKER of the New York Office, to be in contact with MAURICE BLUMLEIN, and that they proceeded to 15 East 40th Street.

Reference is made to the aforementioned interview with JULIUS HEIMAN, wherein he stated he is acquainted with EARL BROWDER, EUGENE DENNIS, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG.

It is to be noted that WILLIAM Z. FOSTER is the chairman of the Communist Party in the United States. EUGENE DENNIS is the secretary of the Communist Party in the United States and EARL BROWDER is the former head of the Communist Party in the United States.

It is further noted that the TENNEY REPORT on Un-American Activities in California, 1948, page 213, lists ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG as a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

BEATRICE HEIMAN

Reference is made to the interview of BENJAMIN GITLOW before the Dies Committee on September 11, 1938, at which time he stated BEATRICE HEIMAN is a member of the Communist Party and serves as a link between the Russian Embassy in Washington and the Communist Party in America.

Additional information was furnished by Mrs. GERSON GOLDSMITH, 2284 Northwest Everett Street, Portland, Oregon, who by letter dated July 23, 1940, directed a letter to the Attorney General of the United States in which she described JULIUS HEIMAN and his two daughters as being "dyed in the wool Communists

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MAURICE BLUMLEIN

MAURICE BLUMLEIN, when interviewed, admitted knowing ARTHUR ADAMS. He further acknowledged having associated with JULIUS HEIMAN and VICTORIA STONE, friends of ADAMS, and knowing JACOB ARONOFF, SAMUEL NOVICK and SAMUEL J. WEGMAN, likewise known to ADAMS.

The records of Local Board #731, Yonkers, New York, reflected that MAURICE BLUMLEIN was born November 13, 1881 in New York City and had been employed by the Sun-Ray Bakers, 130 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, New York, since April, 1942. He reported that previous thereto he had owned and operated a business in the buying, selling, importing and merchandising of tobacco.

According to information provided by Confidential Informant TN-17, of known reliability, MAURICE BLUMLEIN on June 26, 1918 applied for a passport to visit Mexico. At that time he supplied his date and place of birth as November 13, 1881 in New York City and identified his father as ABRAHAM BLUMLEIN; born in Bavaria; arrived in the United States in 1863; and a naturalized citizen. BLUMLEIN reported that he had resided in Holland, Belgium and France during 1914 and had previously received a passport in 1911.

According to this Informant, an organization known as the American Protective League conducted an investigation which reflected that MAURICE BLUMLEIN was a tobacconist who had retired and was devoting his time to dealing in Wall Street stocks and writing literature. Such investigation was conducted in relation to the aforementioned passport for which BLUMLEIN had applied on June 26, 1918.

This investigation further revealed that all of BLUMLEIN'S friends and associates considered him a very honest businessman but during 1917 and 1918 he had exhibited socialistic tendencies. One Doctor A. HOFHEIMER, 118 West 72nd Street, New York City, was reported to have stated that BLUMLEIN was an international socialist or a follower of KARL MARX.

According to information developed by the American Protective League, BLUMLEIN had traveled for the past ten or twelve years (prior to 1918) to Holland in the interest of his tobacco business and had also spent some time in Germany and Switzerland. On a trip to

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Holland in 1914 his health broke down and he went to Switzerland to recuperate. He returned to the United States on July 21, 1914.

Confidential Informant TN-17 reported that a notation on the passport application read thus:

" The applicant and his witness acted in a very suspicious manner during their stay in this agency. The appearance and actions of the applicant were in every way against him - - refusal recommended on general principles. . . ."

Confidential Informant TN-18, of unknown reliability, claimed to be well acquainted with VICTORIA STONE and JULIUS HEIMAN. Informant claimed, further, that through HEIMAN he had also come to meet and know MAURICE BLUMLEIN. Both STONE and HEIMAN are mentioned elsewhere in this report as associates of ARTHUR ADAMS.

Confidential Informant TN-18 said that in the Spring of 1937 he met JULIUS HEIMAN and MAURICE BLUMLEIN in their room at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago, Illinois. HEIMAN told the Informant at that time that he and BLUMLEIN had just driven into Chicago from a Federal prison where they had gone to see a doctor who had been convicted of handling counterfeit money.

According to Confidential Informant TN-18, MAURICE BLUMLEIN is a very important Communist and directly connected with the Comintern. BLUMLEIN, he said, had allegedly suffered from tuberculosis and had spent a number of years in Switzerland. Informant stated BLUMLEIN knew LENIN personally and was one of the individuals who helped to make international contacts and took care of Communist refugees in Switzerland. According to the Informant, BLUMLEIN personally recounted these matters to him.

In conclusion, the Informant claimed that BLUMLEIN had returned to the United States in about 1935, having spent a number of years in Switzerland. He was residing, Informant related, in New York City and was a close friend of Doctor MICHAELOFSKY whose brother, a Mr. MICHAELS, was an important attorney in New York City for the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

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Confidential Informant TN-19, of known reliability, advised that a passport was issued to MAURICE BLUMLEIN on June 9, 1934. It was numbered 116278 and was issued for a contemplated trip of twelve months duration to Great Britain and "various European countries" for health and travel. In connection with this passport, BLUMLEIN reported that from October, 1921 to March, 1932 he had resided in Switzerland for the purpose of his health.

According to the Informant, during this period numerous passports were issued to BLUMLEIN for his foreign residence and other European travel. Continuing, Informant said that BLUMLEIN did make several trips to the United States and passports were issued to him in 1907 and 1914. His last legal residence, to this Informant's knowledge, was 22 Dewey Avenue, New Rochelle, New York.

Confidential Informant TN-19 stated that BLUMLEIN had used one Doctor HOFHEIMER, 125 West 76th Street, New York City, in connection with a passport he had received in 1928. At the same time he also used as a reference JOSEPH MICHAELS, Attorney, 165 Broadway, New York City. In 1932 he used as a reference one Doctor M. MICHAELOVSKY, 18 East 41st Street, New York City.

In conclusion, this Informant stated that BLUMLEIN'S passport applications reflected that he was born November 13, 1881 in New York City; that his father was ABRAHAM BLUMLEIN, born at Schweinfurt, Germany in 1842; that the father immigrated to the United States in 1870 and died in 1903.

Confidential Informant TN-20, of known reliability, stated that MAURICE BLUMLEIN registered as a Communist in 1937, at which time he was residing at 69 Landscape Avenue, Yonkers, New York, was fifty-nine years of age and retired.

MAURICE BLUMLEIN was interviewed by SAS E. F. Miles and F. X. Plant on April 5, 1948. At that time a photograph of ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS was exhibited to him and he identified same as being that of a man he knew as ARTHUR ADAMS.

BLUMLEIN stated that he was born in the United States but that in 1921 he had traveled to Switzerland for his health. He remained there until 1932, when he returned to the United States and

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took up residence with Mr. and Mrs. JULIUS HEIMAN, whom he described as old friends, at 69 Landscape Avenue, Yonkers, New York. There the HEIMANS frequently had visitors and among these were ARTHUR ADAMS and his wife, DOROTHEA KEEN ADAMS. BLUMLEIN'S recollection was vague and he said he could not be sure, but thought that he had perhaps met DOROTHEA ADAMS first and then later ADAMS, himself. He was unable to place the time of his first meeting with DOROTHEA ADAMS, other than that it was prior to his, BLUMLEIN'S, trip to Europe in 1934. He was positive that he had met DOROTHEA ADAMS before this trip and he thought he had also met ARTHUR ADAMS.

At the time of his first meeting with DOROTHEA ADAMS he recalled that she was then associated with the "New York Times" in Moscow and was in the United States for either an operation or a diagnosis. Later, when in Moscow, BLUMLEIN visited the ADAMS in the latter's apartment and he was definite that both of them were there at that time.

BLUMLEIN recalled that he, himself, returned to the United States in 1935 and again took up residence with the HEIMANS in Yonkers, New York. He resided with them until just before World War II, when the HEIMANS gave up their place and moved to New York City. At that time BLUMLEIN went to live by himself, residing first at 37 St. Andrews Place, Yonkers, and then at 85 Eliot Avenue, also in Yonkers. Still later he took up residence at the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn, New York, and finally came to his present residence at the Midway Hotel in Manhattan, New York.

BLUMLEIN related that he had again seen ADAMS upon his, BLUMLEIN'S, return to the United States in 1935, and again their meeting had been in the HEIMAN residence. He could not recall when he had last seen ADAMS, but thought that it was some years prior to the time of the interview. He alleged that he had no idea as to ADAMS' whereabouts and explained that the latter was merely an individual whom he had met casually at the HEIMANS' and in whom he would not have any real interest or reason to inquire about.

BLUMLEIN said that all of his conversations with ARTHUR ADAMS were entirely social and, thus, he knew little of his background or activities. He thought ADAMS was a technical man and an engineer. He admitted knowing that ADAMS was from the Soviet Union.

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He stated he had no definite knowledge at any time of what ADAMS was doing in the United States, however, he had a recollection that ADAMS had something to do with radio, but he qualified this by stating that his recollection was very indefinite.

In Moscow he had gone to the ADAMS' apartment only once and claimed that neither ARTHUR nor DOROTHEA ADAMS had visited him at his hotel. He claimed to have no idea as to what ADAMS did in Moscow and stated he had no reason to ask as his visit to them and conversations with them were purely social. He said that neither of these individuals took him anywhere while he was in Moscow.

BLUMLEIN advised that he had traveled under the sponsorship of Intourist, was only anxious to see Russia, and really had no particular interest in seeing ADAMS. He stated that he spent about four weeks in Russia and visited Kharkov, Kiev and Moscow. BLUMLEIN also informed interviewing Agents that he had seen LUDWIG MARTENS while he was in Russia. He stated that he had known MARTENS at the time the latter was in the United States.

It has been stated hereinbefore that LUDWIG MARTENS was an unofficial representative of the USSR who was in the United States from about 1919 to 1921, at which time he returned to the Soviet Union. ARTHUR ADAMS was a part of MARTENS' mission and left the United States with him in 1921.

BLUMLEIN denied knowing that ARTHUR ADAMS had worked for MARTENS and stated definitely that he did not know ADAMS at that time (1919-1921).

With further reference to his conversations had with ADAMS, BLUMLEIN claimed that he really had never had any serious talks with this individual. He added that on all the occasions that he met ADAMS the latter was just one of several at the HEIMANS'. As a result, their meeting was just casual and there was never any real reason why their conversations should include ADAMS' activities or background. BLUMLEIN claimed that he never had any discussions on Communism or other political issues with ADAMS.

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Mr. BLUMLEIN stated that he, himself, was "an old L.P.er (Labor Party), a member of the Socialist Party, a member of the Progressive Citizens of America, a member of the American Labor Party, and I am for WALLACE and everything else progressive." He added that his own political position was well known and he never hesitated to speak his beliefs; however, these matters have never been the subject of any discussion between ADAMS and himself.

BLUMLEIN admitted knowing of ADAMS' association with VICTORIA STONE and, likewise, was cognizant of her friendship with JULIUS HEIMAN. He claimed, however, that he had no knowledge as to how these people became connected or introduced. He thought he had only seen ADAMS on one occasion at STONE'S apartment and could not recall ever having seen STONE at the HEIMANS' residence in Yonkers.

BLUMLEIN was questioned as to the possibility of his having been acquainted with any top Soviet leaders such as LENIN, TROTSKY, etc. He said he had only seen LENIN in the latter's tomb in Moscow and he thought he had once shaken hands with TROTSKY, following a speech the latter made in New York City.

BLUMLEIN denied being a Communist and, further, denied ever aiding any Communists while he, BLUMLEIN, resided in Switzerland. He also denied ever acting as a Comintern agent or assisting Communist activities anywhere.

BLUMLEIN related that he had met SAMUEL WEGMAN, mentioned elsewhere in this report, at the HEIMANS' residence, but had seen him more often at his uncle's (Wegman) Book Store, Dauber and Pine, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York City. He denied knowing of any business relationship between WEGMAN and ADAMS.

BLUMLEIN said he knew that JACOB B. ARONOFF performed legal work for ADAMS but alleged that he had known ARONOFF through their joint activities in Birobidjan. He knew, further, that ADAMS and SAMUEL NOVICK were acquainted with each other but said that he had come to know NOVICK primarily through their mutual work in various "progressive" organizations.

With reference to Birobidjan, mentioned above, the correct name of this organization in the United States is the American Birobidjan Committee (Ambijan).

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Confidential Informant TH-17, of known reliability and mentioned elsewhere in this report, advised that the Ambijan Committee was originated in 1934 for the purpose of financially aiding known Russian-Jewish refugees to settle in Birobidjan territory in Siberia set aside for such purposes by the Soviet Government. It was Informant's opinion that Ambijan is undoubtedly a front organization for the Communists. In support of this contention, Informant related that Ambijan would not have been able to enter the Soviet Union had it not obtained the approval of the Communist Party in the United States. Informant further related that he had been told by responsible persons in Ambijan that most of the leaders were not actually Communist Party members, but were pro-Communist. The actual leader of Ambijan, according to this Informant, was a Communist Party functionary who was paid by the Party. It was the Informant's understanding that the leader of Ambijan had been assigned by the Party and he rakes the decisions and outlines the program and policies of the organization, but remains in the background and is not publicly known as the leader.

Confidential Informant TH-17 advised that JACOB B. ARONOFF, mentioned hereinbefore, was a member of the National Committee of Ambijan.

Confidential Informant TB-9, of known reliability and mentioned elsewhere in instant report, temporarily obtained some cards on which were listed the names of individual Communist Party members who had contributed to the New York Workers' School. Also on these cards was the amount of the contribution and the residence address of the contributor. Included in these cards provided by the Informant was one signed by MAURICE BLUMLEIN, 37 St. Andrews Place, Yonkers, New York, which indicated that he had pledged $2.00.

Confidential Informant TB-10, of known reliability and mentioned elsewhere in this report, said that MAURICE BLUMLEIN, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, New York, sent a communication to Governor DEWEY in 1943 urging the release of MORRIS U. SCHAPPES.

MAURICE BLUMLEIN, who was interviewed on April 5, 1948 and admitted knowing ARTHUR ADAMS, resided at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, New York, until May 19, 1943.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-63983 KD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
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TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, was: A. A. ADAMS, Arthur Adams, Arthur Adans, Alfred Adamson	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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CONTACTS OF

ARTHUR ADAMS

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CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, with aliases,
Clarence Szczechowski, Zoga Schowski

BACKGROUND

Birth

The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Milwaukee County Court House, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, reflect that the subject was born on June 5, 1912, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin under the name of CLARENCE SZCZECHOWSKI. His father, ERNEST SZCZECHOWSKI, age 28, was born in Pennsylvania. His mother, HEDWIG KOLOWCZAK, age 25, was born in Wisconsin.

Investigation conducted by the Police Department at La Crosse, Wisconsin, during the latter part of 1941, revealed that HISKEY'S family name had been SZCZECHOWSKI, which was officially changed to HISKEY in La Crosse County on December 27, 1937, although the subject had used the name HISKEY for a long period of time and was known to his acquaintances only as CLARENCE HISKEY.

Education

1933-1939, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, BA, 1935; MA 1936; PhD 1939 (major in Chemistry).

1929-1933, La Crosse State Teachers College, La Crosse, Wisconsin (did not graduate).

1925-1929, Central High School, La Crosse, Wisconsin (Graduated).

1917-1925, Lincoln School, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Employment

September, 1946, to date - Associate Professor of Chemistry, Brooklyn Polytechn Institute, 85 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York.

April 28, 1944, to July 18, 1946 - United States Army.

October 15, 1943, to April 26, 1944 - Chemist at the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, on MED Project.

September, 1943, to October 15, 1943, Chemist, SAM Laboratory, Columbia University, New York City, on MED Project.

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September, 1941, to September, 1943 - Instructor, Chemistry Department, Columbia University, New York City.

April 1, 1941, to September 1, 1941, Associate Chemist, Tennessee Valley Authority, Wilson Dam, Sheffield, Alabama.

September, 1939, to March 31, 1941, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

1937-1939, WPA, in charge of Research Project in Chemistry Department at University of Wisconsin, Madison Wisconsin.

October and November, 1937, teacher of General Science, Edgewood Academy, Madison Wisconsin.

September, 1936, to June, 1937, Research Assistant in Physiology, University of Wisconsin (under Dr. R. C. HERRIN).

September, 1934, to June, 1936, Research Assistant in Chemistry, University of Wisconsin (under Dr. LOREN C. HURD).

June, 1933, to September, 1933, Automotive Foundry Works, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

June, 1932, to September, 1932, John Deere Works, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

June, 1931, to September, 1931 - Northern Engraving Company, La Crosse, Wisconsi

Residences

Present - 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, New York.

1947 - 53 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, New York, New York.

May, 1946 - February, 1947 - 160 Cabrini Boulevard, New York, New York, c/o SHERWOOD.

April 28, 1944, - July, 1946 - United States Army.

October 15, 1943 - May, 1944 - Kimbar Street and Dorchester Street, Chicago, Illinois, exact addresses unknown, while employed at Metallurgical Laboratory, Chicago.

October, 1942, - October, 1943 - 150 West 106th Street, New York, New York.

September, 1941, - October, 1942 - 49 West 76th Street, New York City.

May, 1941 - September, 1941 - 438 North Walnut Street, Florence, Alabama.

December, 1939 - April, 1941 - 532 East Hill Street, Knoxville, Tennessee.

September, 1939 - December, 1939 - 605 Sherrod Road, Knoxville, Tennessee.

1938 - 1939, 1118 West Johnson Street, Madison Wisconsin.

1936 - 1938, 314 North Park Street, Madison, Wisconsin.

1935 - 1936 - 908 Conklin Place, Madison Wisconsin.

1934 - 1935 - 512 North Carroll, Madison, Wisconsin.

1933 - 1934 - 139 Langdon, Madison, Wisconsin.

1930 - 1933, 813 King Street, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

1928 - 1930, 118 North 9th Street, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

1922 - 1928, 1713 Market Street, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

1917 - 1922, 1333 Ferry Street, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

1912 - 1917, Milwaukee, Wisconsin (addresses unknown).

Marital Status

Present wife - MIRIAM HISKEY, also known as MARIAN HISKEY, nee SHERWOOD (marriage not verified).

Former wife - MARCIA SAND HISKEY, from whom subject is allegedly divorced, (divorce not verified).

The marriage records at Rockford, Illinois, reflect that CLARENCE HISKEY, age 24, born Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a Chemist from Wheatland, Iowa, was married on November 23, 1935, to MARCIA SAND, age 26, born Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from Mowden, Iowa. The records reflect that the above were married before Judge FRED CARPENTER at Rockford, Illinois.

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Relatives

Wife, MIRIAM SHERWOOD HISKEY.
Sister, LOUISA HISKEY, address unknown.
Father, ERNEST HISKEY (formerly SZCZECHOWSKI), born February 6, 1884, Pennsylvania.
Mother, HEDWIG KOLOWCZAK, born Wisconsin.
Father-in-law, WILLIAM SHERWOOD (formerly SHEINBERG) born in Russia.
Son, NICHOLAS SAND HISKEY, born May 10, 1941, at Brooklyn, New York (living with his mother, MARCIA SAND HISKEY).

Army Background

Confidential Informant TK-2, of known reliability, advised that on June 18, 1938, CLARENCE HISKEY was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Reserve and was ordered to active duty for limited military service on April 28, 1944. HISKEY was relieved from active duty on July 18, 1946, at Fort George C. Meade, Maryland. His Army Serial Number is O-370050.

It is to be noted that HISKEY, in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on September 6, 1948, stated that at the time he was relieved from active duty with the Army he held the rank of Captain.

Confidential Informant TK-3, of known reliability, advised that on May 4, 1949, a Board of Officers, convened for that purpose, recommended the immediate revocation of Captain CLARENCE F. HISKEY'S commission in the Army of the United States and in the Reserve Corps. The informant advised that HISKEY did not appear before the Board, although he had been given a written notification dated January 14, 1949. The recommendation for revocation of his commission was based on the following findings;

(a) That HISKEY is a person of definite Communist sympathy.
(b) That his loyalty to the United States is highly questionable.
(c) That his retention is prejudicial and a threat to the security of the United States.
(d) That he is not a fit person in the armed forces.
(e) That his proclivity is an active pro-Communist of the Communist system of government and his retention as an Army officer of the United States is undesirable.

Background on Manhattan Engineer Projects

Concerning HISKEY'S employment at SAM Laboratory in New York and the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, Confidential Informant T-1 has advised

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that HISKEY, in connection with his employment as a Chemist at the SAM Laboratory at Columbia from July, 1942, to the fall of 1943, performed experimental and development work on the Deuterium Exchange Process. He was entirely familiar with all information pertaining to Deuterium and for a brief period he was associated with experimental and development work pertaining to the utilization of the heavy-water pile. He was familiar with surface, colloidal and catalytic chemistry. In the fall of 1943, he was transferred to the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago and continued work on pile development and design. He was familiar with all sites and end objectives of the project.

HISKEY'S CONTACT WITH ARTHUR ADAMS AND OTHER SUBJECTS IN THIS CASE

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that CLARENCE HISKEY, while he was at the Metallurgical Laboratory at Chicago University, was called to active duty in the United States Army as a Second Lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service on April 19, 1944, on which date he received movement orders informing him that he would be transferred from the Sixth Service Command to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada, for duty with the Division Engineer. Informant also furnished the following sequence of events leading to HISKEY'S departure for Canada:

On the evening of April 26, 1944, HISKEY met and consulted with IRVING FROMER, a teacher in the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago and Communist organizer in the Chicago area whom he accompanied to a bar and with whom he engaged in conversation for approximately two hours. At least a portion of the conversation dealt with science or scientific development.

The Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago has been cited as a Communist organization by the Attorney General of the United States.

On the same date, April 26, 1944, HISKEY severed his connections with the Metallurgical Laboratory. Provisions of the Espionage Act and A.R. 380-5 were explained to him.

On April 27, 1944, HISKEY reported in uniform to the Headquarters of the Sixth Service Command in Chicago, Illinois. Prior to putting on his uniform, he was interviewed by an Intelligence Agent at the Metallurgical Laboratory and was warned regarding the safeguarding of his knowledge of the DSM Project on which he had been working.

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On April 28, 1944, HISKEY met ARTHUR D. WINSPEAR, Director of the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago, and conferred with him in a bar for approximately half an hour.

HISKEY spent the evening of April 28, 1944, with ARTHUR ADAMS, a representative of the Keynote Recording Company of New York, who was in Chicago at that time.

Confidential Informant T-1 in this connection advised that nothing is known of ARTHUR ADAMS' reasons for being in Chicago or of his other activities during this visit.

On April 29, 1949, HISKEY went to Cleveland, Ohio, via airplane to visit JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN.

In connection with HISKEY'S trip to Cleveland, Confidential Informant TK-4, of known reliability, advised Confidential Informant T-1 that he had become acquainted with HISKEY during this trip as a fellow passenger and was told by HISKEY that the latter was going to see his friend to try to get him to succeed him in his position with Metlab. HISKEY on the following day implied to Confidential Informant TK-4 that his friend (CHAPIN) had not agreed this proposal.

Also in connection with this trip, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that Confidential Informant TK-5, of known reliability, had advised him that in a conversation with HISKEY in Cleveland, Ohio, on April 29, 1944, HISKEY had stated that he believed no capitalism should exist - that small businesses beget large businesses - that Russia has the right idea allowing only personal property to be owned - that the mal-distribution of wealth will be corrected and some people will lose their heads to accomplish it - that these social changes were coming fast - that President ROOSEVELT was operating in the atmosphere of a Fascist Congress.

Confidential Informant T-1 further advised in connection with the same trip, that Confidential Informant TK-6, of known reliability, had informed him that in a desultory conversation with a stranger, whom he met on the plane, HISKEY indicated that he favored the Russian system of government and that great and violent social changes were coming fast in this country and were desirable.

Confidential Informant TK-6 also advised Confidential Informant T-1 that HISKEY returned to Chicago on April 30, 1944.

It is to be noted that at the time HISKEY flew to Cleveland to meet CHAPIN, CHAPIN was on a special assignment for Metlab in Cleveland. Details information concerning CHAPIN is set forth in another section of this report.

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Confidential Informant T-1 advised that on May 4, 1944, HISKEY returned his keys to the Metallurgical Laboratory and was instructed to turn in all notes and other material relating to the DSM Project. On the same date, May 4, 1944, HISKEY left for Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, where he arrived on May 7, 1944.

Information concerning HISKEY while he was stationed at Edmonton, Canada, is set forth in another portion of this section of the report.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HISKEY AND OTHERS REFLECTING CONTACT BETWEEN ARTHUR ADAMS AND OTHER SUBJECTS IN THIS CASE

During the time HISKEY was on active duty with the Army outside the continental United States, his mail was intercepted and censored. Concerning the legality of this procedure, Confidential Informant TK-7, of known reliability advised as follows:

".....These interceptions have been obtained by the appropriate Military Intelligence officials at the Army Post where Lt. HISKEY has been stationed. These interceptions have been obtained under the authority contained in WD Field Manual 30-28. The particular portions of FM 30-28 which apply to the particular case are Paragraph 4b (2) and Paragraph 6a (1) and 6b (2). Field Manuals of the War Department are issued under Army regulations. The Secretary of War is empowered by statute to issue regulations concerning the administration of the Army. It is not believed that Field Manuals similar to this are issued under any specific section of the Articles of War. It is assumed that the same rules apply to the introduction of these intercepts in evidence in a civil court proceeding as would apply to the censorship intercepts obtained by the Office of Censorship."

Confidential Informant TK-7 made available to the New York Office a copy of the aforementioned War Department Manual on military censorship.

The following are excerpts from CLARENCE HISKEY'S correspondence. The dates of the letters and names of the correspondents are set forth as indicated. This information was extracted from documents furnished by Confident Informant T-1.

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Date of Letter	Names of Correspondents and Excerpts from the Letters
1. May 12, 1944	From MARCIA HISKEY to CLARENCE HISKEY.

This letter from MARCIA to her husband, Lt. CLARENCE HISKEY, who was then in Canol, Northwest Territory, Canada, was postmarked Brooklyn, New York, and the return address given as MARCIA HISKEY, Barney Park, Irvington, New York. The letter was contained in a large, brown envelope and with the letter were a number of enclosures, including an address book. On the seventh sheet of the address book the following quotation is noted: "V. STONE, 39 W. 55th Street, New York, 19, N.Y. (for ARTHUR)."

It is noted that VICTORIA STONE, a close acquaintance and frequent contact of ARTHUR ADAMS, resided at 39 West 55th Street, New York City. Detailed information concerning VICTORIA STONE and her relationship to ARTHUR ADAMS is set forth in another section of this report.

2. May 15, 1944 — From MARCIA HISKEY to CLARENCE HISKEY.

This letter is postmarked in Brooklyn, New York, and bears MARCIA HISKEY'S return address at Barney Park, Irvington, New York. In this letter MARCIA HISKEY commented in part: "CHAP has not written as yet".

In the same letter MARCIA refers to a person having the name "ADAMS".

3. May 17, 1944 — From Lt. CLARENCE HISKEY to MARCIA HISKEY.

In this letter CLARENCE HISKEY comments: "Please write to me all the news about yourself, NICKI, and ARTHUR. Did CHAP write to you yet?"

4. May 17, 1944 — From JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN, Cleveland, Ohio, directed to CLARENCE HISKEY, which bears the salutation, "Dear Hisk", an which is signed "JOHN". The text of this letter concerned gossip in reference to the organizational changes involving CHAPIN at the Metlab. (Confidential Informant T-1 advised the Chicago Office that this letter did not reflect a breach of security regulations concerning the DSM Project).

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Date of Letter	Names of Correspondents and Excerpts from the Letters
	The text of the letter also included the following quotation: "Ive lost your APO number, so am sending this newsy tidbit to MARCIA for forwarding".
	In connection with this letter, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the letter was enclosed in a typewritten envelope postmarked May 22, 1944, 2:00 P.M. at New York and bore no return address. The original letter (envelope) was addressed to MARCIA HISKEY. It is not known whether MARCIA or ADAMS forwarded this letter to HISKEY.
5. May 18, 1944	From MARCIA HISKEY to CLARENCE HISKEY.
	In this letter MARCIA HISKEY states: "I received CHAPIN'S letter which I forwarded to ARTHUR. Did I ever meet CHAPIN? He seemed very nice from the letter".
	It is to be noted that this letter would indicate that CHAPIN letter of May 17 (Letter #4 above) had been forwarded to ARTHUR ADAMS. As indicated above, it is not known whether ADAMS or MARCIA HISKEY eventually forwarded CHAPIN'S letter to CLARENCE HISKEY.
6. May 18, 1944	From CLARENCE HISKEY to MIRIAM SHERWOOD.
	In this letter HISKEY comments: "I am trying to get MARCIA to send me the Times. You might find out sometime whether she has taken care of it by asking ARTHUR".
7. May 20, 1944	From MIRIAM SHERWOOD to CLARENCE HISKEY. In this letter MIRIAM SHERWOOD states: "I had dinner with ARTHUR the other night and it was good to see him. He was honestly delighted to see me and was quite pleased because I was glad to see him There was nothing new to tell him as I had not heard from you..... In fact, he is one up on me which is one reason th letter is delayed,... We talked and talked and I expect to see him again soon".

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Date of Letter	Names of Correspondents and Excerpts from the Letters
8. May 25, 1944	From MIRIAM SHERWOOD to CLARENCE HISKEY.
	In this letter MIRIAM SHERWOOD comments: "I am seeing ARTHUR this evening and if he hasn't any news of you will tell him what I have heard".
9. May 25, 1944	From EDWARD T. MANNING to CLARENCE HISKEY.
	MANNING in this letter comments: "I am sticking around for a couple of more weeks, then to New York to see FRANK and other contractors about this Russian deal".
10. May 27, 1944	From MIRIAM SHERWOOD to CLARENCE HISKEY.
	MIRIAM SHERWOOD in this letter states: "ARTHUR has promised to take some pictures of me .... in the park or something. Hope we can do that soon".
11. June 2, 1944	From MARCIA HISKEY to CLARENCE HISKEY.
	In this letter MARCIA comments: "ARTHUR was out this Sunday
12. June 4, 1944	From MIRIAM SHERWOOD to CLARENCE HISKEY.
	This letter is postmarked June 5, 1944, and bears the return address 160 Cabrini Boulevard, New York. In the letter MIRIAM SHERWOOD states: "Just as I sat down to write this the phone rang. It was ARTHUR asking me to have dinner with him Tuesday before I go to class. I asked if he heard any more from you and he said that he had seen MARCIA and she he had no word and would I mention it to you. I am quite sure you have written to her by now though".
13. June 19, 1944	From MIRIAM SHERWOOD to CLARENCE HISKEY.
	MIRIAM in this letter states: "Haven't heard from ARTHUR this past week; that's unusual but perhaps he is out of town".
14. June 15, 1944	MARCIA HISKEY to CLARENCE HISKEY.
	In this letter MARCIA HISKEY comments: "I haven't seen ARTH since I moved but he knows my mother's telephone number. I will give him a ring one of these days. The Chicago trip is out for awhile."

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Date of Letter	Names of Correspondents and Excerpts from the Letters
15. July 2, 1944	From MIRIAM SHERWOOD to CLARENCE HISKEY, In this letter MIRIAM states: "Had dinner with ARTHUR Friday. Fairly rushed affair as I arrived a little late and had to leave right after eating to make class".
16. July 9, 1944	MIRIAM SHERWOOD to CLARENCE HISKEY, MIRIAM states in this letter: "When I saw ARTHUR last week he mentioned speaking to MARCIA and that she was getting mail from you",
17. August 3, 1944	From CLARENCE HISKEY to MARCIA HISKEY, In this letter CLARENCE HISKEY states: "I have some real problems and I am working at them the best I can. When my friend ADAMS calls be sure to reflect the glow of friendship I feel for him and if possible see him several times and get him to expand on his personal experiences,... He is a big guy and no petty individual so take a draft of wisdom as I have done",
18. September 4, 1944	From EDWARD T. MANNING to CLARENCE HISKEY, postmarked Chicago this date, In this letter MANNING stated: "I will be in New York for about a week. I have planned to see ARTHUR, MIRIAM, the SAM boys and MARCIA and NICKI",
19. September 5,1944	MARCIA HISKEY to CLARENCE HISKEY, In this letter MARCIA states: "Next time ARTHUR comes around I will have him clean up this typewriter ..... I saw ARTHUR Friday night and we got to talking about one thing or another and he mentioned he knew the owner of Simplicity Patterns, presumably by his first name. I told ARTHUR my desires to do pattern work so he is going to see that I get a job.
20. September 9,1944	From MIRIAM SHERWOOD to CLARENCE HISKEY, In this letter MIRIAM states: ".... Had a long letter from ED MANNING,...coming to New York this week and ....he is going to call me and we'll try to get together with ARTHUR for one evening..."

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Date of Letter	Names of Correspondents and Excerpts from the Letters

21. September 14,1944 MARCIA HISKEY to CLARENCE HISKEY.

In this letter MARCIA comments as follows: ".... The Simplicity job did not turn out.... ARTHUR tried very hard to get the big to allow me to arrive at 9:00 but it is a big place and they could not go over the heads the department... ARTHUR and I sat for two hours tryi to solve the problem. Simplicity pays $20.00 per week when ARTHUR heard that he hit the ceiling.. ARTHUR by the-way, has been a big help. He solves all my proble and does everything he can. He's gone off the deep end on my behalf but he does everything but salaam for me. He's got it bad but there's no cause to worry. We were discussing you the other night as we always do and I expressed anxiety about you being placed after you retu and he said not to worry, there are three different jobs he could get you with double the salary you were getting. I felt much better. ARTHUR just called. He saw ED MANNING the other day. ED and I spent an afternoon gossiping here....."

It is to be noted that JACOB ARONOFF was attorney for the Simplicity Pattern concern, mentioned in the above letter by MARCIA HISKEY. Detailed information concerning ARONOFF is set forth in another section of this report.

22. September 15,1944 From MIRIAM SHERWOOD to CLARENCE HISKEY.

In this letter MIRIAM states: ".....MANNING has not called but I was somewhat prepared for that....."

23. December 18, 1944 From CLARENCE HISKEY to MARCIA HISKEY.

In this communication CLARENCE HISKEY advised MARCIA that EDWARD MANNING (who was at that time with the Tennessee Valley Authority) "is quietly going nuts in

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Date of Letter | Names of Correspondents and Excerpts from the Letters

" God forsaken pretty little town. After an interval of being shadowed, yeah shadowed, he was finally told no dice on any important work so off he went (illegible) what he can get. He is not happy but at least the Gestapo is leaving him alone. Poor boy, I hope that all of this doesn't make him bitter and full of hate. I don't detect any of it in his letters, but still such treatment bothers a man. I know what he went through when realization dawned on me. As far as I know, it happened only to me but once. I didn't realize it then - thinking it only coincidence that somebody should be skulking about my apartment. But now I know better. This kind of character assassination to which we have been subjected and against which we have little recourse is an unhealthy thing to have existing in America. I hope that cleaning out some of the diehards in Congress will start new and democratic trends in that body".

24. May 1, 1945

From MARCIA HISKEY to CLARENCE HISKEY.

In this letter MARCIA states: "I am going to meet ART for the first time in months. He wouldn't be seen in public with me for fear of jeopardizing my business. To hell with that. He used to sneak out to Brooklyn to see me and meet me evenings so I told him no soap; either he takes me out or I won't see him. That old maid gives me a pain in the neck. He consented to have me meet him at our favorite restaurant for my favorite lobster dinner. That's more like it. I told him if he was being followed I would date them up. They are the only eligible men not in the Army and I presume below 60. I didn't tell him the last part. I tried to give him a gentle brush off but he got frantic with telephone calls and letters. Yes he's a nice 'old'guy, but he's so crabby and he flutters around me and fusses and if I'm not sweet and attentive to him he complains and nags. I'll never hear the end of that attempted brush off now. Anyway, I can stand it while I'm eating lobster. Next time you wish anything like that on me I'll brain you. I really don't want to hurt him, but gee, CLARENCE, I'm young, full of life and ..(illegible) and he's full of aches and pains and a good memory."

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Date of Letter	Names of Correspondents and Excerpts from the Letters
25. May 14, 1945	From CLARENCE HISKEY to MARCIA HISKEY. In his letter CLARENCE states: "In your letter of May 1 you mentioned being invited out to a lobster dinner. Thi I don't think, was wise and it's not a question of your virtue but I cannot explain further".
26. June 6, 1945	From MARCIA HISKEY to CLARENCE HISKEY. In this letter MARCIA comments: "You know this mutual friend of ours who is being followed. I appeared in publ with him one night and from all appearances it seems it is so. I had to prove it to myself. I finally came to this conclusion: If it isn't his imagination, well probal then there is a very good reason for it that he refuses to divulge. He is connected with no important enterprise. He, himself, says there is no reason at all. Well, I don't think money and manpower would be wasted on a mistake. I have gone over every possible angle with someone who would be acquainted with such matters and I was advised to steer clear. If its psychopathic, it doesn't appeal to me but that may be remote. If the situation is real, then it's a fly in the ointment. I haven't heard from him for several weeks and I have a feeling that he does not intend to see me any more becaus of this situation. I have made the same decision".

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Interview of CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY

CLARENCE HISKEY was interviewed at New York City on June 11, 1946, by SAS FRANCIS X. PLANT and JOHN J. WARD. HISKEY stated that he first met ARTHUR ADAMS some time in the Fall of 1941, in the LIBERTY MUSIC SHOP. He identified this store as being located in the forties between Broadway and 6th Avenue. From a description of the store, it is believed that HISKEY referred to the MUSIC ROOM which is owned and operated by ERIC BERNAY and which is located on 44th Street between Broadway and 6th Avenue. This store is an outlet for Keynote records.

HISKEY claimed that he had gone to this store because it had been recommended to him as a place where he could get records of "a liberal nature". When he was asked to define the latter phrase as it would pertain to records, he was very indefinite, merely remarking, "You know what I mean". Continuing, HISKEY stated that while in this store, he met ARTHUR ADAMS. He claimed that ADAMS was not introduced to him by any one, but was merely looking over records. They began talking, and according to HISKEY, discussed "the labor movement" and "the Spanish question". He said he secured the impression that ADAMS was well-known about the store, although apparently not employed there. He said he did not recall whether he told ADAMS his name at that time or whether he mentioned where he, HISKEY, was employed.

In the Fall of 1941, HISKEY had joined the staff of Columbia University at the request of Dr. HAROLD UREY. He joined the staff as an Associate in Chemistry. He said he had lectured as a guest on one occasi at Columbia the preceding year and this attracted Dr. UREY'S attention. Within a short time after joining the Columbia staff, UREY requested him to devote time to work then in progress at the S.A.M. Laboratory of Columbia University. Subsequently when this work went under O.S.R.D., HISKEY was transferred officia to the project from the Columbia University payroll.

Following this first meeting, HISKEY related that he did not again see ARTHUR ADAMS until some time in October or November of 1943. HISKEY had been transferred from the S.A.M. Laboratory to the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago and while attending a metallurgical exhibition at one of the downtown hotels in Chicago, he met ARTHUR ADAM Again he said this was a casual meeting. He claimed that he immediately recognized ADAMS and alleged that the latter recognized him about the same time. He said that he had no trouble remembering ADAMS, even though their

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one and only meeting had occurred two years previously. He recalled, however, what they talked about on the occasion of this second meeting, namely plastics, and in particular mass production of a seamless ping pong ball in which HISKEY was interested. The subject said that he did not recall specifically, but thought that he probably told ADAMS where he was working. Further, he thought he also gave ADAMS his address and invited ADAMS to visit him. HISKEY said he also told ADAMS that his wife, MARCIA, was living in New York City, and gave him her address and suggested that he visit her. Relative to this last mentioned invitation, HISKEY remembered that ADAMS apparently took him up on this as his wife wrote that ADAMS had called her first at her place of employment and later at home. Later ADAMS took some pictures of MARCIA HISKEY and her son which ADAMS brought to CLARENCE HISKEY in Chicago.

According to HISKEY, ADAMS said that he operated what he termed an inspection and consultant service and consequently was in Chicago at that time on business. Following this meeting at the Metallurgical Exhibit, HISKEY said he continued to see ADAMS at intervals and thought that altogether he had been with ADAMS five or six times up to May, 1944, when HISKEY was commissioned and departed for overseas duty. He said he believed the third meeting with ADAMS occurred in January, 1944, at which ADAMS again said that he was there on business.

With respect to the inspection and consultant service which ADAMS alleged that he was operating, HISKEY said he was told by ADAMS that he went to various plants and inspected their production methods and acted as a consultant. However, HISKEY said he was unable to recall any specific plants at which ADAMS had been engaged. He said that ADAMS had told him that he had done work on gauges. HISKEY said he believed that ADAMS had an office in New York City and alleged that he had never been there.

During the course of the friendship, ADAMS told HISKEY a number of things concerning his background, which HISKEY related as follows:

ADAMS was born in Montreal, Canada, and his parents when ADAMS was a youth. He was raised by an uncle, who was supposedly a British subject, and this uncle took ADAMS with him to Russia during the latter's youth when the uncle had gone there to work. ADAMS said that he had remained in Russ and nothing further is known of the uncle's history. In Russia, ADAMS, some years later, helped to re-organize an automobile factory and was a Director or an Assistant Director of this factory. Also, he had told HISKEY of his work

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in helping to build a large plant in the Ural Mountains for the production of a fertilizer. All of this, according to HISKEY, occurred in the late 1920s or early 1930s. Then in 1933, he related that ADAMS came to the United States and was employed by AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION in negotiating contracts with the CURTISS-WRIGHT and PRATT and WHITNEY COMPANIES. Supposedly, ADAMS was with AMTORG for about five years following which ADAMS entered business for himself in the inspection and consultant service.

HISKEY described ADAMS as being very sympathetic towards Russia and that ADAMS often spoke of advancement being ma de there. He claimed that ADAMS had never made an outright offer to obtain work for HISKEY in Russia, but admitted an intimation had been made in this connection. HISKEY said it was his understanding that ADAMS still retained his Canadian citizenship.

Throughout his contact with ADAMS, HISKEY said that ADAMS never asked what HISKEY termed "suspicious questions" regarding HISKEY'S work. Further, that none of ADAMS' questions were other than normal ones which have been asked of him by many other acquaintances. HISKEY admitted that he probably talked with ADAMS concerning his work, but denied that he had ever given any information of value concerning the D.S.M. project. He stated that any one who was around the University of Chicago in those days knew well that some important Government job was going on and HISKEY alleged that ADAMS showed no greater interest or knowledge of the project than anyone else. HISKEY was specifically questioned as to the identity of his associates, who were also known to ARTHUR ADAMS, and he mentioned EDWARD MANNING and MIRIAM SHERWOOD. He was asked this question in a number of ways, but always limited his answer to MANNING and SHERWOOD. He made no mention of JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN. When he was confronted with admissions which were obtained from CHAPIN on the previous day, he admitted that he knew CHAPIN, but claimed that he was not aware that CHAPIN had met ARTHUR ADAMS.

It will be noted that CHAPIN in a signed statement made on June 10, 1946, admitted that he first heard of ADAMS on April 30, 1944, when HISKEY visited CHAPIN in Cleveland. CHAPIN said that HISKEY discussed the possibility of CHAPIN meeting ADAMS. At this time, CHAPIN gave a key from his keyring to HISKEY and subsequently ADAMS presented the key to CHAPIN on the occasion of their first meeting in Chicago in the Fall of 1944.

Confronted with these admissions, HISKEY said he could not recall the discussion concerning ADAMS, nor could he recall the key passing incident. He admitted that he met CHAPIN at about that time in Cleveland. In

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explanation of this meeting with CHAPIN, HISKEY said that he had received orders during April to report for active duty in the United States Army. CHAPIN and HISKEY had first met while both were employed at the S.A.M. Laboratory and they became closer friends when both were transferred to METLAB in Chicago. They had spent considerable time together socially, since both were interested in chess and held similar "liberal views". CHAPIN had been assigned to a project in Cleveland which related to an effort to ascertain the progress of German atomic bomb efforts. Briefly the plan was described by both CHAPIN and HISKEY as follows:

Especially equipped planes were to be shuttled across German territory according to a mathematical plan, and this special equipment could detect installations in German territory, which would tip off the progress of Germany's atomic bomb program. This would involve Army Air Corps planes and personnel, but the scientific phase of the plan would be operated by D.S.M. scientists. HISKEY said, therefore, when he was commissioned, he went to Cleveland to ascertain whether CHAPIN had requested that HISKEY be assigned to the project as Army personnel.

HISKEY said that he saw ADAMS several times during this period. On one occasion, ADAMS came to HISKEY'S apartment for dinner and EDWARD TIERS MANNING was present. He said that MANNING later commented that he was suspicious of ADAMS, because ADAMS had asked him unusual questions concerning the D.S.M. project, with which MANNING was associated at that particular time. On one of these occasions, HISKEY said he gave ADAMS a radio which ADAMS brought to New York and gave to MARCIA HISKEY. It will be noted that HISKEY, on March 22, 1944, received the first formal word that he would be called to active duty as a Second Lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service. On April 19, 1944, he received his movement orders, informing him that he would be transferred to the Sixth Service Command in the Yukon Territory. On April 26, 1944, he severed his connections with the Metallurgical Laboratory. On April 27, he reported in uniform to the headquarters of the Sixth Service Command in Chicago and on May 4, 1944, departed for Edmonton, Canada, on Army orders.

Confidential Informant T-1 has advised that in May, 1944, the subject received a letter from his wife MARCIA HISKEY, in which she states that she "received CHAPIN'S letter and forwarded it to ARTHUR". HISKEY admitted receiving a letter from CHAPIN after his arrival in Canada. He said

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he did not recall any mention of ADAMS in that letter, and did not recall receiving word from MARCIA concerning CHAPIN'S letter which she forwarded to ARTHUR.

HISKEY said he had no further contact with ADAMS after leaving Chicago, but was aware that ADAMS met MARCIA HISKEY and MIRIAM SHERWOOD several times in New York City. He said these meetings were of a social nature. After receiving the one letter from CHAPIN in Canada, he said he had no further contact with CHAPIN until they met in New York City in April of 1946.

During the course of the interview, HISKEY stated that he is not and never has been a member of the Communist Party. He said that he formerly was a member of the INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER and also had been a member and active in the work of the LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM while at the University of Wisconsin. HISKEY described his political views as left-wing. He said these views date from the Spanish Revolution when he was an ardent supporter of the Loyalists.

It is to be noted that the INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER has been cited as a Communist organization by the Attorney General of the United States.

The AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as a Communist organization.

During the course of the interview, HISKEY stated that he had been separated from MARCIA SAND HISKEY and that they were planning to be divorced. He said he intended to marry MIRIAM SHERWOOD as soon as his divorce from MARCIA was obtained. HISKEY stated he met MIRIAM SHERWOOD while he and she were employed at the S.A.M. Laboratory at Columbia University. MIRIAM visited him in Chicago in April, 1944, just prior to his departure for Canada. It was during this time that she met ARTHUR ADAMS. Later SHERWOOD returned to her employment at the S.A.M. Laboratory from which she was terminated in November, 1944.

HISKEY declined to give the agents a written statement

HISKEY testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives on September 9, 1948 at Washington, D. C. as is reflected in a special pamphlet entitled "EXCERPTS FROM HEARINGS REGARDING

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"INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATOM BOMB", (Hearings of September 9, 14 and 16, 1948.)

It is to be noted that HISKEY refused to answer questions put to him by the Committee relating to his knowledge or association with ARTHUR ADAMS and other subjects in this case or concerning his Communist Party activities or his espionage activities.

MARCIA SAND HISKEY

MARCIA SAND HISKEY, subject's former wife, in an interview with SAS JOHN F. MALONE and EMERY M. GREGG on June 11, 1946 at New York City, advised that she met CLARENCE HISKEY in 1934, during the time that she and he were attending the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin. Shortly thereafter, she and HISKEY began living together at Madison and on November 23, 1945, they were married at Rockfort, Illinois. She also stated that in order to avoid publicity and the disapproval of CLARENCE HISKEY'S parents, who were natives of La Crosse, Wisconsin, both she and CLARENCE gave fictitious places of birth and residence at the time they obtained their marriage license. At the time of the interview on June 11, 1946, she stated that she intended to divorce CLARENCE HISKEY, who desired to marry MIRIAM SHERWOOD.

Detailed information concerning MARCIA SAND HISKEY is set forth in another section of this report.

MIRIAM SHERWOOD

It is to be noted that CLARENCE HISKEY is presently married to MIRIAM SHERWOOD, although this relationship has not been verified through official records. They presently reside at Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York.

Detailed information concerning MIRIAM SHERWOOD is set forth in another section of this report.

It is pointed out, however, that subsequent to HISKEY'S return to New York City from his overseas assignment with the Army, he resided, according to Confidential Informant TK-10, at 160 Cabrini Boulevard New York City, where MIRIAM SHERWOOD resided with her parents, from May, 1946 until February, 1947.

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In May, 1946, Confidential Informant TK-11 advised that MIRIAM SHERWOOD told him that she was to be married to CLARENCE HISKEY on or about July 28, 1946.

JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN

JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN, it will be recalled, was employed with HISKEY at the S.A.M. Laboratory at Columbia University and at the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago. It is pointed out that HISKEY on April 30, 1944 in Cleveland, Ohio, arranged with CHAPIN to have ARTHUR ADAMS meet CHAPIN in Chicago after CHAPIN returned to Chicago from Cleveland. HISKEY also instructed CHAPIN to write a letter to MARCIA HISKEY, his wife, upon CHAPIN'S returning to Chicago. MARCIA would then show this letter to ARTHUR ADAMS and by this means, ADAMS would know that CHAPIN was back in Chicago and could be contacted there by ADAMS.

In subsequent interviews, as set forth in another section of this report, CHAPIN stated that he had written such a letter. It is pointed out that the letter referred to by CHAPIN is probably the letter dated May 17, 1944, which he wrote to CLARENCE HISKEY, but actually mailed to MARCIA HISKEY for forwarding. This letter is set forth as letter #4 in the section of this report reflecting HISKEY'S correspondence.

It is also pointed out that in a letter dated May 18, 1944, from MARCIA to CLARENCE HISKEY, MARCIA stated that she had received CHAPIN'S letter and forwarded it to ARTHUR. This letter is letter #5, as set forth previously.

Detailed information concerning CHAPIN is set forth in the section of this report referring to him.

EDWARD TIERS MANNING

On March 27, 1943, at Knoxville, Tennessee, EDWARD TIERS MANNING was interviewed by SA FRANCIS X. PLANT and JOHN A. PARKER. MANNING advised that he first met HISKEY when he worked at the Rhenium Research Project at the University of Tennessee about June, 1940. MANNING worked on this project until about March 1941 and during this time he became well acquainted with HISKEY and visited him at his home on about three or four occasions. MANNING stated he considered HISKEY to be very interested in Communism and Socialism and that it was HISKEY who first got him, MANNING,

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interested in Communism. HISKEY told MANNING, that he, HISKEY was not a Communist Party member. In 1942, MANNING visited New York City and while in that city paid a visit to HISKEY, who was then teaching at Columbia University. In December, 1942, HISKEY assisted MANNING to obtain employment at Columbia University as a Laboratory Technician on work relating to the S.A.M. Project at Columbia.

In October, 1943, HISKEY and his group at the S.A.M. Laboratory were transferred to the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago. MANNING went along to Chicago with the group and while there saw HISKEY daily and visited him at his apartment on numerous occasions. In April, 1944, at HISKEY'S apartment in Chicago, MANNING first met ARTHUR ADAMS.

Detailed information concerning EDWARD TIERS MANNING is set forth in another section of this report.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MILLER

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that on January 15, 1944 at 7:45 P.M. in Chicago, Illinois, CLARENCE HISKEY while under surveillance, was observed to contact Major BENJAMIN FRANK (FRANKLIN) MILLER at the latter's room (1569) at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago. At 7:59 P.M., MILLER and HISKEY left the hotel and were later observed at the HOE COW Restaurant in Chicago. At this time, HISKEY appeared to be discussing his work at the Metallurgical Laboratory with MILLER. At 8:30 P.M., HISKEY was observed to pass a thin black notebook to MILLER. The persons surveilling HISKEY did not observe this notebook being returned to HISKEY during the course of the evening. At approximately 10 P.M., HISKEY and MILLER returned to the latter's room at the Hotel Sherman, where HISKEY was seen leaving at 1:15 A.M., January 16, 1944.

On December 6, 1946, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MILLER was interviewed at Chicago, Illinois by SAS FRANCIS X. PLANT and W. ROULON PAXMAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, concerning MILLER'S connection with ARTHUR ADAMS, CLARENCE HISKEY and other subjects in this case. Both MILLER and his wife, ZELMA BAKER MILLER, who was also interviewed separately on the same day, denied knowing or ever having met HISKEY. BENJAMIN MILLER admitted, however, that he was in Chicago on January 15, 1944 and did reside at the Hotel Sherman at the time.

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Detailed information concerning BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MILLER and his wife, ZELMA BAKER MILLER, is set forth in another section of this report.

HISKEY'S UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION RELATING TO ATOMIC RESEARCH

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that on May 8, 1944 at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, Confidential Informant TK-8 received certain classified material, which was found during an authorized search, in the possession of Lieutenant CLARENCE HISKEY. This material consisted of highly classified material relating to HISKEY'S work with the Manhattan Engineer District, which were in the form of notes apparently in HISKEY'S handwriting.

Concerning the a forementioned material, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that they consisted of the following:

Exhibit I - Seven lined pages, approximately 8½" x 11"; from Spiral-type notebook, containing information considered classified by the War Department.

Exhibit II - Spiral-type notebook, approximately 4" x 6".

Exhibit III - Spiral-type notebook, approximately 8" x 11".

In July, 1946, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that an analysis of these exhibits as of November, 1945, reflects the following

1. Exhibit I contains material of restricted classification now, but which was of confidential or secret classification in 1944.

2. Exhibit II contains material which is unclassified now and was unclassified in 1944.

3. Exhibit III contains material still classified as secret. A breakdown of the material in Exhibit III shows that it contains:

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Referral/Consult

[redacted]

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PROSECUTIVE OPINIONS CONCERNING
CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY

1. Military Justice Division
Judge Advocate General's Office
War Department

Confidential Informant TK-9 made available a copy of a memorandum dated November 27, 1945 from Confidential Informant T-1, to the Office of the Judge Advocate General, United States Army, which reflects in part the following:

"After Lt. Hiskey received his orders to report for active duty, but before he had actually reported or was required to report, he executed a 'secrecy agreement' at the request of the security officials of the Manhattan District which provided in part,

> "Recognizing the importance of safeguarding all matters pertaining to this and to related work, I state that no printed matter, drawing, mem oranda, notes, pieces of equipment, or any other records or materials of any kind whatsoever have been or will be taken or utilized by me for other than official purposes - and then only in accordance with the established rules, from the Metallurgical Laboratory, from any office, shop or laboratory connected or associated therewith.
>
> "I further state that any and all knowledge of the work or activity of the Metallurgical Laboratory or whereabouts of any allied work which has been or will be acquired by me, has been and will be considered as classified information and has not been or will not be used for discussion, correspondence, communication or reference with any person or persons not authorized to receive such information.

"This agreement further provides that the subject understand he violates the Espionage Act should he intentionally or through gross negligence permit any unauthorized person to acquire classified information.

"In addition, subject was orally requested by the security officials to turn over all papers and memoranda concerning the Project at the time he executed the above agreement."

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The memorandum continues and reflects that on May 8, 1944, at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, Headquarters, North West Service Command, an authorized search was conducted of HISKEY'S personal effects and quarters and that....."as a result of this search, it was found that the subject possessions included two notebooks and several sheets of paper, which contained secret information relating to the Manhattan District Project. It is believed that it can be established that the notebooks and paper are in the subject's handwriting. The papers that were found containing classified information should have all been classified 'secret' with the exception of one which should have been classified 'top secret'. None of the papers bore any printed or written indication of their classified nature".

"It can be established that Lt. Hiskey knew that these classified papers had been removed from his possession although the fact that his possessions and quarters had been subjected to search was never revealed to him.

"Lt. Hiskey has never reported to either his Commanding Officer or to Manhattan Project officials the loss of these classified papers.

"The papers containing classified information were found (a) in an unlocked briefcase in subject's unattended room, (b) in the pocket of his raincoat in his unattended room, and (c) the paper containing 'Top Secret' information was found in his unlocked suitcase in his unattended room.

"It can probably be shown that Lt. Hiskey carried these classified documents with him from Chicago, Illinois to Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. There is, however, no evidence which indicates where or under what circumstances the information contained in the notebooks and papers was written down.

"There is no evidence which wouldindicate that Lt. Hiskey had any intent to pass this information to other parties. However, his possession of one of these documents can hardly be explained on any other grounds. "

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Confidential Informant TK-9 also made available a copy of a letter dated December 18, 1945 from the Judge Advocate General's Office, Military Justice Division, directed to Confidential Informant T-1, which is as follows:

"1. In accordance with your informal request an examination has been made of the inclosures to the basic communication. Based upon the indicated evidence, it is the opinion of this office that charges alleging the following against Lieutenant Clarence F. Hiskey could probably be sustained: (1) wrongful possession of documents of a classified nature, (2) wrongful failure to properly safeguard documents of a classified nature and (3) wrongful failure to report that documents of a classified nature had been lost or otherwise removed from his possession and control in an unknown manner, all in violation of Article of War 96. It is, also, possible that further investigation may disclose evidence which would warrant trial for additional offenses. It is assumed that Lieutenant Hiskey is still in the military service and therefore amenable to military law.

"2. The question of the advisability of taking disciplinary action of any kind against Lieutenant Hiskey turns upon a consideration of many important factors in regard to which this office has no information, such as what knowledge of a highly classified nature Lieutenant Hiskey has obtained in his work that he might pass on to unauthorized persons if he becomes embittered as a result of his punishment. Consideration might be given to keeping Lieutenant Hiskey under surveillance for an extended period of time rather than bringing him to trial at this time even though his discharge in the meantime would result in the loss of court-martial jurisdiction over him. Under the circumstances the matter is one for administrative determination by informed specialists familiar with the Manhattan Project and its resultant problems. This office is inclined to feel on the whole, that trial of this officer on the charges mentioned is not advisable at this time."

Subsequent to the interrogation by Bureau agents of CLARENCE HISKEY, JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN, MIRIAM SHERWOOD and MARCIA SAND HISKEY, the information obtained therefrom was furnished to Confidential Informant T-1.

Confidential Informant TK-9 made available a memorandum dated July 3, 1946 from Confidential Informant T-1 to the Military

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Justice Division, Judge Advocate General's Office, which is quoted as follows:

"1. Reference is made to memorandum from this office dated 27 November 1945, subject as above, setting forth information regarding the unauthorized possession of classified documents by subject. Reference is also made to 1st Indorsement of your office dated 18 December 1945 which stated that your office felt that 'trial of this officer on the charges mentioned is not advisable at this time'.

"2. Inclosed herewith is copy of a letter to this office from the Federal Bureau of Investigation detailing additional information concerning subject which was obtained by interrogation of subject and his associates, John Hitchcock Chapin and Miriam Sherwood, and his wife, Marcis Sand Hiskey.

"3. It will be noted that the testimony of John Hitchcock Chapin tends to establish the fact that subject arranged a contact between Chapin and one Arthur Adams to enable Adams to secure information regarding the Manhattan Project for transmittal to the Russian Government. In addition to the testimony of Chapin, it can be established that Hiskey was an associate of Arthur Adams and that Adams made numerous contacts with Russian Consular officials.

"4. The first meeting between Chapin and Adams, discussed in the second paragraph of inclosed letter, occurred on 25 September 1944.

"5. Your attention is invited to the fact that subject officer went on terminal leave on 9 May 1946 and this leave will terminate and he will revert to inactive status on 18 July 1946. Therefore it will be necessary to institute immediate action to retain subject on active duty if it is desired to prefer charges.

"6. Advice is requested from your office as to whether the additional evidence detailed in inclosure changes your previously expressed opinion that court-martial of Hiskey is inadvisable."

In reply to the above memorandum, the Judge Advocate General's Office by letter dated July 8, 1946 to Confidential Informant T-1 advised as follows:

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"1. From the information now available to this office, it appears that the statute of limitations has run with respect to the relatively minor and purely military offenses mentioned in paragraph 1 of the first indorsement of this office dated 18 December 1945.

"2. With respect to the evidence as to the more serious implication of conspiracy to give secret intelligence to an unauthorized persons, it is the view of this office that the evidence is not sufficient to warrant preferring charges against First Lieutenant Clarence F. Hiskey. Although the evidence warrants a strong suspicion that Hiskey may have been arranging to give or may have given such intelligence to an unauthorized person, it is not considered sufficient to support an appropriate charge to that effect.

"3. It is recommended that all pertinent information with respect to Hiskey be given to the Department of Justice for use in connection with its investigation of Adams and Chapin, and for use against Hiskey if sufficient evidence is secured to charge him in a Federal court."

2. Criminal Division
U. S. Department of Justice

On October 24, 1946, information was received that the results of the interviews with the subjects of this case were forwarded to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice for its opinion as to prosecution. The Department advised that the evidence presently available is not sufficient to warrant prosecution of HISKEY or CHAPIN.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTACTS AND COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES OF CLARENCE HISKEY

Confidential Informant TK-12, of known reliability, who was a Communist Party member in Wisconsin from April, 1931 to December, 1935 and who was in charge of Communist Party activities at the University of Wisconsin, advised that he was well acquainted with CLARENCE HISKEY and his wife, MARCIA, who he believed joined the Communist Party while they attended the University of Wisconsin. The informant stated that they were still in the Communist Party at the University of Wisconsin branch when the

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informant left the Communist Party in December, 1935. Informant also advised that CLARENCE and MARCIA HISKEY were members of the National Students League sometime between 1933 and 1935 and that the Communist Party began its activities at the University of Wisconsin with the National Students League.

The records of the Dean of Men at the University of Wisconsin reflect that CLARENCE HISKEY was listed as active in the "New Student" in 1933 at the University.

Confidential Informant TK-12 advised that the "New Student" was a newspaper published by the National Student League, a branch of which was formed at the University of Wisconsin by the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant TK-12 also advised that HISKEY, while he was at the University of Wisconsin, Graduate School, urged radical minded young met to take R.O.T.C. training as he, HISKEY, felt that this would provide for possible penetration of the Communist Party into the Armed Forces of the U. S.

On June 14, 1949, PAUL CROUCH, 10421 N. W. 33rd Avenue, Miami, Florida, was interviewed by agents of the Miami Office, and furnished the following information:

Mr. CROUCH first met CLARENCE HISKEY at Knoxville, Tennessee, about September, 1939. At the time of this fir st meeting, HISKEY had just arrived in Tennessee and CROUCH had just been assigned to Tennessee as District Organizer for the Communist Party. Mr. CROUCH recalls that HISKEY was in the Communist Party in Tennessee the balance of 1939 and all of 1940, serving as a very active member in the scientific field and working with several other professors at the University of Tennessee and at Fisk University. HISKEY had two professors that he was in contact with at the University of Tennessee; however, CROUCH does not recall their names. Two other professors at Fisk University, namely ADDISON T. CUTLER and DAVID ROBESON, were close contacts of HISKEY.

HISKEY'S work in the Communist Party at this time was in the scientific field and this scientific apparatus was not handled by CROUCH as District Organizer, but was supervised by DAVID ROBESON, who was a member of the District Buro of the Communist Party of Tennessee,

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acting under the supervision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in New York City through MARCEL SHERER, a member of that committee. CROUCH said it was the policy of the Party at that time to handle all matters concerning the establishment of an apparatus involving scientists and scientific research through the Central Committee and not through the District Organizers.

It was Mr. CROUCH'S recollection that HISKEY, while in Tennessee, paid his Communist Party dues through FRANCIS MARTIN, Section Organizer of the Party in Knoxville, Tennessee. CROUCH met HISKEY frequently at Communist Party meetings and social gatherings at MARTIN'S home. On one occasion, CROUCH recalls that HISKEY attended a meeting of the Communist Party held in the residence of DAVID STONE MARTIN, brother of FRANCIS MARTIN and a TVA employee. DAVID MARTIN left the Communist Party in 1939 after the HITLER-STALIN Pact and later returned to the Party fold in a half-hearted way for about three months time, at which time DAVID MARTIN decided to leave the Party entirely and he was still out of the Communist movement in April, 1941, when CROUCH left Tennessee.

During the Summer of 1941, while Mr. CROUCH was District Organizer for the Communist Party in Alameda, California, MARCEL SHERER spent most of the Summer in Alameda County. SHERER confined his activity to the establishment of a local of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technical Employees - CIO, among the employees of the SHELL OIL COMPANY and the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California. Both of these establishments were located in the vicinity of Berkley, California. The nature of the Communist Party interest in the SHELL OIL COMPANY and the Radiation Laboratory was not revealed to CROUCH by SHERER or by the other Communist Party leaders in California. The only information that was given to CROUCH was that SHERER and those working with him from the Party were engaged in a top secret conspiratorial project, the nature of which was closely guarded by the leaders of the Party.

The scientific work and organization of scientific apparatus in Alameda County was handled by KENNETH MAY, who worked under the direct supervision of RUDY LAMBERT, a member of the District Buro of the Communist Party of California with headquarters in San Francisco. LAMBERT was a full-time Party official in charge of all underground illegal apparatus in the state of California. LAMBERT'S activities were supervised by MARCEL SHERER.

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During the summer of 1941, while SHERER was working personally in Alameda County, CROUCH saw Professor CLARENCE HISKEY in Alameda in July or August, 1941. HISKEY'S presence in Alameda was ostensibly for vacation purposes, but it was noted by CROUCH that HISKEY was apparently making contacts among professors and scientists at SHERER'S instructions with a view to recruiting those individuals into the movement. The exact time that HISKEY was in Alameda County can be fixed by a house-warming party given by KENNETH MAY in MAY'S new home, which was given to MAY by his father-in-law. This house-warming party was attended by HISKEY along with RUDY LAMBERT, STEVE NELSON, AL BARBOSA, Mr. and Mrs. PAUL CROUCH and several Communist Party members from the University of California and employees of the SHELL OIL COMPANY, who were members of the Communist Party branch organized within the SHELL OIL COMPANY.

Mr. CROUCH also recalls seeing Professor HISKEY in New York City during at least one meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in late 1939 or early 1940. CROUCH does not know why HISKEY attended the Central Committee meeting and HISKEY never attended any of the inner meetings attended by CROUCH.

Concerning STEVE NELSON, the 1948 Tenney Report of the California Legislature investigating Communist activities, on page 94 reports STEVE NELSON as a former member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States and presently Chairman of the Communist Party National Groups Commission.

At a hearing before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on May 24, 1949 at Washington, D. C., PAUL CROUCH testified that he knew Dr. HISKEY in Knoxville, Tennessee in 1939 and 1940 and met him at various Communist Party meetings at the homes of Communist members. At this hearing, CROUCH, confronted by HISKEY, identified HISKEY as the person to whom he, CROUCH, referred in his testimony.

On July 28, 1949, ALFRED JOSEPH BARBOSA, Tip Top Hotel, 17 N.W. 5th Street, Miami, Florida, advised SA LEON O. PRIOR of the Miami Office that he, BARBOSA, was formerly a member of the Communist Party in Alameda County, California and was closely associated with PAUL CROUCH, the organizer for Alameda County during 1940 and 1941.

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A photograph of HISKEY was displayed to BARBOSA and he identified HISKEY'S photograph as being one of the persons observed in attendance at the MAY house-warming. Mr. BARBOSA also remotely recalled seeing HISKEY at several other Party functions in Alameda, California, but was unable to remember the details of these other meetings or the dates.

It is to be noted that PAUL CROUCH has identified DAVID STONE MARTIN as a member of the Communist Party in Knoxville, Tennessee. In this connection it should be noted that Confidential Informant T-1 advised in 1944 that DAVID STONE MARTIN, a known Communist and referred to as such by HISKEY in a personal interview with the informant, wasvisited regularly by HISKEY and his wife in New York City; is mentioned in correspondence between HISKEY and his wife, MARCIA and is listed in HISKEY'S address book.

Confidential Informant T-1 also advised that he was informed of the following concerning HISKEY by a reliable source, who had interviewed HISKEY on May 4, 1943 at HISKEY'S residence at 150 West 106th Street, New York City. HISKEY was unable to recall where he had been married, except to say that it was somewhere in Illinois in 1935. HISKEY explained his vagueness on this point by revealing that he and his wife, MARCIA SAND, had lived together several years in Madison, Wisconsin, prior to their actual marriage and they did not look on the ceremony as an outstanding occasion. HISKEY said that he and MARCIA had regarded the marriage as "an unnecessary convention" but had eventually gone through with it under parental pressure. HISKEY denied to the informant that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party or any of its affiliates. He admitted that he had been active in the National Student League while at the University of Wisconsin and also that he had lived with THOMAS SILVERBERG in Madison and that he knew that SILVERBERG'S brother, JAMES, was head of the Young Communist League. HISKEY denied any knowledge of Communist Party activities in the Tennessee Valley Authority or of Party methods of agitation in that area. HISKEY said that DAVID MARTIN was the only Communist he hadknown while at Knoxville, Tennessee or Florence, Alabama.

It is pointed out that the Young Communist League, referred to above, has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as a Communist organization.

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#11

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that Dr. H. C. HERRIN, Instructor at the University of Wisconsin on September 29, 1942 advised him that HISKEY had been a Research Assistant under him for one year during 1936-1937. Dr. HERRIN stated that HISKEY had been very outspoken in favor of Russia, had criticized our form of economic set-up and had spoken very strongly in favor of Communism.

According to T-1, Dr. V. W. MELOCHE, also an Instructor at the University of Wisconsin, advised the informant on September 29, 1942 that he had supervised HISKEY'S work for a PhD at the University. Dr. MELOCHE described HISKEY as "an out and out rod" and of definite Communist sympathies.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that HISKEY during the time he attended the University of Wisconsis resided at 314 N. Park Street (1936-1938) and 1118 W. Johnson Street, (1938-1939), both in Madison, Wisconsin, with one THOMAS SILVERBERG, a student at the University of Wisconsin, who in 1941 and 1942 was Secretary of the Young Communist League at the university.

#12

ROBERT FRANCIS FRIES, 6752 S. Clyde Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, in December, 1941, advised an agent of the Chicago Office that his home was located in La Crosse, Wisconsin and that he had known CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY and his family nearly all his life. He stated that he attended La Crosse State Teachers College with HISKEY and that in 1932 or 1933, some individuals at the Teachers College attempted to organize a student league. FRIES and HISKEY were both present at the first meeting, at which the "DAILY WORKER" and the "NEW MASSES" were distributed.

The "DAILY WORKER" is an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

The Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 79th Congress, Second Session, dated May 29, 1946, cites the "NEW MASSES" as follows:

"1. 'NEW MASSES' was cited as a 'Communist periodical' by Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7688."

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2. Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, June 24, 1942 and March 29, 1944.

Following this meeting, HISKEY became interested in Communism. Later FRIES met HISKEY while HISKEY was at the University of Wisconsin and it was during the first year at the university that HISKEY tried to convert FRIES to Communism. From discussions with HISKEY, FRIES knew that he had read a great deal of MARX, LENIN and other Communist writers and that HISKEY knew and believed in Communist principles. FRIES said that HISKEY had married MARCIA SAND in Rockfort, Illinois, but that they had lived separate lives, each going out with other men and women.

Confidential Informant TK-13, of known reliability, who was formerly a member of the Communist Party in Wisconsin in 1941, advised the Milwaukee Office that MARCIA and CLARENCE HISKEY were associates of JUNE VILLAREJO, who was a long-time member of the Communist Party in Madison, Wisconsin.

It is to be noted that MARCIA HISKEY when interviewed on June 11, 1946 by agents of the New York Office admitted that she was socially associated with JUNE VILLAREJO, who was identical with JOAN BLYTHE, with whom MARCIA subsequently resided in 1943 at Irvington, New York.

Confidential Informant TK-14, of unknown reliability, advised during the latter part of 1941 that HISKEY was a very peculiar person who had reverted to the Communist viewpoint because of his ugly appearance and the ridicule that his associates had heaped upon him. Informant advised that HISKEY was brought up as a Catholic but read considerable material on church psychology and on Communism and soon became converted to Communism.

TK-14 stated that on one of HISKEY'S visits to La Crosse, Wisconsin, after the subject had begun to attend the University of Wisconsin at Madison, HISKEY stated to the informant that he was preparing for the time when the world revolution would take place and place the Communists in a position to rule the world. HISKEY also stated to the informant that he had bought a revolver and placed it in the custody of his girl friend, who was also a member of the party.

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During the latter part of 1941, the following persons, all of unknown reliability, described the subject as being a Communist sympathizer. However, these individuals could furnish no concrete evidence to support their opinions.

Confidential Informant TK-15, who was acquainted with HISKEY while HISKEY attended La Crosse State Teachers College;

Confidential Informant TK-16, who attended La Crosse High School with HISKEY;

Confidential Informant TK-17, who was acquainted with HISKEY at the La Crosse State Teachers College;

Confidential Informant TK-18, who was acquainted with HISKEY at the University of Wisconsin.

In May, 1941, Mrs. R. S. DUDLEY, 530 E. Hill Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, advised that she once heard Dr. HISKEY in the adjoining apartment dictating a speech comparing a dictatorship with our form of Government. According to Mrs. DUDLEY, the general trend of the speech was that dictatorships are more efficient that our form of Government.

In May, 1941, Mrs. FRANK CRAWFORD 530½ E. Hill Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, a neighbor of Dr. and Mrs. CLARENCE HISKEY, advised that Dr. HISKEY had requested the CRAWFORDS to subscribe to the publication "IN FACT". Mrs. CRAWFORD, while in the HISKEY apartment, noticed that HISKEY had a phonograph record of EARL BROWDER'S speech and a large library of Communist books including the works of KARL MARX.

It is public knowledge that EARL BROWDER was formerly the head of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

Concerning the publication "IN FACT", it is to be noted that it was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American activities in a report dated March 29, 1944, page 48.

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On May 13, 1941, HENRY T. TARWATER, Chemical Department, University of Tennessee, who had known HISKEY since September 13, 1939 and had worked with him at the University of Tennessee, gave a signed statement to SAS JOSEPH M. MANNIX and CHARLES H. DeFORD of the Knoxville Office, which in part states the following:

".....Dr. HISKEY has invited me to attend parties at his home and while attending these parties, he would discuss the advantages of the New Order, which HISKEY stated is seeking to establish the form of government presently employed in Russia, which HISKEY advocated as the ideal and model form of government. These parties were attended by DAVID STONE MARTIN, FRANCES J. MARTIN, EDWARD MANNING and JIM MANNING, who are I have learned active members of the Communist Party....."

During the interview but not in the signed statement, TARWATER stated that the New Order referred to by HISKEY could only refer to a Communist movement, because while TARWATER was at HISKEY'S home, he saw publications of the "DAILY WORKER", "IN FACT" and the "NEW MASSES". He also stated that members of the faculty of the University of Tennessee have received copies of the publication "IN FACT" since HISKEY became a member of the faculty, but there is no definite proof that HISKEY was the distributor or the person who placed the publication in the mail-boxes at the University. However, since HISKEY'S departure, copies of the publication "IN FACT" have not appeared at the university. TARWATER continued by stating that only in HISKEY'S home had he seen additional copies of Communist publications and he has been a guest of all the members of the faculty of the Chemistry Department at the University of Tennessee.

J. ALBERT BACON, JR., a Chemistry Professor at the University of Tennessee, who resided at 106 Thompson Place, Knoxville, Tennessee, in May, 1941 advised an agent of the Knoxville Office that he knew HISKEY while HISKEY was at the University of Tennessee. He described HISKEY as a person who is despicable to inferiors and always tries to impress superiors, and as unprincipled and morally filthy. He described HISKEY as being bitter to capitalists, as praising Russia's government, and as having stated: "Russia can do no wrong". HISKEY boasted that he was known as "THE COMMUNIST" while at the University of Wisconsin and also that he paid his way through the University of Wisconsin by bootlegging whiskey. BACON continued by stating that HISKEY at that time was a Second

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Lieutenant in the U. S. Army Chemical Warfare Reserve and that when HISKEY learned that BACON was a First Lieutenant in the same organization, he asked BACON to let him copy the examination papers, which BACON used, to get the commission of First Lieutenant and at that time stated to BACON: "I know the stuff and it would be a waste of time for me to work out the problems for myself". BACON refused to do this.

BACON advised that he attended parties given at HISKEY'S home and after a few drinks, HISKEY would always condemn the U. S. and the democracies for their way of handling matters of state and praised the Russian form of government as the government to which this country should look for leadership in world affairs. BACON stated that these parties were always attended by DAVID STONE MARTIN, who has the reputation for being a leading Communist in and around Knoxville.

BACON further advised that HISKEY, while at the University of Tennessee, headed the Rhenium Project which was financed by the WPA under the auspices of the University of Tennessee.

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MARCIA SAND HISKEY

BACKGROUND

NAME AND ALIASES

According to school records and the naturalization record of her father, MARCIA SAND HISKEY was born MARY SAND. She has also used the following names:

MARTIA SAND HISKEY; MARCIA HISKEY; MARCIA SANDE;
Mrs. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY; MARCIA SANDES;
Miss SAND; Mrs. MARCIA GOULD; Mrs. MURRAY GOULD;
Miss JONES; Miss CARRATER.

BIRTH

School records at Brooklyn, New York, naturalization record of her father, ISAAC SAND, and information through interview of MARCIA SAND HISKEY indicated she was born at Brooklyn, New York on February 9, 1909.

RESIDENCES

392 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.	(present address)
618 East 15th Street, also known as Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.	- - -
37 South Dutcher Street, Irvington, N. Y.	1943
150 West 106th Street, New York City	1942
49 West 76th Street, New York City	1941
1608 Avenue H, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1941
438 North Walnut Street, Florence, Alabama	- - -
532 East Hill Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee	1939
1118 West Johnson, Madison, Wisconsin	- - -
314 North Clark Street, Madison, Wisconsin	1935
908 Conklin Place, Madison, Wisconsin	1934
Unknown address, Madison, Wisconsin	1931
1608 Avenue H, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1915
84 Ross Street, Brooklyn, New York	to
375 South 5th Street, Brooklyn, New York	1921
140 Montrose Street, Brooklyn, New York	1909 - 1915

Most of the above addresses were secured through interview of MARCIA SAND HISKEY. It is to be noted that her addresses from 1929 through 1931, when she reentered the University of Wisconsin, are not known.

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EDUCATION

N. Y. Grade Schools P.S. 141, P.S. 19, P.S. 16 and P.S. 152.	Graduated P.S. 152 in 1923
Girls' Vocational High School	1923 - 1925
James Madison High School	1927
Central Evening High School	1927 - 1929
University of Wisconsin	Fall, 1929
Brooklyn College Evening School	1930
Central Evening High School	1931
University of Wisconsin (no record of graduation)	1933 - 1936

The above chronology was compiled from the records of the various schools MARCIA SAND HISKEY attended. It is to be noted that when she was interviewed she gave a list of schools, omitting some of the above and indicating different dates of attendance.

CITIZENSHIP

MARCIA SAND HISKEY is a U. S. citizen born in Brooklyn, New York. Her parents were born in Russia and were naturalized on December 3, 1914 at Brooklyn, New York under number 68236.

MARITAL STATUS

At the present time MARCIA SAND HISKEY is divorced from CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, but the date and place of the divorce have not been ascertained. According to her statement, she married HISKEY at Rockford, Illinois on November 23, 1935, after having lived with him for a year or more. Prior to this marriage she had married one MURRAY GOULD in the Spring of 1931 (presumably at New York). She lived with GOULD for a few months, separating from him on November 10, 1931 and divorcing him in 1932.

RELATIVES

Son	NICHOLAS SAND HISKEY, born May 10, 1941
Father	ISAAC SAND, born Russia; naturalized 12/3/14 at Brooklyn, New York; resides 1608 Avenue H, Brooklyn
Mother	SARA SAND, born in Russia
Brothers	JACOB SAND, born 8/22/02; Russia MORRIS SAND, born 5/20/04; Russia
Sister	MOLLY SAND, born 4/21/06; Brooklyn, N.Y.

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The citizenship of MARY SAND HISKEY'S mother and brothers was apparently derived from the naturalization of ISAAC SAND, inasmuch as they were listed on his Declaration of Intention and other naturalization papers on file at the Kings County Clerk's Office.

EMPLOYMENT

Present occupation, if any, not known.	
Operated own dress shop at 1309 Avenue J, Brooklyn, New York	1945
BELDING HEMINGWAY, 119 West 40th Street, NYC	1944
Various WPA jobs at Madison, Wisconsin	1931 - 1935
SAM LEVITAN, Attorney, Madison, Wisconsin	1931 - 1932
NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY, New York City	1929 - 1930
HENRY L. DOUGHERTY & COMPANY, New York City	1925

BANKING CONNECTIONS

Williamsburg Savings Bank, Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1946
Brooklyn Trust Company, Avenue J Office	1944
Union Dime Savings Bank	1944
Irvington National Bank and Trust Company, Irvington, N. Y.	1943
Morris Plan Bank, 56 East 42nd Street, N.Y.C.	1941
Morris Plan Bank, Knoxville, Tennessee	1939 - 1940

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MARCIA HISKEY'S CONTACTS WITH ARTHUR ADAMS

Physical Surveillance

Date of Surveillance	Activity and Names of Agents on Surveillance
September 11, 1944	At 12:03 p.m., ARTHUR ADAMS was observed leaving the Peter Cooper Hotel, 39th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, in company with MARCIA HISKEY. They went to the restaurant in the Hotel Bedford and at 1:33 p.m. left and returned to the Peter Cooper Hotel. At 3:45 p.m., ARTHUR ADAMS left the Hotel alone. It is to be noted that ARTHUR ADAMS at that time resided at the Peter Cooper Hotel, Room 1103. SA FRANCIS X. PLANT SA HERMAN W. MADDOX
September 19, 1944	On the evening of this date, ARTHUR ADAMS visited MARCIA HISKEY at her apartment at 618 East 15th Street, Brooklyn, New York. This street is also known as Marlborough Road. ADAMS entered this address at approximately 8:00 p.m. and was still there at 10:40 p.m. when the surveillance was discontinued. SA FRANCIS X. PLANT SA HERMAN W. MADDOX
September 30, 1944	On the evening of this date, ARTHUR ADAMS was observed proceeding to and entering 618 Marlborough Road where MARCIA HISKEY resides. ADAMS remained at this address from 9:30 p.m. to 11:50 p.m. SA HAROLD M. STREET SA GRIFFIN SMITH

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Date of Surveillance	Activity and Names of Agents on Surveillance
October 7, 1944	At 2:15 p.m., MARCIA HISKEY was observed entering the Peter Cooper Hotel. At 2:45 p.m., she left the Hotel in company with ARTHUR ADAMS. They went to Macy's Department Store and purchased clothing for a small boy. At 3:30 p.m., they parted company at Fifth Avenue between 35th and 36th Streets. SA HAROLD M. STREET SA HERMAN W. MADDOX SA THOMAS H. MOORE, JR.
October 9, 1944	At 7:50 p.m., ARTHUR ADAMS met MARCIA HISKEY at the Central High School for Needle Trades, New York City. They proceeded to and entered 235 West 4th Street, New York City. They emerged with another unknown girl and all eventually proceeded to MARCIA HISKEY'S residence at 618 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, which they entered at 10:15 p.m. At 10:30 p.m., ADAMS, MARCIA HISKEY, and the unidentified girl proceeded to a restaurant. At 11:10 p.m., they returned to MARCIA HISKEY'S residence. At 11:40 p.m., ARTHUR ADAMS and the unknown girl left MARCIA HISKEY'S residence. SA DONALD E. SHANNON SA ROGER W. ROBINSON SA ROBERT J. QUIRK
January 5,1945	During a surveillance of MARCIA HISKEY on the evening of this date, she was observed to make a phone call from a public phone booth and was overheard asking for "Mr. Adams, room 1103". It is to be noted that this was the room of ARTHUR ADAMS at the Peter Cooper Hotel. MARCIA HISKEY then spoke with an unknown individual whom she told she would visit that evening. At 9:55 p.m.,

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Date of Surveillance	Activity and Names of Agents on Surveillance
	she was observed entering the Peter Cooper Hotel. She left the Hotel at 11:20 p.m. SA DONALD M. JARDINE SA GRIFFIN SMITH
March 30, 1945	At 9:07 p.m., ARTHUR ADAMS was observed entering MARCIA HISKEY'S residence at 618 East 15th Street, Brooklyn. He remained at this address until 11:07 p.m. SA FRANCIS W. ZANGLE SA E. WILLIAM COOMBS, JR. SA JOHN W. LEWIS SA RICHARD A. VAN WINKEL SA GLEN H. HEARN
May 11,1945	On this date, surveillances were conducted on both MARCIA HISKEY and ARTHUR ADAMS. At 5:05 p.m., ARTHUR ADAMS was observed meeting MARCIA HISKEY at Harvey's Sea Food Restaurant, 3rd Avenue and 34th Street, New York City, by SAS ROBERT J. LAMPHERE, and DONALD M. JARDINE who identified MARCIA HISKEY to the following agents who had ARTHUR ADAMS under surveillance: SA T. W. BOOTH SA H. D. GRIFFITH SA H. C. CLINCH SA E. WILLIAM COOMBS, JR. SA JOHN F. BAKER At 5:50 p.m., MARCIA HISKEY left Harvey's Restaurant alone. She proceeded to and entered the Peter Cooper Hotel. SA ROBERT J. LAMPHERE SA DONALD M. JARDINE

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Date of Surveillance	Activity and Names of Agents on Surveillance
	At 5:56 p.m., ADAMS left Harvey's Restaurant alone. SA T. W. BOOTH SA H. D. GRIFFITH SA H. C. CLINCH SA E. WILLIAM COOMBS, JR. SA J. F. BAKER
	At 6:02 p.m., ADAMS entered the Peter Cooper Hotel. SA R. J. LAMPHERE SA D. M. JARDINE And aforementioned agents
	At 9:00 p.m., the light in ARTHUR ADAMS' room was extinguished. At 9:45 p.m., the light was turned on again. At 10:05 p.m., MARCIA HISKEY left the Peter Cooper Hotel alone and proceeded to the 42nd Street Theater, Lexington Avenue, and 42nd Street, New York City. SA R. J. LAMPHERE SA D. M. JARDINE
	At 10:20 p.m., ARTHUR ADAMS left the Peter Cooper Hotel alone and proceeded to the 42nd Street Theater where he met MARCIA HISKEY in the lobby. They walked to and entered the Mayflower Coffee Shop, 45th Street and Broadway. At 11:15 p.m., ARTHUR ADAMS and MARCIA HISKEY left the Coffee Shop and proceeded to the Astor Theater at Times Square which they entered at approximately 11:16 p.m. SA R. J. LAMPHERE And aforementioned agents

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Date of Surveillance	Activity and Names of Agents on Surveillance
May 12,1945	At 2:05 a.m., ADAMS and MARCIA HISKEY left the Astor Theater and separated shortly thereafter. SA S. F. DUCIBELLA SA J. E. ROCHESTER SA W. P. GRIFFIN, JR. SA D. E. RANEY SA E. J. DISTEIHORST
October 6, 1945	At 3:05 p.m., MARCIA HISKEY was observed leaving the Peter Cooper Hotel in company with ARTHUR ADAMS. They proceeded to and entered Longchamps Restaurant, 124 East 42nd Street, New York City. SA J. E. GORDON SA H. D. GRIFFITH SA L. W. BEDFORD SA STANFORD DODGE At 5:10 p.m., MARCIA HISKEY and ARTHUR ADAMS left the Longchamps Restaurant, walked to and entered the Peter Cooper Hotel. At 7:10 p.m., ARTHUR ADAMS left the Hotel alone. SA GLEN H. HEARN SA GEORGE R. MASSET SA EDWARD G. NOVAK SA ROSS D. WOLCOTT SA LEONARD H. LANGEN
January 16, 1946	At 7:00 p.m., MARCIA HISKEY was observed entering the Peter Cooper Hotel. She proceeded to room 1103 which was occupied by ARTHUR ADAMS. SA FRANCIS X. PLANT

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Contacts between Marcia Hiskey, Arthur Adams, Clarence Hiskey and Others in this Case as Reflected in Correspondence Between Clarence Hiskey, Marcia Hiskey, and Others

Information concerning this correspondence has been set forth in the section of this report concerning CLARENCE HISKEY.

INTERVIEW WITH MARCIA SAND HISKEY

On June 11, 1946, MARCIA SAND HISKEY was interviewed at New York by SAS JOHN F. MALONE and EMORY M. GREGG. During the interview, the following information was furnished by MARCIA HISKEY:

She was born February 9, 1909 at Brooklyn, New York, of Russian born parents who then became naturalized citizens of the United States in 1911. She attended elementary and high schools in Brooklyn, New York, and in September, 1929, entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin. After six months, she withdrew from the University because of her failure to meet the scholastic requirements. She then returned to New York City and was employed by the National Lead Company in Brooklyn for the next year and a half.

In the Spring of 1931, she became the wife of MURRAY GOULD and later in that year returned with GOULD to the University of Wisconsin at which school she reenrolled.

On November 10, 1931, she and GOULD were separated by mutual consent. Thereafter, she became employed with SAM LEVITAN, an attorney, practicing in Madison, Wisconsin, who secured a divorce for her from GOULD in 1932. She then was employed as a typist in the administrative office of the WPA at Madison, Wisconsin, and was transferred to various jobs with that organization during her employment which terminated in 1935.

In 1934, she met CLARENCE HISKEY with whom she attended classes at the University of Wisconsin. Shortly thereafter, she and CLARENCE HISKEY began living together in Madison, Wisconsin. On November 23, 1935, they were married at Rockford, Illinoi . In order to avoid publicity and the disapproval of her husband's parents, who were natives of La Crosse, Wisconsin, both

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MARCIA and CLARENCE HISKEY gave fictitious places of birth and residences at the time they obtained their marriage license.

Following their marriage, she and CLARENCE HISKEY resided in Madison, Wisconsin, where she continued her work on the WPA project connected with the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin. CLARENCE continued with his studies at the University. During this period, she was socially associated with JUNE VILLAREJO who is identical with JUNE BLYTHE with whom MARCIA subsequently resided in 1943 at Irvington, New York.

In September, 1939, CLARENCE HISKEY having completed his education at the University of Wisconsin, they moved to Knoxville, Tennessee where CLARENCE was employed as a teacher in the Chemistry Department at the University of Tennessee. MARCIA continued to reside with CLARENCE at 532 East Hill Avenue, Knoxville, until March, 1941. At that time, she returned to the home of her parents in Brooklyn to await the birth of her son on May 10, 1941.

In August, 1941, she moved to 49 West 76th Street, New York City, at which address she was joined by her husband, CLARENCE, in September, 1941, when he began working as a Chemistry Professor at Columbia University.

In October, 1943, when CLARENCE HISKEY was transferred from the S.A.M. Laboratory at Columbia University to the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago, she moved to Irvington, New York, where she shared the expenses of a home with her former associate at Madison, Wisconsin, JUNE VILLAREJO BLYTHE until June, 1944, at which time she moved to 618 East 15th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

MARCIA HISKEY admitted that while living in New York City, she had frequent associations with DAVID STONE MARTIN.

Information concerning JUNE VILLAREJO and DAVID STONE MARTIN is set forth later in this section of the report. It is to be noted that both of these persons have been identified as having been members of the Communist Party.

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Information re CLARENCE HISKEY'S association with DAVID STONE MARTIN is also set forth in the section of this report relating to CLARENCE HISKEY.

Continuing during the interview, MARCIA HISKEY stated that she had continued to correspond with her husband, CLARENCE, after his induction into the United States Army. She denied that either ARTHUR ADAMS or CLARENCE HISKEY had ever used her for the transfer of messages to each other. She said she knew nothing of the character of the work in which CLARENCE was engaged while employed on the S.A.M. project at Columbia University or on the Metlab project, other than that they were "secret war projects".

MARCIA HISKEY stated that following her husband's discharge from the Army, he told her that he was interested in marrying MIRIAM SHERWOOD and requested that she, MARCIA, obtain a divorce from him. MARCIA agreed to start divorce proceedings in order to facilitate CLARENCE'S legal union with MIRIAM SHERWOOD.

Detailed information concerning MIRIAM SHERWOOD is set forth in another section of this report.

Marcia Hiskey's Association with Arthur Adams

During the interrogation, MARCIA HISKEY stated that she had first heard of ARTHUR ADAMS in February or March, 1944, when her husband CLARENCE had written to her from Chicago, Illinois, advising her that ADAMS was a friend of his and was contemplating a trip to New York City within the immediate future. At that time, CLARENCE requested her to see ADAMS and to become closer acquainted with him.

She stated that she first met ADAMS a week or so later when he called for her at the offices of BELDING HEMINWAY, where she was then employed. On that occasion they had gone to dinner together, the greater part of their conversation being devoted to a discussion of her husband although she could not recall ADAMS making any reference or inquiry to the work in which CLARENCE was then engaged. Thereafter, she said, she continued to see ADAMS on an average of once or twice a month until January, 1945, their contact being entirely social in nature.

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She stated that during this period, ADAMS had informed her that he had first met CLARENCE at a plastics conference in Chicago, Illinois, thereafter becoming relatively intimate because of their interests in engineering and plastic research.

From January, 1945, she did not contact ADAMS for a period of a month or so inasmuch as he had been out of town on business which she believed necessitated his going to Scranton, Pennsylvania. However, in March or April, 1945, ADAMS again contacted her and invited her to have dinner with him. On that occasion, she said, ADAMS told her that he was being followed and pointed out two individuals, whose identities, however, were unknown to him. She said thatshe doubted his statement and asked him as to what basis he had for his belief to which he replied that he was not guilty of anything and had no idea why his movements should be of interest.

She stated, however, that at that time, ADAMS advised her to discontinue her association with him in order that she should not become involved because of CLARENCE'S position and reputation. Immediately thereafter, she said, she had written to her husband, CLARENCE HISKEY, who had been inducted into the Army on April 28, 1944, informing him as to ADAMS' apparent phobia and requesting his advice as to the desirability of her future association with ADAMS. In a response to this inquiry, CLARENCE had suggested that she entirely discontinue any further contact with ADAMS.

Except for one occasion in May or June,1945, when she had met ADAMS at the Peter Cooper Hotel, where he was then staying, she had not seen him again until after the alleged "spy disclosure" in the New York "Journal American" of December 3, 1945. She said that after this article came out in the "Journal American", she tried on several occasions to reach ADAMS at both his hotel and in the offices of the Keynote Recording Company, where he was employed,but had been entirely unsuccessful in making contact with him.

Finally, however, in January, she had personally gone to see ADAMS at the Peter Cooper Hotel where she remained from about 9:00 p.m. until 11:30 p.m. that night. On this occasion, she questioned ADAMS concerning the article, the subject of which, "ALFRED ADAMSON", she believed to be identical with him. ADAMS had then informed her as to the details

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of his being interviewed by a reporter and said that as a direct result of this publicity he had lost his job. She said that he then told her that if he was unable to obtain another job in New York City he would, of necessity, return to his home in Canada.

In explanation of this remark, MARCIA HISKEY said that through prior conversation, she understood that ADAMS had a sister-in-law in Canada and that he had formerly lived in Windsor, Ontario, inasmuch as he had made reference to daily trips from Windsor to Detroit, Michigan, where he claimed to have been employed by the Ford Motor Company.

She stated that during their many conversations she could not recall ADAMS ever making any reference whatsoever to her husband's specific employment, their conversations almost entirely being composed of the discussion of current events and trivial matters of social interest. She did say that although ADAMS made only infrequent reference to himself, he indicated that he had been born in Canada but had moved to South America at the age of seven. She said that he spoke excellent Spanish and had inferred that he had remained in South America for many years although he claimed to have travelled in his capacity as an engineer throughout many countries of the world.

She said that she did have the impression from his statements that he had spent three years in Russia prior to the outbreak of any hostilities in Europe, thereafter returning to his home in Canada. She was unable to recall any details as to the time or place of ADAMS' visit to Russia and knew nothing as to his activities in that country, although she presumed they involved his skill as an engineer. The subject also stated that ADAMS had informed her that he was married but had been unable to see his wife for a considerable period of time inasmuch as she was presently active as a United States war correspondent in the European theatre of war. She denied any further knowledge whatsoever concerning ADAMS, his past history, his current activities or associates or his present whereabouts.

Marcia Hiskey's Association With John Hitchcock Chapin

Upon being interrogated as to her acquaintance and association with JOHN CHAPIN, MARCIA HISKEY advised that through her correspondence with her husband, she learned that CHAPIN worked with him on the secret

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war project in Chicago, Illinois. She stated that in his letters CLARENCE mentioned CHAPIN among the names of other associates employed on the Metlab Project but denied ever having met CHAPIN or corresponding with him at any time whatsoever.

She definitely stated that at no time did CHAPIN ever write to her or to CLARENCE or to ARTHUR ADAMS in her care. With equal vehemence she denied ever delivering any message to ADAMS which she had received from either JOHN CHAPIN or her husband.

In this connection, reference is made to the section of this report concerning CLARENCE HISKEY wherein correspondence between him and MARCIA HISKEY is set forth.

It is to be noted that in letter #2 dated May 15, 1944, MARCIA HISKEY states "Chapin has not written as yet", and in letter #5 dated May 18, 1944, she states "I received Chapin's letter which I forwarded to Arthur. Did I ever meet Chapin? He seems very nice from the letter."

It is to be noted that MARCIA'S reference to CHAPIN'S letter probably refers to letter #4 dated May 17, 1944 from CHAPIN to CLARENCE HISKEY which CHAPIN sent to MARCIA for forwarding.

Detailed information concerning JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN is set forth in another section of this report.

Marcia Hiskey's Association With Edward Manning

MARCIA HISKEY advised the interviewing agents that she first met EDWARD MANNING in Knoxville, Tennessee in 1940 or the early part of 1941 at which time her husband had secured for MANNING a job on the rhenium research project at the University of Tennessee on which HISKEY was then employed. She stated that she had met MANNING on only one occasion since moving to New York City and advised that to the best of her recollection it had been in September of 1944.

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On that occasion, she said, MANNING had spent some time with her at her apartment, their conversation at that time being entirely social in nature. She stated that she was unable to recall if MANNING contacted ARTHUR ADAMS during that particular visit to New York City but that at a later date ADAMS had informed that he had seen MANNING in New York.

The subject characterized MANNING as a weak, variable and rather stupid individual, much inclined to indiscreetly talk about himself and his personal importance. She denied ever corresponding with MANNING on any occasion whatsoever and stated that she had never seen him since his visit to her apartment in 1944.

Detailed information concerning EDWARD TIERS MANNING is set forth in another section of this report.

During the interview, MARCIA HISKEY gave the following signed statement:

"June 11, 1946
New York, NY.

"I, Marcia Sand Hiskey, make the following statement freely and voluntarily to John F. Malone and Emory M. Gregg who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This statement is given willingly and free from any duress whatsoever. I know that it may be used in court against me.

"The first time that I ever heard of Arthur Adams was in February or March of 1944. Clarence Hiskey, my husband, wrote to me from Chicago, stating that Arthur Adams was a friend of his and was coming to New York City. Clarence asked me to see Adams and acquaint myself with him. A week or two later, I saw Adams for the first time. On that occasion, Adams called for me in the later afternoon at the offices of Belding Hemmingway where I was employed. Thereafter, I saw Adams once or twice a month until January of 1945.

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"From January of 1945, I didn't see Adams for a month or two. I don't know where Adams was during this period. However, I did see Adams again in March or April, of 1945. At that time, Adams said he was being followed and pointed out two individuals whom he believed to be following him. I doubted that he was being followed and asked him why he thought so. He said he was not guilty of anything and didn't know why he should be followed. However, he said that I shouldn't be seen with him any more because I shouldn't become involved on account of Clarence's position and reputation.

"Except for once in May or June of 1945, I didn't see Adams again until after the article about 'Adamson' came out in the 'Journal-American'. I had written to Clarence about Adams being followed and he suggested that I discontinue seeing Adams. After the article came out in the 'Journal-American' I tried to contact Adams but was unable to locate him until January of 1946. Finally, in January of 1946, I went to see Adams at the Peter Cooper Hotel. I stayed from about 9:00 p.m. until about 11:30 p.m.

"I asked Adams about the article. He said he had not done anything wrong. Adams told me of being interviewed by the reporter and said he had lost his job because of the article. He also said that if he couldn't get a job he might have to go back to his home in Canada. I believe he had a sister-in-law in Canada and had lived in Windsor, Ontario inasmuch as he mentioned going from Windsor to Detroit daily to work for the Ford Co.

"I haven't seen Arthur Adams since that time in January of 1946 when I visited him at the Peter Cooper Hotel.

"I have never met John H. Chapin although I know that Chapin worked with Clarence in Chicago on the secret war project. I first heard of Chapin when Clarence wrote to me from Chicago and mentioned his name among the names of other associates on the project. At no time did Chapin ever write to me, or write to Clarence in my care, or to Arthur Adams in my care. I never once delivered to Adams any message from Chapin, nor sent to Adams any letter addressed by Chapin to me.

"I first met E. T. Manning in Knoxville, Tenn. in 1940 or the early part of 1941. Clarence got Manning a job on a Rhenium research project at the University of Tennessee. I think Manning worked with Clarence on the secret war project in Chicago. I met Manning in New York City only

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"once, in September of 1944. At that time Manning visited me at my apartment. I don't know if Manning saw Adams on that visit to New York City. However, at a later date Adams told me that he had seen Manning in New York City. I have never corresponded with Manning at any time, nor have I ever seen him since his visit to New York in September of 1944.

"I never sent the 'Journal-American' article to Clarence because I didn't want to worry him. However, when Clarence returned to New York in February of 1946, I talked to him about the article. At that time, he said that the article had come to his attention since his return to the continental United States. He was concerned with the matter inasmuch as it might interfere with his finding a job or affect his reputation. He stated that he had had nothing to do whatsoever with the unauthorized release of any secret information.

"I have read the above voluntary statement consisting of this and four other pages, and it is entirely true in every respect. I have initialed each page and each correction in this statement and hereunder sign my name.

"/S/ Marcia Sand Hiskey

"Witnessed -

"Emory M. Gregg, Special Agent, F.B.I.
"John F. Malone, Special Agent, FBI 6/11/46"

The Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 80th Congress, in a published report dated September 28, 1948, entitled "Report on Soviet Espionage Activities in Connection With the Atom Bomb", on page 168, states the following:

"When Clarence Hiskey and his former wife, MARCIA SAND, testified before this Committee on September 9, 1948, both he and MARCIA SAND refused to answer any questions concerning their Communist affiliations and connections while attending the University of Wisconsin, on the basis that they might incriminate themselves. However, MARCIA SAND testified under oath

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"that she was not presently a member of the Communist Partym but when asked if she had ever been a member of the Communist Party, she refused to answer this question 'on the grounds that it may degrade or incriminate me'".

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES AND CONTACTS OF MARCIA HISKEY

Confidential Informant TA-2, of known reliability, on December 23, 1947, advised that MARCIA SAND HISKEY, born in 1909, was a member of the International Workers Order, Lodge #562 as of December, 1946.

The International Workers Order has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as a Communist organization.

Confidential Informant TA-3, of known reliability, who was a Communist Party member in Wisconsin from April, 1931, to December, 1935, and was in charge of Communist Party activities at the University of Wisconsin, advised in 1941 that he was well acquainted with CLARENCE HISKEY and his wife, MARCIA, who he believes joined the Communist Party while they attended the University of Wisconsin. They were still Communist Party members at the University of Wisconsin Branch when the informant left the Communist Party in December, 1935. The informant stated that CLARENCE and MARCIA HISKEY were also members of the National Students League sometime between 1933 and 1935 and that the Communist Party began its activities at the University of Wisconsin with the National Students League which was formed at the University by the Communist Party.

David Stone Martin

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that DAVID STONE MARTIN, a known communist and referred to as such by CLARENCE HISKEY in a personal interview with the informant, was visited regularly by CLARENCE and MARCIA HISKEY in New York; is mentioned in correspondence between CLARENCE HISKEY and his wife, MARCIA, and is listed in CLARENCE HISKEY'S address book.

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During the interview with agents of the New York Office on June 11, 1946, MARCIA HISKEY admitted that while she resided in New York City, she had frequent association with DAVID STONE MARTIN.

Reference to DAVID STONE MARTIN'S Communist Party activities is set forth in the section of this report concerning CLARENCE HISKEY.

June Villarejo, wa. June Villarejo Blythe

Confidential Informant TA-4, of known reliability, who was a former member of the Communist Party in Wisconsin in 1941, advised that MARCIA and CLARENCE HISKEY were associates of JUNE VILLAREJO, a long time member of the Communist Party in Madison, Wisconsin.

It is pointed out that MARCIA HISKEY during the interview with agents of the New York Office on June 11, 1946, stated that she had resided in Irvington, New York, in 1943 and 1944 with JUNE VILLAREJO BLYTHE with whom she had been formerly associated in Madison, Wisconsin.

Sam Levitan

Confidential Informant TA-3, previously mentioned, advised that while MARCIA HISKEY was residing in Madison, Wisconsin, she was employed by an attorney named LEVITAN in Madison, Wisconsin, who, according to Confidential Informant TA-3, was a Communist Party sympathizer who from time to time gave financial contributions to the Communist Party.

It is pointed out that MARCIA HISKEY during the interview on June 11, 1946 stated that she had been employed by SAM LEVITAN, an attorney in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1932.

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MIRIAM REBECCA SHERWOOD

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, furnished the following information concerning MIRIAM REBECCA SHERWOOD, wa MIRIAM REBECCA SHEINBERG:

MIRIAM REBECCA SHEINBERG was born on December 14, 1915 at Brooklyn, New York, the daughter of WOLF and ESTHER SACHS SHEINBERG. By order entered May 19, 1925 in the Supreme Court for the State of New York, Kings County, Brooklyn, New York, WOLF SHEINBERG, MIRIAM'S father, legally changed his name to WILLIAM S. SHERWOOD. Subsequent to that time this family had been known by the name of SHERWOOD.

MIRIAM SHERWOOD has two brothers, ELI ALAN SHERWOOD, born April 2, 1914, and ROBERT SACHS SHERWOOD, born March 28, 1923. WILLIAM S. SHERWOOD, father of MIRIAM, was born at Warsaw, Poland on December 22, 1883. In 1944 his occupation was Certified Public Accountant with the firm of MORRIS, SHERWOOD AND MAY, 1441 Broadway, New York City. WILLIAM S. SHERWOOD was naturalized as a United States citizen in May, 1904 at New York City. MIRIAM SHERWOOD'S mother, ESTHER S. SHERWOOD, was born October 8, 1886 at Bialystok, Russia, and became a United States citizen through her husband's naturalization.

MIRIAM SHERWOOD attended the following schools:

Public School #48, Brooklyn, New York, 1922 to 1928

Brooklyn Ethical Culture School, Brooklyn, New York, 1928 to 1930

Bay Ridge High School, Brooklyn, 1931

Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, 1931 to 1933

Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, 1933 to 1937,
A.B. Degree

De Lamar Institute of Public Health, Columbia University,
1937-1938, M.S. Degree

MIRIAM SHERWOOD visited England, Scotland, France, Germany the Netherlands, Norway, Belgium, Switzerland, Luxembourg and the West Indies during the Summers of 1932, 1933 and 1941 as a tourist. From October, 1938 to June, 1939 and from October, 1939 to November, 1939, and again in December, 1940, MIRIAM SHERWOOD was employed as a volunteer in health education at the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. From July, 1939 to November, 1939, MIRIAM SHERWOOD was employed by C. H. SCHROTH, Fifth Avenue and 23rd Street, New York, New York, as a stenographer. From

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November, 1939 to June, 1940 she was employed by the Delaware Tuberculosis and Health Association at Chester, Pennsylvania, as a public health worker. From March, 1941 to July, 1941 she was employed by Presto Recording Corporation, 55 West 55th Street, New York City, as a stenographer. From September, 1941 to August, 1942 she was employed at the Queensboro Tuberculosis and Health Association, Jamaica, New York, as a public health worker. She left this position to be married. From April, 1943 to February, 1944 she was employed as secretary and stenographer at SAM Laboratory, Columbia University, New York City, again being employed there on May 9, 1944, where she continued until her termination on November 29, 1944.

MIRIAM SHERWOOD has resided at 1921 62nd Street, Brooklyn, New York, 26 East 81st Street, New York, 1876 Wyckoff Road, Atlanta, Georgia, and at 160 Cabrini Boulevard, New York City.

On August 1, 1942, MIRIAM SHERWOOD was married to Captain STEWART DANIEL SELDIN, Dental Corps, U. S. Army, at Atlanta, Georgia. This informant indicated that although the information had not been verified, it was understood that between February, 1944 and May, 1944, MIRIAM SHERWOOD went to Reno, Nevada, where she secured a divorce from Captain SELDIN, and subsequently resumed her maiden name.

MIRIAM SHERWOOD belongs to the following organizations:

Smith College Club, New York City

American Public Health Association, New York City

Queens Council of Social Workers, Jamaica, New York

Federal Union

Smith College Alumni Association, Northampton, Massachusetts

Alumni Association, De Lamar Institute, Columbia University

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CONTACTS OF MIRIAM R. SHERWOOD WITH ARTHUR A. ADAMS

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that on April 28, 1944, MIRIAM R. SHERWOOD and CLARENCE HISKEY were observed in the company of ARTHUR A. ADAMS at Chicago, Illinois. Confidential Informant T-1 furnished letters which may indicate contacts between MIRIAM SHERWOOD and ARTHUR ADAMS, and which were written by SHERWOOD to CLARENCE HISKEY. Pertinent parts of these letters are as follows:

In a letter postdated May 20, 1944, MIRIAM SHERWOOD stated: "Had dinner the other night with ARTHUR and it was good to see him. He was honestly delighted to see me and was quite pleased because I was glad to see him. There was not anything new to tell him as I had not heard from you. In fact, he was one up on me, which is one reason why this letter is delayed. I had hoped to get your new APO number, which I think exists, but there is no reason to wait longer. This will make its way to you I am sure. We talked and talked and I expect to be seeing him soon."

In a letter postmarked May 25, 1944, MIRIAM SHERWOOD stated: "------I'm seeing ARTHUR this evening and if he hasn't news of you, will tell him what I have heard."

In a letter postmarked May 27, 1944, MIRIAM SHERWOOD stated: "------ARTHUR has promised to take some pictures of me -- in the park, or something. I hope we can do that soon."

In another letter dated June 4, 1944, MIRIAM SHERWOOD informed CLARENCE HISKEY: "Just as I sat down to write this the phone rang, it was ARTHUR asking me to have dinner with him Tuesday -------."

Again in a letter dated June 19, 1944, MIRIAM SHERWOOD stated: "Have not heard from ARTHUR the past week. This is unusual. Perhaps he is out of town."

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On July 2, 1944, MIRIAM SHERWOOD wrote: "Had dinner with ARTHUR Friday. A fairly rushed affair as I arrived a little late and had to leave right after eating to make class."

In a letter dated July 9, 1944, MIRIAM SHERWOOD wrote: "When I saw ARTHUR last week he mentioned speaking to MARCIA and she was getting mail from you."

It is noted that as of July 9, 1944, MARCIA HISKEY was the wife of CLARENCE HISKEY.

In a letter dated September 9, 1944, MIRIAM SHERWOOD stated: "...Will try to get together with ARTHUR for one evening."

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that during May and June, 1944 MIRIAM R. SHERWOOD had dinner on two or three occasions with ARTHUR A. ADAMS at New York City.

On June 11, 1946, MIRIAM R. SHERWOOD was interviewed at the New York Office by SAs Robert J. Lamphere and Theodore G. Kirschner. At this time MIRIAM R. SHERWOOD submitted a signed statement. In this statement she stated that CLARENCE HISKEY left for "service in the U. S. Army at the end of my last two weeks' visit with him in Chicago at the end of April and beginning of May, 1944. Sometime during this two-week visit HISKEY left town for an evening and on his return I and HISKEY and ARTHUR ADAMS had dinner together. HISKEY first introduced me to ADAMS in Chicago around April 28th, when ARTHUR had dinner with HISKEY and I at HISKEY'S apartment. CLARENCE described ADAMS as a friend of his and stated that ADAMS and he were interested in a new type ping pong ball. The above are the only two times I saw ADAMS in Chicago. ADAMS was staying at a large hotel in Chicago and each time came to dinner alone. After CLARENCE entered the Army in May, 1944 I returned to New York and resumed employment at the S.A.M. Laboratory. ADAMS got in touch with me then and I saw him, to the best of my recollection, about four times. I asked him concerning his nationality and he told me he is Canadian, but he was reared by an uncle in Argentine. ADAMS talked a lot about Russia and indicated he had gone to Russia as an engineer and helped on the construction of factories. He mentioned specifically the production of automobiles. I did not inquire whether ADAMS was married or about his employment. I thought he was a consultant engineer. ADAMS did inquire about my work but I stated merely that I was doing secretarial work at S.A.M. Laboratory. ADAMS did not inquire about HISKEY'S work but did mention HISKEY'S APO number. I did not receive any information from HISKEY to turn over to ADAMS."

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MISCELLANEOUS

Confidential Informant TO-1, of known reliability, advised that MIRIAM SHERWOOD, 160 Cabrini Boulevard, New York 33, New York, made a contribution to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, date and amount unknown.

The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade has been cited as a subversive organization by the Attorney General and as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised on November 28, 1944 that MIRIAM R. SHERWOOD first came to the attention of that informant when her association with CLARENCE F. HISKEY came to his attention. CLARENCE HISKEY was then employed as a Research Analyst at the S.A.M. Laboratory. The informant stated that he suspected that HISKEY was engaged in Communist activity.

Confidential Informant T-1 further advised that MIRIAM SHERWOOD on November 21, 1944 and November 28, 1944 visited the Jefferson School of Social Science at New York City.

The Jefferson School of Social Science has been cited as an "adjunct to the Communist Party" by the U. S. Attorney General in a letter the Loyalty Review Board released on December 4, 1947. The Jefferson School of Social Science was also cited as a Communist front by the U. S. Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944 (pages 89, 150 and 156).

MIRIAM SHERWOOD, when interviewed by SAs Lamphere and Kirschner at the New York Office on June 11, 1946, stated in a signed statement that she first met CLARENCE HISKEY in the Spring of 1943, at which time they were both connected with the S.A.M. Laboratory. She stated that while at the Laboratory she was well acquainted with the secret nature of the research and that CLARENCE HISKEY was engaged in such secret research. She stated she continued to see HISKEY socially until October, 1943, when he was transferred to the Metlab at the University of Chicago. She stated she wrote to HISKEY while he was in Chicago, and visited him for two weeks "around Christmas, 1943". She stated she was again with HISKEY for two weeks in February and again in April, 1944, at which time she traveled to Reno, Nevada to secure a divorce from her husband, STEWART SELDIN. In this signed statement MIRIAM SHERWOOD stated: "When CLARENCE returned from the Army service I discussed ARTHUR ADAMS with him twice. Once I made reference to the story in New York newspapers concerning the Soviet agent, who has since been identified to me as ADAMS. CLARENCE stated that in so far as he knew ADAMS, the latter was not a spy... To my knowledge, CLARENCE has not, since his release from Army service, attempted to or spoken of contacting ADAMS."

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JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN

BACKGROUND

The following information concerning the background of JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN was made available by Confidential Informant T-1 of known reliability:

BIRTH

CHAPIN was born August 18, 1913 at Rutland, Vermont of American-born parents.

EDUCATION

CHAPIN attended Cornell University from 1931 to 1935 and received a Bachelor's degree in Chemistry. He was a teaching assistant at the University of Illinois from 1935 to 1939 and received his Doctorate in Chemistry at the University of Illinois in 1939.

MARITAL STATUS

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that on February 14, 1942, JOHN CHAPIN married LOIS MARGARET BALLANTYNE in New York City. She was born August 11, 1910 in Montreal, Canada and has not acquired American citizenship. Her family still resides in Canada.

EMPLOYMENT

T-1 advised that JOHN CHAPIN was first employed as a Chemical Engineer from 1939 until 1942 at the E. I. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, Charleston, West Virginia.

In September, 1942 he was employed in the SAM Laboratory at Columbia University, New York City. On May 1, 1943 he was transferred to the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago, where he was employed in the Technology Division. On December 1, 1944, he became Chief of the Fabrication Section, Metallurgical Division of the Metallurgical Laboratory, which position he left on May 15, 1945. During this employment with the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago it is known that for a few weeks in the Spring of 1944, CHAPIN was on a special assignment at the Cleveland Wire Works, Cleveland, Ohio. While there he resided at the Hotel Allerton.

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Following CHAPIN'S termination of employment at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, due to the abolition of his section, he was then employed by the General Electric Corporation in Pittsfield, Massachusetts about May 21, 1945, where he was assigned to the Laboratory of the Plastics Division.

Confidential Informant TM-2, of known reliability, advised that this employment was terminated in November, 1945 and that CHAPIN remained unemployed until May, 1946, at which time he went to work as a Project Manager for the M. W. KELLOGG COMPANY, Jersey City, New Jersey. On April 26, 1948 he advised SA John J. Ward of the New York Office of the FBI that his employment at M. W. KELLOGG COMPANY had been terminated.

By letter dated July 23, 1948 CHAPIN advised SA Ward that he had been employed by P. BALLENTINE & SONS, BREWERS, Newark, New Jersey.

On December 13, 1949 Confidential Informant TM-2, of known reliability, advised that CHAPIN was leaving the employ of P. BALLENTINE & SONS on December 16, 1949 and was being paid until December 30, 1949. This termination, the informant advised, was by mutual consent between CHAPIN and the firm.

RESIDENCES

TM-1 advised that the following are the known residence addresses of JOHN CHAPIN between the years 1935 and 1944:

----	Rutland, Vermont
1935	7130 Upper Lachine Road, Montreal, Canada (permanent address)
1935	505 East Johns Street, Urbana, Illinois
1936	101 East Armory C, Urbana, Illinois
1938-1939	404 South Matthews Street, Urbana, Illinois
1939-1940	Staunton Avenue, Charlston, West Virginia
1940	1550 Kanawha Boulevard, Charlston, West Virginia
1944	4430 South Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois
1945	28½ Reed Street, Pittsfield, Massachusetts (beginning June 2, 1945, according to Confidential Informant TM-3, of known reliability)
1946	36 Gramercy Park, New York City (according to Mrs. LOIS CHAPIN on June 10, 1946 her husband was residing at this address).

The following residence addresses were furnished by JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN on the dates indicated:

1946	178 Waverly Place, New York City (6/17/46)
	175 Fisher Avenue, Tottenville, Staten Island (8/26/46)

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1947	36 Gramercy Park, New York City (1/28/47)
1948	350 West 12th Street, New York City (4/26/48)
1950	Brighton Street, Northboro, Massachusetts (3/28/50).

RELATIVES

According to Confidential Informant TM-1, CHAPIN has the following relatives:

Father:	EDWARD ETON CHAPIN, RFD #1, Rutland, Vermont
Mother:	MIRIAM HITCHCOCK CHAPIN, 1442 Sherbrooke West, Montreal, Quebec
Sister:	JANET CHAPIN TOMALIN, White Cottage, Crowborough, Sussex, England
Brothers:	WILLIAM PENNEL GOODWIN CHAPIN, 41 Cottage Street, Rutland, Vermont
	SETH ETON CHAPIN, deceased
Wife:	LOIS BALLANTYNE CHAPIN, 36 Gramercy Park, New York City.

CONTACTS WITH ARTHUR ADAMS

According to the report of the "Hearings Before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 80th Congress", JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN appeared before a Special Subcommittee on September 16, 1948. CHAPIN testified that he was acquainted with an individual by the nameof CLARENCE HISKEY and that he met him shortly after he, CHAPIN, went to work at the SAM Laboratory at Columbia University in 1942. (For complete information concerning this individual see the section of this report pertaining to CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY.)

As has been indicated, CHAPIN was transferred to the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago on May 1, 1943, and subsequent to his transfer to Chicago he was on a special assignment in Cleveland, Ohio.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that on April 29, 1944, CLARENCE HISKEY flew to Cleveland, Ohio from Chicago, Illinois to see CHAPIN. T-1 advised that one of his reliable informants became acquainted with HISKEY as a fellow passenger and was told by HISKEY that he was going to see a friend to try to get him to succeed him at his place of employment.

As will be indicated later CHAPIN and HISKEY met in Cleveland on April 29 and 30, 1944, during which time an agreement was reached between the two that CHAPIN would contact ARTHUR ADAMS. (For additional information concerning this individual refer to the section of this report devoted to ARTHUR ADAMS.)

On the night of Monday, September 25, 1944, ARTHUR ADAMS was under surveillance by Special Agents of the FBI in Chicago, Illinois. These agents reported that on that evening the following events took place:

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ARTHUR ADAMS, following his evening meal, which he ate in the Hotel Stevens Drug Store, boarded a Drexel Boulevard bus at 6:30 P.M. He left this bus at 43rd Street and Drexel Boulevard; walked one block West; returned to Drexel Boulevard and walked one block South, and then crossed into the parkway in the center of Drexel Boulevard. From 7:10 to 7:40 P.M. ADAMS was observed to sit on various benches in this park and on several occasions walked up and down the West side of the street in the 4300 block of Drexel Boulevard. During this period ADAMS twice entered the residence at 4330 South Drexel Boulevard, but came out almost immediately, as if he had merely checked the names listed on the building directory or had rung a bell and received no answer.

At 7:40 P.M. ADAMS made his second entry into 4330 South Drexel; emerged almost immediately, and thereafter was observed by SA Spencer H. Robb to walk to the Southwest corner of 43rd Street and Drexel Avenue, where he met an individual subsequently identified as JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN. ADAMS and CHAPIN then crossed Drexel Boulevard to the East side of the street; walked a half block South; then back to the Southeast corner of 43rd Street and Drexel, where something was observed by SA Robb to be passed between them; however, due to the darkness it is not possible to positively state whether the object was passed from ADAMS to CHAPIN or from CHAPIN to ADAMS, or whether or not two objects might have been exchanged between them.

On June 10, 1946 JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN voluntarily accompanied Special Agents of the FBI to the New York Office from his place of employment at the M. W. KELLOGG COMPANY at Bayonne, New Jersey. Following his arrival at the New York Office at 5:50 P.M. he was interviewed by Special Agents John P. Malone and John J. Ward. After this interview CHAPIN dictated a signed statement to a stenographer of the New York Office from which the following information is being set out:

CHAPIN advised that he met CLARENCE HISKEY in Cleveland in the Spring of 1944 for an hour or two in his (CHAPIN'S) hotel. At that time they discussed a number of things, among them the possibility of his meeting ADAMS at some later date. He advised that the purpose of his meeting ADAMS was not made entirely clear, but he believed that ADAMS was a Russian and that he might wish to make some demands upon him. He stated that at this time he gave HISKEY a key, which ADAMS was to return to CHAPIN if and when they ever met in person. He said that during this meeting with HISKEY in Cleveland was the first time he had heard ADAMS' name.

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CHAPIN advised that some months later, after he had returned to Chicago following the completion of his assignment in Cleveland in the Fall of 1944, a man who said he was a friend of HISKEY'S telephoned him and said he might drop in on him (CHAPIN) at home. A short time later ADAMS came to his house. CHAPIN stated that he asked ADAMS to come in, but that ADAMS declined, following which CHAPIN went upstairs and, in a few minutes, went outside; met ADAMS, and ADAMS gave him the key. He stated that at this meeting he agreed to meet ADAMS at the Stevens Hotel.

CHAPIN stated that one or two days later he visited ADAMS in his room at the Stevens Hotel. He said that they talked for an hour or so, during which time ADAMS discussed some of the things that the Russians had done in technological fields; some of the advances they had made in recent years, etc. CHAPIN advised that he received the impression that ADAMS was probably a Russian agent. He advised that it was indicated to him, but exactly in what manner he could not recall, that ADAMS would be pleased if he would give ADAMS information on the work in which he was engaged. CHAPIN stated that he indicated to ADAMS his unwillingness to do this. He also stated that the two meetings mentioned above were the only communications he had with ADAMS.

At the outset of the interview CHAPIN indicated a reluctance to discuss his contact with HISKEY and ADAMS; however, during further questioning he identified a photograph of ARTHUR ADAMS as the individual that he had known by that name, and indicated a desire to recount his contacts with HISKEY and ADAMS more truthfully.

CHAPIN then stated that he remembered the meeting with HISKEY at the hotel in Cleveland in the Spring of 1944. He said HISKEY was dressed in an Army uniform and he placed the date as being about the time that HISKEY had received his orders putting him on active military duty. CHAPIN advised that during this meeting HISKEY suggested to him that he meet ARTHUR ADAMS. At that time CHAPIN gave HISKEY a door key, which HISKEY was to give to ADAMS and which ADAMS would return to CHAPIN as a means of identification. He said that he did not recall what HISKEY told him about ADAMS, except that HISKEY advised him that ADAMS was a Russian. He admitted that he got the impression from HISKEY that ADAMS would make some demands upon him concerning his work at the Metallurgical Laboratory, but he was unable to advise just how this impression was obtained.

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CHAPIN stated that sometime during the Fall of 1944 he received a telephone call from an individual who identified himself only as a friend of HISKEY'S. This individual stated that he would like to meet and talk with CHAPIN and indicated that he would drop in at CHAPIN'S apartment. CHAPIN stated that a couple of nights later he responded to the ring of his doorbell and met ADAMS at the door of his apartment at 433 South Drexel Boulevard. ADAMS declined CHAPIN'S invitation to come inside; said he would like to talk with him, and would meet him on the street outside the house. CHAPIN stated that he returned to his apartment for a jacket and proceeded to the street, where he met ADAMS.

CHAPIN advised that he did not recall the exact conversation that he had with ADAMS at this meeting. He stated that he thought they discussed Russia and perhaps the possibility of CHAPIN'S going to work in Russia at some future date. During the conversation, CHAPIN said, ADAMS returned to him the key which he, CHAPIN, had given HISKEY in Cleveland. CHAPIN stated he did not recall that the project or work in Chicago was discussed; however, he made an appointment before leaving ADAMS that night to meet him again at ADAMS' hotel, the Stevens, in Chicago. He emphatically denied that anything other than the key passed between them at their meeting on September 25, 1944.

CHAPIN advised that a night or two later, following the meeting on September 25, 1944, he met ADAMS in the latter's room at the Hotel Stevens. It is to be noted that ADAMS, according to information set out before, was known to be in Chicago from September 22 to 28, 1944 and to have resided at the Stevens Hotel, Room 2348-A. CHAPIN stated that at this second meeting ADAMS discussed Russian technological progress and other subjects which he was unable to recall, and that ADAMS then asked him if he would furnish any information concerning his work. CHAPIN said he could not recall the exact phrasing used by ADAMS, but said there was no doubt that ADAMS desired information concerning CHAPIN'S work at the Metallurgical Laboratory. He believed at the time this request was made that ADAMS was acting as a Russian agent.

CHAPIN was questioned at some length as to when and in what manner he gave ADAMS an answer to this proposition. He stated that he was unable to recall whether he left ADAMS on that occasion with the decision up in the air. He said he did not recall whether he gave ADAMS an answer that night and, further, that he was unable to recall whether he ever gave ADAMS an answer to the proposition. He stated that the best he could remember was that he

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probably gave ADAMS an answer and would consider it likely that he gave him an answer immediately. In any event, CHAPIN stated, he never furnished ADAMS with information concerning the work being done at the Metallurgical Laboratory or any other phase of the Project at any time.

CHAPIN was asked why he felt HISKEY had chosen him to meet with ADAMS. He advised that he could not be sure, but assumed that his liberal views were known to HISKEY and admitted that he was opposed to restrictions on information regarding atomic development, "Although not to the extent of taking extra-legal means to disseminate such information".

During the course of the interview CHAPIN was questioned concerning any correspondence that he might have sent to ADAMS subsequent to their meeting at the Stevens Hotel. He denied emphatically that he ever had any further contact with ADAMS, either in person or through correspondence. CHAPIN affirmed his loyalty to the U. S. above any other loyalty and stated that he is not, and has never been, a member of the Communist Party. He admitted attendance at the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago, which he described as a labor school, for three weeks, but stated that he discontinued attendance at this school when he was transferred to Cleveland, Ohio while employed on the Manhattan Project.

On June 17, 1946 JOHN CHAPIN telephonically communicated with an agent of the New York Office and requested an appointment for 7 P.M. June 18, 1946. He was again interviewed by Agents Malone and Ward. He advised at this time that his purpose in talking with the agents again was to ascertain, if possible, what effect the investigation of his activities in connection with ADAMS would have on his employment at the M.W. KELLOGG COMPANY. At this time he advised that he was employed on a secret process which involved "guided missiles" being produced for the U. S. Army Air Corps by the KELLOGG COMPANY under an agreement of secrecy. He stated that he desired to have an answer to the above question in order that he could put his superior at the Kellogg Company on notice that he was under investigation. CHAPIN reaffirmed that he withheld no information or explanations concerning his contacts with ADAMS and HISKEY.

At this time CHAPIN corrected one detail in his earlier statement. He said that when HISKEY came to his hotel in Cleveland they talked briefly in CHAPIN'S hotel room and then walked outside the hotel, and he recalled that they discussed ADAMS while walking. He also stated that he was interested in ADAMS' proposal that he might at some future time go to Russia to work, and that he was still of like mind in that regard.

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JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN returned to the New York Office of the FBI on the night of August 26, 1946 in the company of his attorney. At this time he inquired as to just what information was desired of him and he was instructed to tell the complete story of his connections with ARTHUR ADAMS and CLARENCE HISKEY. He then agreed to do so, which recounting included information given in previous interviews, plus some additional facts which he admittedly held back at the time of the previous interviews.

CHAPIN then stated that when HISKEY came to him in Cleveland prior to HISKEY'S departure for the Armed Forces, he inquired of CHAPIN how the latter felt about the possibility of atomic power being used appressively. CHAPIN advised that he was worried about the future of atomic power; that HISKEY also indicated that he too, was worried, and that HISKEY inquired of him if he would be willing to do something which would alleviate their fears as to the possibility of atomic power being misused. CHAPIN indicated to HISKEY that he would be willing and the latter then asked him if he could consider talking to a "Russian Agent" about the matter.

It should be noted that when CHAPIN first spoke of this he definitely used the words "Russian Agent"; however, when interrogated more closely as to the use of these words by HISKEY, he said he could not recall HISKEY'S exact term. He did admit though that from the conversation between them there was no doubt in his, CHAPIN'S, mind that ADAMS was a Russian Agent. HISKEY recounted to CHAPIN a slight portion of ADAMS' background, following which CHAPIN agreed that he would meet ADAMS when he returned to Chicago.

It was at this point that arrangements relative to ADAMS being identified by the use of CHAPIN'S key, as previously set forth, were made. CHAPIN stated that it was further agreed that he would inform ADAMS when he would return to Chicago by writing a letter to HISKEY, which letter he would address to MARCIA HISKEY, who in turn would show it to ARTHUR ADAMS. CHAPIN stated that this he did. (For further detail concerning this letter from CHAPIN to HISKEY, in care of MARCIA HISKEY, see the section of the report devoted to CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY.)

CHAPIN continued by stating that when he returned to Chicago in the Fall of 1944 he was contacted by ADAMS, as set forth above. CHAPIN stated that when he visited ADAMS at the hotel room they engaged in a discussion of Russia and ADAMS asked if CHAPIN was desirous of obtaining employment in that country. He advised that he was still unable to recall definitely how ADAMS had brought up the subject of his, CHAPIN'S, securing information for him. The matter was broached, however, and ADAMS suggested three possible alternatives: 1. That ADAMS would provide CHAPIN with a camera and CHAPIN would photograph documents

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and bring the photographs to ADAMS; 2. that CHAPIN would secure the documents and bring them to ADAMS, who in turn would photograph them; 3. that CHAPIN would dictate from the documents and bring the results to ADAMS.

CHAPIN stated that ADAMS did not mention any particular type of information he desired and CHAPIN presumed that he should get any information which came into his possession. As to the particular type of documents he would get, CHAPIN advised that he meant reports which were available in great volume in his own file cabinet. He also indicated that the suggestion was made that these documents be photographed or dictated from at CHAPIN'S residence rather than in his office. CHAPIN stated that no discussion was had as to the matter of dictation, but he presumed that such would be made into a dictograph machine.

CHAPIN stated that he gave ADAMS no definite answer as to whether or not he would do any of these things for him and definitely left ADAMS' presence without an acceptance or rejection. He further insisted that ADAMS made no proposal of paying him for any information. He explained that if he would ever consider performing the work requested of him by ADAMS, it would not be through inducement of money, but would rather be due to his sincere convictions that information should be disseminated for the benefit of the world. He further stated that CLARENCE HISKEY never told him of ever having received any financial remuneration from ADAMS and he admitted that, although HISKEY had never definitely informed him that he had been supplying information to ADAMS, the implication that he had been doing so was always there.

Following this meeting with ADAMS, CHAPIN said, he informed his wife LOIS of ADAMS' proposition. At this time she told CHAPIN that while he was in Cleveland she had seen CLARENCE HISKEY frequently and during these contacts he had often spoken about CHAPIN'S background and political leanings. CHAPIN advised that he and his wife then felt that HISKEY'S motive in making these inquiries of his wife LOIS, had been in preparation for his later contact with CHAPIN (in Cleveland) as to the possibilities of CHAPIN'S furnishing information to ARTHUR ADAMS.

CHAPIN stated that after the meeting in ADAMS' hotel room he never saw him again. He did admit, however, that on a trip which he subsequently made to New York City, he attempted to locate ADAMS' name in the New York Telephone Directory. He said he found an individual by the name of ADAMS whose address was the same as that given to him by ARTHUR ADAMS and he attempted to reach the individual by telephone. He related that the phone was answered by a man, of whom he inquired for ARTHUR ADAMS, and was told to wait a minute. CHAPIN stated that he waited for a very

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WORK AT CHICAGO

Confidential Informant TT-5, of known reliability, furnished the following information concerning the work of JOHN CHAPIN with the Manhattan Engineering District:

He was employed by Columbia University at SAM Laboratory as a group leader in the Process Engineering Division, doing scientific research from September 1942 to May 1943. In this capacity he was directing the development of a Catalyst to be used by Consolidated Mining and Smelting plant at Trail, British Colombia. He did extensive work relative to design of the heavy water pile. His group also made attempts to develop new methods for manufacture of heavy water. He was transferred to the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago in May, 1943 and worked there until May, 1945. He worked as a technical engineer and also as a chief of the Fabrication Section of the Metallurgical Division. He was concerned with the problem of corrosion of uranium in the pile and the "canning" of uranium. He had considerable information about the pile and was familiar with corrosive fission gases and design of the helium-cooled pile (Clinton pile).

CHAPIN also worked on the design of long cartridges for the Hanford Piles and fabricated special shapes of uranium for Site Y. He fabricated crucibles of cerium oxides and other refectories from which he could deduce the nature of some of the work at Site Y. He also did general research on the use of thorium.

In the Spring of 1944 he was engaged on a special assignment for approximately ten or twelve weeks designing a detector to locate operating piles. This device captured samples of the atmosphere and analyzed them to detect the presence of minute quantities of radioactive Radon and Xenon. CHAPIN developed and tested the apparatus in the United States and it was taken to England, but was never flown over Germany. He had no access to the results of positive intelligence of the Manhattan District directly, but may probably have gained some information through his association with others who might have had access to a certain amount of information.

OATH OF SECRECY

T-1 advised that JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN signed a "Declaration of Secrecy A designed for execution by all physicists, chemists and other employees of similar professional or scientific caliber" at the time of his termination on May 15, 1945. The last paragraph of this declaration states,

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"That I understand should I either intentionally, or through gross negligence, permit any unauthorized person to obtain classified information regarding this project, I will have violated the provisions of the National Espionage Act and will be subject to punishment thereunder by imprisonment for not more than ten years or fined not more than $10,000."

PROSECUTIVE OPINION

On October 24, 1946, information was received that the results of the interviews with the subjects of this case were forwarded to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice for its opinion as to prosecution. The Department of Justice advised that the evidence presently available is not sufficient to warrant prosecution of HISKEY or CHAPIN.

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EDWARD TIERS MANNING, wa: Edward T. Manning.

BACKGROUND

EVA HEISTAND, Personnel Section, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, produced the personnel file of EDWARD TIERS MANNING which reflects the following information:

Birth

MANNING was born in Orange, New Jersey, November 7, 1920.

Education

MANNING graduated from the Knoxville High School, Knoxville, Tennessee in June, 1938 and attended the University of Tennessee, Chemical Engineering School from September, 1938 to June, 1940, without graduating. At the University of Tennessee he was a member of the Electrical College Society and Alpha Chi Sigma and the Honorary Chemical Society.

Employment

The TVA personnel files reflect the following places of employment for MANNING:

September, 1936 to September, 1938 -	Clerk, Athletic House, (Sporting Goods) 522 South Gay Street, Knoxville, Tennessee, (Resigned to enter school)
June, 1938 to October, 1938 -	Owner of the Model Supply Shoppe 707 South Gay Street, Knoxville, Tennessee (sold business in October, 1938)
June, 1939 to June, 1940 -	Electro Manganese Corporation (Knoxville, Tennessee) Research work under W.L.HAMMERQUIST (attended school and worked part-time)

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June, 1940 to March, 1941 - University of Tennessee, Rhenium Chemical Research Project under sponsorship of WPA and Direction of Dr. F. HISKEY and Dr. C.V. CANNON. (Obtained leave of absence in 1940 from Electro Manganese Corp. to take WPA job at University of Tennessee; also worked part-time with Electro Manganese Corp. until January, 1941 while employed at the University of Tennessee).

May, 1941 to December 31, 1942 - Harrison Construction Company Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Employed as Engineer at the Aluminum Company Plant, Alcoa, Tennessee, Voluntary Ordnance Works, Tyner, Tennessee and Massena, New York, Supervisor, M. W. WISE.

February 9, 1943 to October 15, 1943 -LESTER R. WATSON, Director of Personnel, Government Contract Division, Columbia University, 117th Street and Broadway, New York City, made available the personnel file of MANNING which reflected his employment at the SAM Laboratories as a Research Assistant from February 9, 1942 to October 15, 1943, when he was transferred to the Metallurgical Laboratory, at the University of Chicago. While employed at the SAM Laboratories he worked in a group headed by CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY. In this regard it is noted that the file reflected a note dated January 30, 1942 from HISKEY to the Personnel Director as follows:

"Manning would, in my estimation, be an extremely valuable person in this organization as an expediter for a wide variety of jobs".

The address for the employee in the records was indicated to have been Apartment 86, 514 West 114th Street, New York City.

There was a statement in his file dated May 24, 1943 signed by MANNING asserting that he had read sections 31 through 42 of the Espionage Act.

There was nothing in the file which would bear on the question of loyalty and MANNING was not known to Mr. WATSON.

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October 17, 1943 to September 29, 1944 - Miss NADREEN S. BURMIE, Assistant Employment Manager, University of Chicago, 57th and Elizabeth Streets, Chicago, Illinois, produced the personnel file of MANNING.

A review of this file reflected that EDWARD TIERS MANNING, 5615 University Avenue, Chicago, Illinois entered on duty in the Metallurgical Laboratories at the University of Chicago on October 16, 1943 as Technician-A, and was discharged on September 2, 1944 because he "did not meet the qualifications". This file further reflected that MANNING was born on November 7, 1920 at Orange, New Jersey; his home address was 1933 West Cumberland Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee; and that he came to the University of Chicago from the Substitute Alloy Materials Laboratory, Columbia University, New York City where he had been employed in the research department. Miss BURMIE advised that she had not been acquainted with the employee and the file contained no information concerning MANNING'S loyalty.

Mr. JAMES YORE, Director, Office of Security and Intelligence, Office of Chicago Directed Operations, United States Atomic Energy Commission, Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago Illinois, advised that the Metallurgical Laboratory had been operated as a part of the development of special metals project within the Argonne National Laboratory. Mr. YORE supplied MANNING'S personnel file from which it was determined that EDWARD TIERS MANNING, 715 Livingston Hall, Columbia University, New York City, had entered on duty with the Substitute Alloy Materials Laboratory, Columbia University, on February 8, 1943. He listed his date and place of birth as November 7, 1920 at Orange, New Jersey and his Social Security number as 411-14-9021.

The file further reflected that he was transferred from New York to Chicago and took up a position with the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago on October 16, 1943 as shown above. MANNING was subsequently discharged on September 29, 1944 for "Security reasons". His file did not reflect any additional information concerning MANNING or the reason for his discharge.

EVA HEISTAND, Personnel Section, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, advised that EDWARD TIERS MANNING filed his application for a position with the Tennessee Valley Authority as a Research Assistant in the Chemical Engineering Department on March 28, 1941 at which time he resided at 1075 West Clinch Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee. He was employed by the TVA on October 24, 1944 on a "Temporary Employment" due to his 1A

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draft status. He entered on duty at Wilson Dam, Alabama, under the supervision of G.R. POLE, giving his permanent address as 1933 West Cumberland Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee. He resigned from the TVA on January 23, 1945, when he was ordered to report for induction in the United States Army. The file reflected that he was assigned Army Serial Number 44054258.

Civil Service Form 84, executed on March 4, 1949 by MANNING reflects that he served in the United States Army from January, 1945 to January, 1947.

Relatives

The personal history statement of EDWARD TIERS MANNING at Manhattan Engineers District, New York Branch Office, as of October 16, 1944, listed the following relatives:

Father - FREDERICK CLAUDE MANNING, SR. 1933 West Cumberland Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee; born September 9, 1870 at Emmitsburg, Maryland.

Mother - ROSA ISABELLE COOPER MANNING, 1933 West Cumberland Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee; born June 11, 1880, Sumter, South Carolina.

Brother - F. CLAUDE MANNING, JR. born October 30, 1914 at Sumter, South Carolina, now in the United States Army.

Brother - ROBERT C. MANNING, born July 11, 1918 at Sumter, South Carolina, now in the United States Army.

Sister - NANNETTE SHAW MANNING, born February, 17, 1917 at Chicago, Illinois, now employed by Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, Maryland.

Uncle - ROBERT M. COOPER, Manager of Santee, Cooper River Authority, South Carolina.

Wife - EMIKO CECILE ITIGE MANNING. The records of the County Clerk, County Court House, Washtenaw County,

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Ann Arbor, Michigan, revealed in Volume 17, page 172, under license number 966, that on November 23, 1949 EDWARD TIERS MANNING and EMIKO CECILE ITIGE obtained a marriage license.

The record reflects that these individuals were married at Ann Arbor, Michigan on November 25, 1949 by Reverend LEWIS. Witnesses were GEORGIANA and ARNOLD CEDARVALL of Ann Arbor, Michigan. The couple submitted physical examination certificates given by MILTON PERCY HUNTER, MD., 329 Bedford Road, Pleasantville, New York. The file reflected a Waiver of Awaiting was granted by the Probate Judge.

Records of the Probate Court reflected that the Probate Judge, Washtenaw County, Ann Arbor, Michigan, granted a petition which stated that the prospective couples came from New York State for the purpose of being married at the Episcopal Church, Ann Arbor, Michigan. The petition for Waiver of the Awaiting Period was granted.

Residences

In addition to the residences as set forth with the subject's employment the following residences are being set out:

Miss SOPHIE MARX, an employee of Omnia Properties, 30 Broad Street, New York City, advised that this organization formerly owned the apartment house located at 514 West 114 th Street. She stated her records did not disclose the exact dates of MANNING'S residences there, but did reflect a lease for apartment 86 covering the period August 1, 1943 to February 29, 1944 in the name of EDWARD MANNING and CEDRIC PHILLIP. MANNING was not known to Miss MARX.

SAMUEL LEE, Manager of the Phi Gamma Delta Club, 106 West 56th Street, New York City, advised his records disclose MANNING resided at this club on the following dates:

October 12 through 15, 1943 -- December 18, 20, 21, 1943

March 1, 1944 - May 10, 1944
September 14, 13, 1944 - October 4, 5, 1944
October 26, 1944 - November 22, 1944
December 7, 1944 - January 9, 1945

Army Record

A review of EDWARD TIERS MANNING'S Army Personnel Record reflects that Manning was drafted into the United States Army January 24, 1945 and was discharged as a Sergeant on March 12, 1947 to accept employment with the 8th Army, Special Services Section. MANNING returned to the United States February 11, 1949 and took up residence at 700 Longfellow Road, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Association with ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS

Concerning the association between MANNING and ARTHUR ADAMS on March 27, 1949, at Knoxville, Tennessee, EDWARD TIERS MANNING gave a statement to SA'S JOHN A. PARKER and FRANCIS X. PLANT.

In this statement MANNING advised, "Also in this period, and I cannot recall the exact date other than it was prior to HISKEY'S leaving the project, I first met ARTHUR ADAMS."

It is to be noted Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that CLARENCE HISKEY terminated his employment with the Metallurgical Laboratories, University of Chicago, April 27, 1944.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, reported that on September 12 and 13, 1944 ARTHUR ADAMS spent approximately four hours and two hours respectively in the company of MANNING in New York City. During these contacts, the informant said that MANNING asked ADAMS about the prospects of employment in Russia and ADAMS then discussed Russian policy in regard to industry and the handling of employees, as well as the advancement of various industries in Russia. According to Confidential Informant T-1, MANNING seemed very interested and encouraged ADAMS to continue the discussion. ADAMS also said that if MANNING was interested in Russia he should obtain several contacts to vouch for him.

The same informant, Confidential Informant T-1, advised that MANNING was released from his employment on the Atomic Energy Projects at the University of Chicago on September 26, 1944.

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During the course of an interview by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of SAMUEL STEINGISER, a former associate of MANNING on the atomic energy project, STEINGISER made available a letter written to him by MANNING while in the South Pacific with the United States Army, which reads as follows:

"I suppose you heard of ARTHUR ADAMS -- I don't think you ever met the gent -- I'm not quite sure how Clarence met him and the explanation that they met through some mutual friends by chance is one that I question---Just by hunch -- and not by reason. Adams has had quite a background -- mostly political and scientific work for the Soviet. He is a man hard to sound out politically and is, I guess, a Commie (who isn't these days). Anyway, he and Hiskey took to each other like a duck takes to water. They talked of many things. I'm sure that the subject of nuclear physics was broached -- and I'm equally sure that Clarence was properly evasive in his conversation with Adams, but somehow, Arthur knew what was going on at Columbia -- generally -- and what was going on at Chicago. His 'business', whatever it was, brought him to Chicago several times -- and even after Hiskey was gone, he managed to look me up and we had long chats -- mostly concerning his experiences in Russia -- but occasionally he would swing the conversation to atomics and the strides made therein. He was well read in atomics -- as much as the lay engineer could be. I got a definite impression that he was after information -- but I was not at all sure whether this was natural curiosity or what. I know now that Clarence knew Arther several months before Clarence was shipped out of metallurgy. I met Arthur at Clarences when Clarence was packing to go to war. Marian was there at the time. So the times I saw Adams were times after Hiskey left.

"About co-incident with my seeing Adams was my trouble with G-2 --- Subsequently I was discharged from metallurgy and went to New York. I had dinner with Arthur there and saw Marsha, too. Arthur was sort of taking care of Marsha --- that is, he had gotten her a job --- I know that he had personally taken care of some of her financial matters. I know I could credit this to a large heart which I believe Adams has (he gave me 30 bucks on that last trip of mine when I got the 20 bucks from you). ---- but was that the only reason? On top of it all, I found on

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this last trip that Adams was being closely watched —— He himself told me that he was being followed every minute; that his phone was tapped —— that he was in some sort of a scrape about which he didn't care to say more, except that it was connected with the same reason I was discharged from metallurgy. It could be that he felt some responsibility for my discharge from metallurgy —— and also some responsibility for my state of affairs when I saw him in New York —— that he would feel willing to give me 30 bucks, especially if he had sources and funds from which to draw for such purposes. I know it sounds like Erich Amble (someone you ought to read), but the whole thing can be put into a nice story in which Adams is simply an agent for the Soviet Government and it fits so neatly that I am beginning to believe it —— now a word of caution. If Hiskey was kicked out —— if Arthur is being so closely watched —— it is reasonable to assume that Marsha (who has a record of liberal activities) is being watched because of her association with Adams ——"

STEINGISER further advised that on December 16, 1945 MANNING, in another letter, asked him, STEINGISER, if he had seen the "NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN" newspaper of December 3, 1945 and further commented, "Guess you are glad of my advice about staying clear of Hiskey —— you will probably hear more about it."

STEINGISER also stated that MANNING wrote him on January 5, 1946 drawing his attention particularly to the HOWARD RUSHMORE article in the "NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN" newspaper and stated as follows:

"——To you and me (I include you because I can't see how you could fail to think otherwise) the scientist mentioned must be Hiskey —— or then, we don't know as much about Arthur Adams' associations in Chicago as we thought we did. As to the veracity of the accusations that Hiskey handed secrets over to Adams, we'll have to keep an open mind —— maybe I do —— maybe I don't —— I can't say. I don't think that Clarence would do anything like that —— and I certainly hope that he didn't. I'm not ready to believe that Adams is a Soviet spy —— though it may be true enough that he is or was very anxious to secure the bomb secrets in order to sell them or give them to the Soviet. To some small extent, I am perturbed over anything I might havesaid to Arthur, but try as I might, I can't recall much of our conversations, except the many stories he used to tell me of Russia. I am indeed sorry that I should be in any fashion connected with such an affair and I hope it will resolve itself into nothingness, though I think we have more to hear about it and I lend some credence to

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Rushmore's story and if it istrue, it is nothing that can be sloughed over."

STEINGISER also stated that in September, 1946, MANNING in his correspondence stated he was a little afraid of returning to the United States for fear of being questiond by intelligence agencies.

In addition, STEINGISER stated that on February 10, 1947, MANNING wrote to him, in part as follows:

"——a wise man will not flaunt at freedom by saying things he does not heartily believe --- or has not thoroughly thought out ---- or associate with 'tainted' people when he, himself, occupies a scientific position. I am not hinting. I refer flatly to things like knowing the Hiskeys or studying at the Abraham Lincoln School, etc. ——— The fighting war is now over —— a more important one is developing ——Man hasn't yet reached the conclusion that he must take sides. He doesn't recognize the dangers once manifest by German Nazi-ism and now openly displayed by Russian totalitarianism——This will probably cause you to chuckle —— but it is the truth —— for having seen through the 'revelation', after having once questioned myself as having been through the so-called sham of capitalist America——my people being sold a bill of goods under the false label of Liberalism or what have you."

It is also to be noted that on June 11, 1946 CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY was interviewed by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at which time he advised he specifically recalled that on one occasion ADAMS had come to his apartment for dinner and that MANNING was also present. Hiskey stated that MANNING later commented to him in a letter that he was suspicious of ADAMS inasmuch as the latter had asked him unusual questions concerning the atomic energy project, with which MANNING was associated at that particular time. HISKEY claimed MANNING never elaborated on this suspicion. HISKEY also stated MANNING had written him that he had contacted ADAMS in New York City on one occasion and had borrowed $20.00 or $30.00 from him. In this letter MANNING had stated that when he visited ADAMS he had noticed that ADAMS was under surveillance.

On March 27, 1949, at Knoxville, Tennessee, EDWARD TYERS MANNING gave a signed statement to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation pertinent parts of which are being set forth:

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PERTAINING TO MEETINGS WITH ARTHUR ADAMS

"Also in this period, and I can not now recall the exact dates other than it was prior to Hiskey's leaving the project I first met Arthur Adams. I believe that our meeting came about in the following manner:

"One evening I had asked Hiskey to play chess but he said he could not because he had a visiter in town namely one Arthur Adams. The following evening I dropped into Hiskey's apartment unannounced and there found him with Adams. Hiskey did not know that I was coming, nor did he invite me there to meet Adams. Hiskey of course, introduced me to Adams and during the course of the subsequent conversation I learned that Adams was not living in Chicago and claimed to be a consulting engineer to various industrial plants, his present connection being with a recording company in New York City. To me, ADAMS had the appearance of a traveling business man, and Hiskey referred to him, in the introduction as 'an old friend'. I remember that when Adams left the room I asked Hiskey if he were on the Project, and the latter replied, in effect, that he was not and 'don't discuss the Project in front of him.' I noted that Hiskey referred to Adams as 'Arthur' and the latter called Hiskey 'Clarence'. I noticed Adams' accent and, when I commented on it, he said that it was German and that he had spent lots of time when he was young in Germany. He also told me that he was a Canadian.....

"I can not recall definitely, but I believe that Adams visited Clarence about two or three times prior to the time Hiskey left for the armed services, that is, times when I saw him. There may have been other occasions, but these would be beyond my knowledge. Through these meetings, I came to know Adams well enough to call him Arthur.....

"I do not now recall just where I first saw Adams after Clarence left, that is, whether it was in Chicago or New York. I know that, in the early part of September, 1944, Steingiser and I came to New York on our vacation. My purpose was, in part, to attend some meetings of the American Chemical Society, which was then having a convention in New York, but foremost to take a trip and get away from the work in Chicago. My first recollection was that I did not see Adams on this trip, but, my mind having been refreshed by the interviewing Agents, I now remember that I did see Adams twice on this trip. I also remember that one of these meetings was in the Phi

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"Gamma Delta Club House at 145 West 56th Street and, on the other occasion, I went to ADAM's hotel, and then we went to the Longchamps Restaurant on Lexington Avenue at 42nd Street. I do not, however, recall particularly any of the conversation that took place. That we talked of Clarence Hiskey I have no doubt because I do not think that I could get together with Adams without some conversation concerning Hiskey.....

"After I had completed my basic Army training, I was ordered to Fort Ord, California. En route there, I stopped in New York City. This was, to the best of my recollection, in the early summer of 1945. I saw Arthur Adams on the occasion of this visit and I believe that the circumstances surrounding my contact with him at this time were set forth below.

"I do not exactly recall but I believe that I first called Adams at his hotel. I told him that I would like to borrow some money, perhaps ten or fifteen dollars, from him, and he agreed to lend it to me. I think that he then indicated that it would be better if I did not come to the hotel; however, I insisted. I do not recall exactly why he did not want me to visit the hotel; perhaps it was because he was too busy. Anyway, as I have related, I insisted and we arranged to meet in his hotel room later in the day.

"Now, during the period of my stay in Knoxville, I had given much thought to Hiskey's and my removal from the Project. I had also noticed that I had been surveilled on any number of occasions subsequent to my leaving the Project and I, of course, recalled that Marcia Hiskey told me that she had been surveilled. Further, I had received information from any number of my friends that they had been contacted concerning me and I realized that I was under investigation for some reason or the other. As a result of thinking the matter over, I had come to believe that all these things were connected somehow with Arthur Adams, and that Adams was possibly a 'sinister individual'. However, I do not think that I was, by any means, definite in this belief.

"I recall that I had more or less made up my mind to get to the bottom of things and have the whole business straightened out. Also, of course, I wanted to borrow the money, and, I presume, I was drawn on by curiosity as to just what was going on.

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"After I entered Adams' room and we exchanged pleasantries, I asked for and got a drink. Then, after some intermittent conversation, the nature of which I do not remember, I asked Adams, in effect, 'Do you know that you are under surveillance?

"I think that it was at this point that Adams, in some words intimated that he was in some sort of trouble. I asked him just what it was and he gave me some explanation concerning his being in the recording business and getting into some sort of a jam in that connection. He then went into a little more detail, but I cannot recall the exact conversation. I do know though that, from this conversation, I realized that he knew very well the type of work upon which we were engaged at the MET Lab in Chicago. I do not recall if he said that he knew what we were working on or whether he actually explained to me what he knew of the work, but regardless of what he said, I knew that he was Hiskey's friend and I could not escape thinking that Hiskey had probably told him of our work. I am unable to recall now as to the extent of his information or his knowledge of the Project.

"After this conversation, Adams asked me, in effect, 'Don't you feel that this thing you were working on belongs to humanity?' I replied in effect, that I probably agreed with him but with the qualification ' if the world were well ordered, and so on..' Then, in words which I do not now remember, Adams made the more or less blunt suggestion that I should then be willing to tell him concerning this work. To this, I replied, and rather emphatically, 'No'. I added to this that 'As long as the over-all policy for secrecy is in existence, I feel that I would have to conform to that even though I could be in disagreement with it.'

"I do not think that Arthur Adams pressed the point beyond this.

"I had more or less mentally determined that Adams wanted this information for Russia, but I do not feel that he openly told me to this effect. Throughout my entire association with him, I learned that he ha d a great admiration for the Soviets and thought that they were a great people. I do not recall that Adams intimated, either in this last conversation or at any time, that anyone else from the Project had cooperated with him. Beyond any doubt, we mentioned Clarence Hiskey during the course of

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"this conversation. I recall discussing Hiskey's situation and my own troubles with Adams and pointing out to him that all of these matters seemed to point to him.

"I do not recall just what his reaction to this was. He made no mention to me of John Chapin nor of the fact that he had seen this latter individual. As I have stated previously, I did not know that Adams knew Chapin.

"Adams did not, at any time in our conversation, actually come out and state how I might help him. It is probable that I shut him up too soon as I took a pretty definite stand on the matter and I had gone into the apartment with the idea that Adams was under surveillance. This fact, however, did not motivate my situation in turning down Adams' suggestion and I would have said 'No' under any circumstances.

"After some other conversation, which I do not now recall, Adams lent me thirty dollars and I departed. To my recollection, I returned this money to Adams by letter, but I am unable to recall at this time just when it was. I have never heard from nor seen Arthur Adams since that day. I have been shown a photograph of Arthur Alexandrovich Adams and have identified it as being that of the individual I knew as Arthur Adams and to whom I have referred in this statement.

"I did not report this proposition by Adams because I felt that it was all a matter of record at that time. Further, I had been surveilled so much that I just did not have the stomach for it. I think that the oath which I took at the time I became employed on the Manhattan Project stated that I should report any such instances and I realize that I should have made it known to the authorities as an American citizen."

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MISCELLANEOUS

Association with other contacts of ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS

According to a statement given by EDWARD TIERS MANNING, March 27, 1949 in Knoxville, Tennessee to SA'S of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, MANNING admitted he was acquainted with CLARENCE HISKEY, MARCIA HISKEY, JOHN CHAPIN, and MIRIAM SHERWOOD. CLARENCE HISKEY, MARCIA HISKEY, JOHN CHAPIN, and MIRIAM SHERWOOD were known contacts of ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS. Additional information concerning these individuals may be found elsewhere in this report, appropriately captioned.

Other Associates of EDWARD TIERS MANNING

SAMUEL STEINGISER

On August 20, 1948, SAMUEL STEINGISER was interviewed at Storrs, Connecticut by SA ARTHUR R. STEVENS.

STEINGISER advised he first became acquainted with EDWARD MANNING in the early part of 1943 at Columbia University, when MANNING was employed in the same group as he. STEINGISER said this group at Columbia was subsequently called the SAM Laboratory, and that in October, 1943 they were transferred to the University of Chicago.

STEINGISER said that while they were in Chicago, in the late winter or early spring of 1944, he and several others, including MANNING enrolled for a course in the Russian language given by the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago.

STEINGISER recalled that MANNING was well acquainted with CLARENCE F. HISKEY, who headed their group in New York and Chicago. He felt that MANNING was better acquainted with HISKEY than any of the other persons in the group, inasmuch as MANNING had met HISKEY at the University of Tennessee before the war.

STEINGISER further advised that he corresponded with MANNING after MANNING went in the Army, and that MANNING wrote to him and told him that he knew ARTHUR ADAMS and that ARTHUR ADAMS knew Mr. and Mrs. HISKEY.

STEINGISER concluded by saying he was of the opinion that MANNING was loyal to the United States.

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Confidential Informant T-1 advised that SAMUEL STEINGISER was one of the employees on the Atomic Energy Project who associated with CLARENCE and MARCIA HISKEY as well as with MIRIAM SHERWOOD and EDWARD T. MANNING. T-1 stated that there was never any indication that SAMUEL STEINGISER knew ARTHUR ADAMS personally.

Confidential Informant T-1 stated that SAMUEL STEINGISER was born June 6, 1918 in Springfield, Massachusetts. His parents DAVID and SARAH STEINGISER were born in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, respectively. Further in regard to SAMUEL STEINGISER, Confidential Informant T-1 stated that after STEINGISER'S transfer to the Metallurgical Laboratory he first became interested in Communism and on August 10, 1944 he was seen leaving 1322½ 55th Street, Chicago, Illinois, where a meeting of the 5th Ward Branch of the Communist Party had been held. In addition, SAMUEL STEINGISER is known to have studied Russian at the Abraham Lincoln School at Chicago, Illinois.

It is here noted that the Abraham Lincoln School has been listed by the Attorney General as falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

In addition, LOUIS BUDENZ, former Editor of the "Daily Worker" and a former Communist Party functionary, advised that the Abraham Lincoln School had formerly been known as the Worker's School of the Communist Party and that in about 1940 its name was changed to the Abraham Lincoln School. He stated that although the name was changed this was only a "front" and that there was absolutely no change whatever in the Communist domination of the school.

EDWARD MARTIN SHAPIRO

It is to be noted that Confidential Informant T-1 has advised that on September 18, 1944, MANNING contacted EDWARD MARTIN SHAPIRO at his residence, 118 Tucker Road, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Concerning EDWARD MARTIN SHAPIRO, it is to be noted that Confidential Informant T-1 has stated that EDWARD SHAPIRO was born on October 31, 1916 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, his parents, ISIDORE and FANNIE SHAPIRO, having been born in Russia. He graduated in 1937 from Pennsylvania State College with a Bachelor of Science degree and from Purdue University in 1941 with a Doctor of Philosophy degree. He has been employed in connection with the atomic energy program at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, Illinois, the Clinton Laboratories, Oak Ridge, Tennessee and at the Brookhaven National Laboratories in New York City.

In addition, this informant revealed that EDWARD SHAPIRO had been a member of the Association of Scientific Personnel while at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, the leader of which group was BENJAMIN SCHLOSS and which group was active in the summer of 1943 advocating that the atomic energy project be taken away from the control of the Army.

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The Personnel Security Questionnaire executed by EDWARD SHAPIRO in connection with his employment on the atomic energy project reflects he listed membership in the Progressive Citizens of America, and it is to be noted that Confidential Informants TJ-1 and TJ-2, both of known reliability, and who have been associated with the Communist Party, have advised that the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions together with several small independent groups merged in December of 1946 to form the Progressive Citizens of America. These informants state the Communist Party supports the Progressive Citizens of America and has urged its members and various divisions to support this organization.

Confidential Informant TJ-3, of known reliability, advised that EDWARD SHAPIRO was a member of the Association of Oak Ridge Engineers and Scientists which was directly affiliated with the Federation of American Scientists. It is to be noted that Confidential Informant T-1 has informed that the Association of Oak Ridge Engineers and Scientists has among its members many who advocate relaxation of security procedures and some have indicated Communist sympathies.

In addition, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that EDWARD SHAPIRO and his wife had attended the first organizational meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare held at the Oak Ridge High School on December 11, 1946.. It is noted that Confidential Informant TJ-4, of known reliability, and who is a member of the Communist Party and affiliated with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, has stated this organization was Communist infiltrated and used as a transmission belt to reach the masses, but that not all of its national offices are controlled by the Communist Party.

In addition, Confidential Informant TJ-5, of known reliability, has informed that EDWARD SHAPIRO was an associate of CLARENCE HISKEY and that HISKEY had been instrumental in having EDWARD SHAPIRO come to the University of Tennessee as an employee. The informant continued that CLARENCE HISKEY was observed distributing copies of the "DAILY WORKER", an East Coast Communist Party publication, among faculty members at the University of Tennessee at the time of his employment there.. This informant described EDWARD SHAPIRO as a follower of CLARENCE HISKEY.

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WILLIAM L. HAMMERQUIST

On January 8, 1945, WILLIAM L. HAMMERQUIST, who is a foreman at the Electro Manganese Corporation, Knoxville, Tennessee, advised SA RAYMOND I. JOHNSON that EDWARD MANNING, who formerly worked under him at the Electro Manganese Corporation, had sent him several letters.

HAMMERQUIST said that from from the contents of the letters, he, HAMMERQUIST, knows what is being made at the DSM Project; however, he did not state just what was being produced. He did, however, make mention of the processes employed in the atomic break-down and described D_2O as being "heavy water", and that "heavy water" was part of a process to divide an atom. He also indicated that beryllium was also used in the division process. He also remarked that MANNING had furnished him with a small piece of pure beryllium about three inches long and one-half inch square, but MANNING did not mention the source of the beryllium.

MANNING related to HAMMERQUIST in a personal conversation the fact that while employed on the DSM Project in Chicago, he had been allowed to read certain very restricted documents which were kept in a vault at the University of Chicago; however, it was necessary for some member of the Laboratory to be present with him while he perused such documents in order to insure his not copying any information therefrom.

HAMMERQUIST also stated that MANNING had studied the Russian language while he was in Chicago and that he had approached HAMMERQUIST on the subject of going to Russia after the war in order to capitalize on the big opportunities there in this field.

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HARMON BUSHNELL CRAIG

Mr. HARMON BUSHNELL CRAIG, Phi Gamma Delta House, 5615 University Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed at 345 East 56th Street, where he was visiting. Mr. CRAIG stated that he is now attending the University of Chicago and had first met MANNING in about the fall of 1943, at which time, he, CRAIG, was Treasurer of the Phi Gamma Delta House at the Univeristy of Chicago when MANNING came there to live.

Mr. CRAIG stated that he subsequently became very friendly with MANNING, whom he liked very much and who was so well thought of by the other student residents of the Phi Gamma Delta House, that he was made a "purple legionnaire" which meant he was the one to whom they turned for guidance and advice.

Mr. CRAIG advised that he has not seen MANNING for over two years. He went on to say that he would describe MANNING as having been somewhat pro-Communist in his views and explained that this was an impression he had gained, but could not recall anything specific in regard thereto.

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Mr. CRAIG stated, however, that in describing MANNING in this manner, he did not mean to say that he was rabid in regard to Communism, but rather one who had a sincere interest in the social welfare and betterment of people. In addition, Mr. CRAIG did not believe EDWARD MANNING actually knew much as to what Communism actually stood for, but that he was in sympathy with some of the policies of the Communists with respect to social welfare, and that he "naively" felt the Communists to be sincere with respect to social welfare and betterment.

In this regard, Mr. CRAIG further stated that when he knew EDWARD MANNING, Soviet Russia was held in high esteem by the American people especially for its achievements in the field of battle. It was the opinion of Mr. CRAIG that today EDWARD MANNING would not have any Communist sympathies.

Mr. CRAIG further stated that EDWARD MANNING had attended classes at a school in Chicago, which happened to have been the Abraham Lincoln School, and that EDWARD MANNING had told him the classes and lectures dealt with social matters, and that EDWARD MANNING seemed enthused about the same, although he never tried to persuade him or any of the other students to attend that school.

Mr. CRAIG also stated he had met some of EDWARD MANNING'S associates, such as CLARENCE HISKEY and SAMUEL STEINGISER, and in regard to them, Mr. CRAIG stated he disliked CLARENCE HISKEY, whom he did not trust. He described CLARENCE HISKEY as the leader of the group to which EDWARD MANNING belonged and although CLARENCE HISKEY was a very quiet individual, he was of the opinion that CLARENCE HISKEY was the influencing factor concerning MANNING, and that CLARENCE HISKEY probably sold MANNING a "bill of goods" concerning Communism and was using this individual (MANNING) to his own advantage.

Mr. CRAIG stated he could not furnish any specific information to substantiate this impression, but that he felt quite sure that this was correct. In addition, he advised it was generally known that MANNING, HISKEY, STEINGISER, and a few others had been under investigation by United Government investigators and that it was generally felt that EDWARD MANNING and SAMUEL STEINGISER were in the clear, but that CLARENCE HISKEY could not be trusted.

Mr. CRAIG stated there was no question in his mind but that MANNING was loyal to the United States.

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BEVERLY BEATRICE PUTNAM

BEVERLY PUTNAM, 2848 Sedgwick Avenue, Bronx, New York, a secretary with the Scandinavian Airlines System, 1250 Sixth Avenue, New York City advised she had formerly been the girlfriend of EDWARD MANNING, having first met him in the spring of 1942 at Massena, New York, at which time he was employed by the Harrison Construction Company, and she was employed by the Corps of Engineers. She stated her social acquaintance with EDWARD MANNING continued during the tenure of his employment at Columbia University in New York City, and that she also visited him and corresponded with him while he was employed at the University of Chicago. She further stated she had corresponded with him while he served in the Armed Forces and also while he was employed in a civilian capacity by the United States Army, although of late, their correspondence has been somewhat infrequent.

Miss PUTNAM advised that during her association with MANNING he had never indicated to her any disloyal sympathies or ideologies and in her opinion, he was "as good an American as I ever met". She continued that EDWARD MANNING indicated to her a desire to go to Russia for a visit and also for purposes of employment. She explained that a mutual friend, FRANK FIFER of the Corps of Engineers, had formerly worked as an engineer in Soviet Russia in connection with the contruction of a hydroelectric dam and that MANNING was interested in doing similar work. It was also her recollection that MANNING told her that FRANK FIFER suggested that he learn the Russian language if he intends to go to Soviet Russia for employment, and it was her opinion that this was his reason for studying Russian while in Chicago at the Abraham Lincoln School. She stated that she did not believe that MANNING had any pro-Communist sympathies, but rather that his interest in Russia had been solely from an occupational and financial standpoint.

Miss PUTNAM stated that she had never met ARTHUR ADAMS, but recalled EDWARD MANNING describing him as an individual who had no family in the United States and whom he met through CLARENCE HISKEY. In addition, MANNING told her that ARTHUR ADAMS was well off financially and was interested in putting him, EDWARD MANNING, through school. She could furnish no additional information as to the association between ARTHUR ADAMS and EDWARD MANNING.

Miss PUTNAM further stated she would not have continued her association with MANNING if there was any evidence of his being disloyal, and she stated there was no doubt in her mind, but that he was a loyal

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American citizen.

* * * *

FRANK PRESTON FIFER

Mr. FIFER, 10 Lowell Road, Port Washington, New York, Consultant Engineer for the North Atlantic Division of the Corps of Engineers, advised he first became acquainted with MANNING in 1942 when they were both at Massena, New York, EDWARD MANNING being with the Harrison Construction Company and he FIFER, with the Corps of Engineers. He stated that he became acquainted with EDWARD MANNING through a mutual friend, BEVERLY PUTNAM, and that MANNING and Miss PUTNAM visited him at his home on a number of occasions at Port Washington, New York. FRANK FIFER advised that MANNING told him very little of his activities, and according to FRANK FIFER, there was never any hint that he was ever pro-Communist or pro-Soviet and there never had been any indication of disloyalty on his part. FRANK FIFER stated he had spent six years in Russia working as a civilian engineer at the time of the contruction of a hydroelectric plant, and that he had discussed this employment with MANNING, who had indicated a desire to go to Russia on a similar job. FRANK FIFER stated he was certain the employee's interest along this line was not motivated by any sympathy with the Soviet form of government, but rather by a desire for adventure, experience and financial remuneration.

FRANK FIFER concluded by stating that he believed MANNING to be loyal and knew nothing as to any of his associates or association, other than Miss PUTNAM.

JACK WELCH

Mr. JACK WELCH, Chemical Engineer, Minnesota Valley Canning Company, advised that he had known EDWARD T. MANNING from the latter part of 1943 until late in 1944 or early in 1945. He further stated that during a portion of this period he had resided at the same fraternity house with MANNING. Mr. WELCH described MANNING as being definitely socialistic in his thinking and stated he was sympathetic to the Russian form of government. Mr. WELCH stated that he believed MANNING to be a "pink", by this term meaning that MANNING was socialistic and was extremely interested in social reform for the benefit of the masses. Mr. WELCH stated that MANNING had been

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employed on the Manhattan Project at Columbia University, but was transferred off of this project purportedly by reason of his association with CLARENCE HISKEY. WELCH stated that MANNING had felt he got "canned" from the Manhattan Project by reason of this association. Mr. WELCH advised that he could not recall that MANNING ever criticized the American system of government, but stated that MANNING did feel that Russia had some advantages for the masses that this country didn't have.

He did recall that MANNING was giving some thought to trying to work for the Soviet Union rebuilding some of its hydroelectric plants. Mr. WELCH described MANNING as being very talkative and unreliable stating that MANNING would tell that he came from a wealthy Southern family but nevertheless he was always in need of money. Mr. WELCH could not recall any specific statements made by MANNING nor did he know the name of any organization to which MANNING belonged.

Mr. WELCH advised that MANNING was interested in some school in the slum area of Chicago, Illinois, but could not recall the name. However, he advised that he was certain that it had the name "Lincoln or Abraham Lincoln" in its title. He further advised that he believed the school was attended predominately by colored people and advised that he did not have any further information concerning it.

Mr. WELCH stated that he had no specific information aside from MANNING'S talking of going to Russia on the aforementioned building job. However, he advised from his association with MANNING he believed him sympathetic to Russia. Mr. WELCH stated if he were on the Atomic Energy Project he would not hire MANNING.

MRS. PAUL WANN

Mrs. WANN, nee MARGARET ANN KINGRAY, presently residing at the home of her parents, 3553 33rd Avenue South, Minneaplois, Minnesota, advised that she met EDWARD T. MANNING in August or Sept, 1943 in New York City through her sister's brother-in-law, Mr. STUART CHAPIN. She advised that she became very well acquainted with MANNING and was a close social acquaintance of his for a period of several months up to about April, 1944. Mrs. WANN stated that she fell in love with EDWARD MANNING when she knew him in New York City.

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She advised that during her acquaintanceship with MANNING in New York, she knew that he was employed in some capacity at Columbia University, but had never obtained any information from him as to exactly what type of work he was engaged in. She further stated he was very close-mouthed as to his acquaintances and a ctivities and consequently she did not meet any of his associates except through her own relatives,

Mrs. WANN advised that she recalled shortly after the Christmas holidays in 1943, which she spent some place other than New York City away from EDWARD MANNING, MANNING had advised her that he had spent the Christmas holidays of 1943 at the Long Island home of some professor of Columbia University whose name she does not recall, and further that MANNING had stated to her that this professor perhaps would be able to assist him in going to Russia in order to further some experiments or work that he was interested in. Mrs. WANN advised that to the best of her recollection, she had no knowledge of what type of work EDWARD MANNING was engaged in and further stated that she had never heard him voice any opinions concerning the American system of government or the Russian system of government. However, she stated that she recalled she more or less sensed that MANNING was perhaps sympathetic to the Russian form of government.

She advised that some time in the early part of 1944 MANNING was transferred from Columbia University to the University of Chicago. She asked MANNING if she could secure employment with the group that he was working with at the University of Chicago, and she recalled that she did file an application for employment and that she gave the name of EDWARD MANNING as one of her references. She stated that she further recalled she was rejected for employment.

Mrs. WANN advised that on one occasion she had lunch with MANNING at a restaurant somewhere near the University of Chicago Campus and upon arriving at the restaurant noted that MANNING was already there and was in the company of a large colored man. The colored man had a large book in his possession which she believed was written by KARL MARX. She stated that she had lunch with MANNING and the colored man during which MANNING and his colored associate discussed KARL MARX and his teachings. Mrs. WANN stated that after this contact with EDWARD MANNING she broke off relations with him completely and has not seen him since that time.

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HENRY TIPTON TARWATER

On August 31, 1948, HENRY TIPTON TARWATER, McMinnville, Tennessee, who is employed at the McMinnville Hardware Company, voluntarily furnished the following signed statement to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

"McMinnville, Tennessee
August 31, 1948

"I, Henry Tipton Tarwarter, hereby make the following statement to Joseph L. Kissiah, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I will be available, if necessary, to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board relative to the contents of this statement.

"During late 1939 or early 1940I went to the University of Tennessee at Knoxville and while there worked on the Rhenium Research Project. Rhenium is Element 72. At that time the Director of this project was Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY, who told me his parents were born in Russia and that he himself had visited Russia for the purpose of advancing his education. Dr. HISKEY told me of his attendance at the University of Wisconsin and at Columbia University, the latter in New York City, where he fathered the cause of Communism at both places.

"Edward T. Manning was also working on this project at the time I commenced work there, and he was also taking courses part-time at the University of Tennessee. It was Clarence Hiskey who introduced me to Edward T. Manning. Hiskey admitted to me a number of times that he wanted the Russian Form of Government to replace our present United States Government. When I

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first met Hiskey, he readily admitted he was a Communist and advocated Communism. I know of my own knowledge that Manning helped Hiskey prepare pro-Communist articles which, Manning later pointed out to me, published in 'The Daily Worker' and 'The New Masses' which I know to be Communist publications, asking me how I liked them.

"In this connection I also saw Manning assisting Hiskey and a Dr. Cannon, a PHD from the University of North Carolina, prepare handbills to be distributed among Union workers. The union workers, through the medium of these handbills, were advised that they could better obtain the union demands during strikes by the committing of all kinds of violence and destruction of property.

"During this time, Manning, Hiskey, and Cannon usually got together several times a week to print or write pro-Communist handbills or articles. Some of these meetings were also attended by others whose names I do not recall. I would like to point out that I personally was not invited to these meetings but my laboratory was adjoining their meeting place and I saw and overheard them on numerous occasions.

"During this time, Manning loaned to me a book which belonged to Dr. Hiskey, the name of which book I do not recall, but which advocated the overthrow of the world by Communism. This book also pointed out that peace would come out of chaos when Communism finally ruled the world. Manning said this was the truest statement ever written. I read part of this book and became so incensed by the bold, pro-Communist statements therein and by the fact that such pro-Communist activity was allowed to flourish at the University of Tennessee, that I took the book to the furnace and burned it.

"On one occasion, I overheard Hiskey and Cannon talking to Manning, during which conversation they instructed Manning to try to get me 'to go along with them'. They told Manning they knew I had been to the F.B.I. with reference to their pro-Communist activity and they told Manning they thought he might be able to get me to see their veiwpoint, which I believe to be Communism, if he worked it right.

"My association with Manning continued from the time he was first introduced to me by Hiskey, as pointed out above, until approximately the time I went into the Army in May, 1942. Since May, 1942 I have had no

"further contact with Manning or any of the individuals mentioned in this statement.

"/s/ Henry Tipton Tarwater"

ATTENDANCE AT THE "ABRAHAM LINCOLN SCHOOL"

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that while MANNING was employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory, at the University of Chicago, he attended classes at the Abraham Lincoln School where he studied the Russian language.

EDWARD TIERS MANNING, in his signed statement on March 27, 1949 at Knoxville, Tennessee which he gave to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised:

> "It was my impression at the time that I enrolled at the Abraham Lincoln School that it was sponsored by contributions from wealthy private individuals and by unions. I believe that I was told this by Arthur Stern. Knowing what I have read concerning the Abraham Lincoln School and considering its type of courses and teaching personnel in retrospect, I do not think the Attorney General was unjust in declaring it as subversive. I feel that it was not a liberal school, but a radical school. I might state that while I was at the school no one approached me, 'with an axe to grind' as I then recognized. Also no one sought specific information from me about the work that I was doing at the University. I do remember that Arthur Stern did once ask Sam Steingiser and me what sort of work we did at the University; however, when we said that it was confidential he remarked something to the effect, 'Oh! hush hush war work' and dropped the subject.

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"I have been asked by the interviewing agents whether anyone at the school approached me about securing employment for anyone. My first recollection of this is that no one ever did; however, the name of Julian Bercovici was brought to my attention and I now recall that Arthur Stern once asked me if I could get a job for this man at the University. I do not recall just what I did about this. I believe that I may have sent him to the Personnel Department or I may have spoken to Hiskey about him. I know that I would not ever have tried to get him a job without consulting Hiskey as he was my superior and if I was going to try to help this man I would have done it through Hiskey. I have no recollection, however, of taking any action along these lines for Bercovici coming to work on the project or at the university."

In EDWARD TIERS MANNING'S signed statement which he gave to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 27, 1949 at Knoxville, Tennessee he advised:

"The only organizations that I have ever belonged to, to the best of my recollection, were the American Chemical Society and the Electro Chemical Society. I have read or received, literature from the American Friends Service Committee and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. I was minorly interested in both but can not recall whether I joined or contributed money to either."

It is to be noted that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was cited as a Communist Front which received money from the ROBERT MARSHALL foundation, one of the principal sources of funds from which many Communist Fronts operated. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities report, March 29, 1944, page 147).

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was cited as a Communist Front organization--which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of seeming interest in the problems of the south--although its "professed interest in southern welfare is seemingly an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States". (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities report number 592, July 12, 1947.)

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was cited as typical of completely Communist created and controlled organizations in the scientific field. It received money from the American Peoples Fund, "Communist Financial Organization". (California Committee on Un-American Activities

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in a report, 1948, pages 38 and 168.)

In the EDWARD TIERS MANNING'S signed statement which he gave to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 27, 1949 at Knoxville, Tennessee he continued:

"I've never been a member of the Communist Party, nor have I attended, knowingly, meetings of that organization, nor would I.

"I have, from time to time, read issues of the 'Daily Worker' and the magazine, 'New Masses'. I have subscribed to the magazines 'Soviet Russia Today' and 'In Fact', but not recently. I have also probably read numerous other papers and magazines adequately described as leftist. I would not hesitate to read them today, but my purpose would be for analysis of Communist propaganda and not in the search for any 'truth'".

It is to be noted that the "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist Party newspaper and also that the "Daily Worker" has been listed by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

"New Masses" has been distributed by the (Communist) Progressive Bookshop, Boston, Massachusetts, (Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, report of 1938, page 281)

"New Masses" is a Communist periodical (Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, page 7688).

"New Masses" was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, June 24, 1942 and March 29, 1944.

"Soviet Russia Today" was cited as "A completely Communist created and controlled organization" that publishes Communist magazines. (California Committee on Un-American Activities report, 1948, page 35).

"Soviet Russia Today" was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 5, 1942 and March 29, 1944.

"Soviet Russia Today" was distributed by the (Communist) Progressive Bookshop, Boston, Massachusetts, (Massachusetts House Committee on Un-

American Activities, report, 1938, page 281).

"In Fact" was cited as a Communist front organization by Pennsylvania Commonwealth before the Reviewing Board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January, 1942.

"In Fact" was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, March 29, 1944.

PROSECUTIVE STATUS

The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice advised on September 7, 1949 as follows:

"The material which you have furnished has been reviewed and considered in connection with the material previously made available through the Department concerning the subject's associates, including CHAPIN, HISKEY and ADAMS.. Since insufficient legal evidence appears in the file at the present time to establish that the subject committed a violation of the espionage or related acts, current prosecution does not appear to be warranted. However, it would be appreciated if you would advise of any information which may come to the Bureau's attention concerning any and all of the persons comprising this group in order that it may determine whether Grand Jury proceedings should be instituted, directed to the matter of espionage or any connected possible offenses as perjury or falsification under 18 USC, 1001."

JAMES PERLOWIN

JAMES PERLOWIN was born February 12, 1913 at Brooklyn, New York. His parents were both born in Russia. He was employed by the War Department at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio in 1941 and 1942. From April 1942 to August 1942 he was employed as an artist and technical animator by Loucks & Knorling, New York City, making training films for the United States Government. He was with the Sperry Gyroscope Company, Brooklyn, New York, from August 24, 1942 until April 6, 1944, when he voluntarily left to begin his own business. His work at Sperry was described as the making of "exploded screw drawings" of all their instruments to be included in the parts list used by the armed forces in the field for servicing, repairing and maintaining instruments in actual service.

On September 6 and 7, 1944 ARTHUR ADAMS, while under surveillance, was observed to go to and enter 113 West 42nd Street where he took an elevator to the 15th floor and entered room 1502, which bore the name JAMES PERLOWIN.

Confidential Informant TN-13, of known reliability, said that ARTHUR ADAMS had issued a check to JAMES PERLOWIN which was dated August 8, 1944, and was drawn on the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company, Grand Central branch, and was in the amount of $1,000.00. This informant provided such information with the understanding that it would not be used in any legal proceeding without the issuance of due process.

On the evening of January 24, 1945 ADAMS, while under surveillance, travelled by subway to 877 East 24th Street, Brooklyn, where he entered. He left this address at 9:30 p.m. and proceeded to VICTORIA STONE'S apartment at 39 West 55th Street, Manhattan. JAMES PERLOWIN resided at the aforementioned East 24th Street address as of January 24, 1945.

JAMES PERLOWIN was interviewed by SAs John F. Malone and Francis X. Plant in his office at 61 Grand Street. He said that to the best of his recollection he had first met ARTHUR ADAMS about five or six years ago (1941) in New York City. He thought that their first meeting occurred at a social gathering but was unable to remember the exact circumstances or place. He suggested that he possibly met ADAMS at the apartment of TED DARMOND, who lived at the time on Greenwich Street in the Village.

On further thought, PERLOWIN placed his first meeting with ADAMS in about 1938 or 1939. He based this recollection on the fact that he had

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worked for the Federal Art Project of the WPA from 1935 to 1940 and he met ADAMS during the latter part of that employment. Following their first meeting, he saw ADAMS at several other places but could not recall exactly where. He came to consider ADAMS as a nice but lonely old man who was very well informed and a good talker.

In May 1940, PERLOWIN secured a position with the Training Film Production Laboratory, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, where he remained until April 1941. He could not recall definitely, but felt that he told ADAMS about this job inasmuch as ADAMS visited him in Dayton about a half dozen times. PERLOWIN never actually saw ADAMS at Wright Field but commented that this would not be unusual as the rules of the field provided that an employee of one laboratory could not enter any laboratory but his own. He stated that ADAMS, while in Dayton, did not live with him, PERLOWIN, but apparently stayed at some downtown hotel.

In April 1941 PERLOWIN returned to New York City and took up employment with the firm of Loucks & Knorling. Here he engaged in restricted work for the Navy. He admitted that he probably called ARTHUR ADAMS and told him of his return to New York City, but further claimed that he had called practically all of his friends and so advised them. He was with Loucks & Knorling only about three or four months following which he went to the Sperry Gyroscope Company to do technical illustrations, some of which he said were marked Secret.

PERLOWIN admitted having often talked to ADAMS about the work which he, PERLOWIN, was doing and felt that he had probably done so about every place that he had worked. He admitted further that he probably discussed his work with ADAMS regardless of whether it was secret or not. It was his thought that ADAMS had asked him what he was doing at various places and he believed he had probably told him. He and ADAMS talked politics but only on a local basis and nothing of an international nature was ever mentioned. He said that at Loucks & Knorling he had worked on a sound device for locating submarines and admitted he had probably told ADAMS concerning it.

Continuing, PERLOWIN related that although he never suspected any illegal motives on ADAMS' part at the time he was talking to him, nor was he ever suspicious of him or his questions, he now believed ADAMS had led him on. ADAMS had never taken any notes while talking to PERLOWIN, nor did the latter ever provide ADAMS with any documents. He commented, however, that knowing ADAMS, it was easily possible that the latter could probably recall entire conversations between the two.

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At Sperry, PERLOWIN did illustrations for training manuals and also did some work on a Mark 14, 37 millimeter gun sight. He thought he had probably told ADAMS about this work. However, he did not recall ADAMS having appeared interested in any particular phase of his work. PERLOWIN was with Sperry about one and a half years, leaving in March 1944.

When entering business for himself at 113 West 42nd Street, PERLOWIN did work for both the Army and the Navy under sub-contracts. He said that to start this business he and his brother had borrowed $1500 from ARTHUR ADAMS. He could not recall how it was that he asked ADAMS for this money, but stated that as a matter of fact, he had approached all of his friends for funds and, therefore, did not consider it unusual that he had asked ADAMS. ADAMS did not provide the money in a lump sum but in two or three "chunks". PERLOWIN claimed to have repaid ADAMS in the same manner and he considered the whole deal to be one of a loan. He claimed that the books of the firm would reflect this loan and the repayment thereof. He admitted, however, that ADAMS did not receive any interest for the loan.

PERLOWIN could not specifically recall ADAMS having come to 113 West 42nd Street. He said he probably told ADAMS of the work which he and his brother were doing at this address, and he admitted that some of the work was of a secret nature.

Around Christmas of 1944 PERLOWIN moved his firm from the 42nd Street address to 230 West 41st Street. Soon thereafter ADAMS asked if PERLOWIN could pay the balance of the money which ADAMS had loaned him. He told PERLOWIN that he was going away; that New York City did not agree with him and he was going to the West Coast.

PERLOWIN described ADAMS as "a pretty high-class type of guy". It was his impression that ADAMS was well off financially. ADAMS had often spoken of a son he had somewhere in California who was an engineer and was very brilliant. He complained to PERLOWIN that he only saw this boy about every two or three years. ADAMS never told PERLOWIN where he came from and he was of the opinion that ADAMS was a native New Yorker. He did not feel that ADAMS had any particular accent and claimed that he had not seen the latter since he had told him that he was leaving New York City for the West Coast. PERLOWIN was unable to provide any information concerning ADAMS' education but thought that he had received several engineering degrees. He said ADAMS had never spoken of his parents, background, childhood, or any countries in which he had been. He thought ADAMS had said that his wife was dead.

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Generally, PERLOWIN related, he saw ADAMS about twice a month at which time they would have dinner and attend a movie. PERLOWIN had been to ADAMS' hotel when the latter was ill and had also been at ADAMS' place of business on 5th Avenue. There he met ERIC BERNAY, by whom ADAMS was employed. PERLOWIN understood that ADAMS was doing research work on the stamping of records.

In conclusion, PERLOWIN admitted that it was entirely possible that he had met ADAMS through his wife, PAULA PERLOWIN, whose maiden name he supplied as PAULA BASS. PERLOWIN stated that neither he nor his wife were Communist Party members, but described himself as "a very progressive guy". He denied ever having belonged to any Communist front organizations.

JAMES PERLOWIN identified a photograph of ADAMS as the individual with whom he was acquainted and whom he described in his interview under the name of ARTHUR ADAMS.

TED DARMOND, 137 9th Avenue, was shown a photograph of ARTHUR ADAMS but was unable to identify him from this photograph. He felt certain that ADAMS had never been in his apartment. He advised he had not seen JAMES PERLOWIN since March 1942, at which time he, DARMOND, occupied an apartment on Greenwich Street in the Village. Sometime in 1941, he continued, JAMES PERLOWIN had had a studio in a loft on East 28th Street between 2nd and 3rd Avenues and he had a dark room in the studio. DARMOND visited PERLOWIN at this studio at least four or five times a week. At that time they both worked on a WPA project together and were close friends. In 1941 when DARMOND visited the studio, there was always a man there who used the dark room to develop pictures. He described this individual as being very bald, of small build, a very fast walker, and as speaking with a decided German accent. He could not recall that the man ever wore glasses. Taking a second look at the photograph of ARTHUR ADAMS, DARMOND remarked that if ADAMS did not have glasses he would say that the photograph could be that of the individual he saw working in the dark room of PERLOWIN's studio. He further recalled that this individual had a very fine Leica camera.

PAUL PERLOWIN, 230 West 41st Street, New York City, identified himself to SAs J. F. Malone and J. F. Butler as the brother of JAMES PERLOWIN. He advised that he had had no connection with his brother when JAMES was located on 42nd Street. He did, however, present a register whereon there was listed the names of those individuals who entered JAMES PERLOWIN's place of business on 42nd Street. This was checked from the date the business

opened in July 1944 until it moved to its present address on Christmas Day of the same year. Attention was particularly paid to the dates of September 6 and 7, 1944, on which dates ARTHUR ADAMS was observed by agents to enter this office. There was no record on the register of ADAMS having entered.

The Clerk of Marriage Records, Montogomery County Court House, Dayton, Ohio, made available Certificate No. 93499, in Volume 152, Page 335. This reflected that PAULA BASS and JAMES PERLOWIN were married June 26, 1941. The records also showed that PAULA BASS was born June 26, 1910 at Brooklyn, New York, and was the daughter of JOSEPH BASS and YETTA KOERMER; and that JAMES PERLOWIN was born February 12, 1913 at Brooklyn, New York, and was the son of MAX PERLOWIN and HANNAH SIEGEL. JAMES' occupation was listed as "artist".

Confidential Informant TN-23, of unknown reliability, identified himself as a former Communist Party member and a business associate of PAULA PERLOWIN at the time the latter was employed on the Federal Art Project, WPA, New York City. He provided the information set forth hereinafter.

Informant advised that PAULA BASS, 56 Horatio Street, New York City, was employed during 1939 on the W.P.A. Federal Art Project at 110 King Street, Brooklyn, New York. Continuing, informant related that in 1940 the Federal Government required all employees of the WPA to sign an affidavit to the effect that they were not a member of, or connected with any subversive organizations. It was the informant's recollection that, at the time, PAULA BASS was instrumental in organizing what was generally known as the "Anti-Oath Group". She also advocated that other employees refuse to sign the affidavit claiming that it was a violation of their Constitutional Rights, and further that there was no law prohibiting one from being a member of the Communist Party.

In September, 1941, the informant related, PAULA PERLOWIN, nee BASS, was suspended from the WPA rolls because of her Communist Party activities. However, she was re-instated a short time after.

TN-23 continued by advising that PAULA BASS was also an active worker in the United American Artist Group which organization the informant had heard was dominated by the Communist Party. Informant also knew that the name of PAULA BASS had appeared on a Communist Party candidate petition which was circulated on the WPA art project. TN-23 said he had also heard PAULA BASS state in effect that the stupid reactionary Americans did not know how to live; that it would take the Russians to lead the world into the state of true democracy; and that she did not feel that our form of Government was adequate and that the Russian form was far superior.

The United American Artists was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities report of March 29, 1944, page 129.

Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE ALLAN HUTCHINSON, 464 East 24th Street, Brooklyn, New York, stated that while JAMES and PAULA PERLOWIN resided at that address, PAULA had received the "New Masses" and was a regular reader of the "Daily Worker".

The publication, "New Masses" was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities as of June 24, 1942 and March 29, 1944.

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast daily Communist newspaper.

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ZELMA BAKER MILLER

DOCTOR BENJAMIN F. MILLER

ARTHUR ADAMS was observed to meet ZELMA BAKER MILLER in New York City on the night of October 8, 1944.

Background

Investigation in October; 1944 reflected that ZELMA BAKER MILLER was residing at 9005 Seneca Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland. She was married to Major BENJAMIN FRANK MILLER, United States Marine Corps Reserves, who at that time was a tuberculosis patient at Montefiore Sanitarium, Bedford Hills, New York. The MILLERS had two children, age ten and two, respectively. They had come to Bethesda in September, 1943 from Chicago, Illinois, where they had addresses of 950 East 59th Street and 6405 University Avenue.

It was determined that Mrs. MILLER was employed at the Naval Medical Research Laboratories, Bethesda, Maryland, as a biochemist, and had been so employed since December 22, 1943.

An application form at these Laboratories indicated that she was able to speak French and German; that she had worked at the University of Chicago for five years, the Albany Medical School for one year and the Bio-Chemical Research Foundation at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for three years. She obtained a PHD in 1934 at the University of Pittsburgh.

It was further learned that ZELMA BAKER MILLER had held appointments at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research in 1930; the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from 1934 through 1937 and in the Dental Department of the University of Chicago from September, 1938 to October 31, 1943.

With reference to Doctor BENJAMIN F. MILLER, the files of the United States Public Health Service, Bethesda, Maryland, reflected the information set forth hereinafter:

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He was born September 10, 1907 at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. He received a BS Degree in Chemical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1928 and an MD Degree from Harvard Medical School in 1933. He had been employed as Assistant Professor of Medicine at the University of Chicago in 1937. He had also been attending physician, Billings Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, and Director, Biochemistry, at the Walter G. Zoller Clinic at the University of Chicago.

The files reflected addresses for Doctor MILLER of 6045 University Avenue and 950 East 59th Street, both Chicago, Illinois.

Doctor MILLER was in the United States Marine Corps from 1928 through 1933. He received a Reserve commission as a Major in the United States Marine Corps on September 19, 1943 and at that time entered the employ of the United States Public Health Service, Bethesda, Maryland, as a surgeon.

According to this individual's file at the United States Public Health Service, his parents were both born in Poland and he had a brother, HARRY H. MILLER, residing in Leominster, Massachusetts.

Contacts with ARTHUR ADAMS

At 10:47 PM on Sunday, October 8, 1944, ADAMS was observed to meet a woman identified as ZELMA BAKER MILLER, who arrived at Grand Central Station on a train from Bedford Hills, New York. She and ADAMS remained together until 12:00 midnight, at which time she boarded a bus at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Terminal, 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City. It was determined that this bus connected with a train for Washington, D. C., at Jersey City, New Jersey. At the time of this meeting ADAMS and ZELMA BAKER MILLER were observed by SAS D. E. Shannon, Griffin Smith and R. J. Quirk.

ZELMA BAKER MILLER was interviewed on December 6, 1946 by SAS W. R. Paxman and F. X. Plant at her home, 4534 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. She stated that her husband had first met ARTHUR ADAMS in Chicago about 1941 and that ADAMS had been in their home on several occasions since that meeting. Mrs. MILLER alleged that she had only seen ADAMS three or four times during the period that she knew him. She further

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admitted that she had probably written him on two occasions while she was residing in Bethesda.

It was Mrs. MILLER'S recollection that she had met ARTHUR ADAMS in New York City, at which time her husband was in a sanitarium in New York State. She placed this meeting as having occurred sometime between February and November, 1944. She recalled eating with ADAMS at a railroad station in New York City, but could not specify just which station. It was her further recollection that she had written ADAMS a letter which enabled him to meet her upon her arrival in New York City.

In conclusion, Mrs. MILLER claimed that there was nothing in connection with her contacts with ARTHUR ADAMS which would have caused her to believe that he was engaged in other than legitimate work in the United States.

Doctor BENJAMIN F. MILLER was also interviewed on December 6, 1946 by the same Agents. He stated that he had first met ARTHUR ADAMS about 1940 in Chicago, Illinois. He stated that ADAMS had contacted him requesting medical treatment. ADAMS told Doctor MILLER that he had been recommended by a doctor in New York City. Doctor MILLER was unable to recall the name of the New York doctor who had sent ADAMS to him.

Continuing, Doctor MILLER stated that he had seen ADAMS about six or seven times in Chicago. He last saw ADAMS in the Fall of 1944, at which time ADAMS visited Doctor MILLER and his wife, ZELMA, in their home at Bethesda, Maryland. Doctor MILLER contended that ADAMS had never given him any reason to believe that he was engaged in anything other than legitimate engineering work.

In conclusion, Doctor MILLER alleged that he had never met any other individuals through ARTHUR ADAMS.

Miscellaneous

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability and mentioned elsewhere in this report, submitted the information set forth hereinafter concerning Doctor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MILLER:

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Informant related that on January 15, 1944 Doctor MILLER was observed being contacted by Doctor CLARENCE HISKEY in MILLER'S room, 1569, at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Illinois.

Informant continued to advise that at 7:45 PM, on the evening of January 15, 1944, MILLER and CLARENCE HISKEY were observed to leave the Hotel Sherman and to proceed to the Hoe Cow Restaurant. Informant commented that HISKEY appeared to be discussing his work with MILLER. Informant related that at 8:30 PM HISKEY was seen to give MILLER a thin, black notebook. MILLER was not observed to return this notebook to HISKEY during the course of the evening.

At approximately 10:00 PM, according to the Informant, HISKEY and MILLER returned to Room 1569 at the Hotel Sherman. HISKEY was last seen leaving the Hotel Sherman at 1:15 AM, January 16, 1944.

It is to be noted that CLARENCE HISKEY was a contact of ARTHUR ADAMS and is discussed more fully elsewhere in instant report.

During the course of the aforementioned interview with Doctor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MILLER, he was questioned concerning the aforementioned meeting. He emphatically denied that he knew CLARENCE HISKEY. Further, when shown a picture of HISKEY, he reiterated that he had never seen this individual.

ZELMA BAKER MILLER, during the course of her interview, was also interrogated concerning CLARENCE HISKEY. She advised that she was not acquainted with HISKEY and further, that she had never heard her husband speak of him.

Also during the course of the interview with Mrs. MILLER she advised that she was a member of the American Committee For Spanish Freedom and Russian War Relief.

Along the same lines, Doctor BENJAMIN F. MILLER stated that he was a member or had been a member of the following organizations:

The Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship;

The American Committee For Spanish Freedom;

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee;

Russian War Relief.

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The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was listed by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The American Committee For Spanish Freedom was likewise listed by the Attorney General of the United States, as was the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

It is to be observed that the Russian War Relief was instituted at a rally held July 2, 1941 in New York City. The rally was sponsored by the American Council on Soviet Relations. This latter organization became the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which has been declared by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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DOCTOR DEBORAH VIVIAN DAUBER

JOSEPH DAUBER

ARTHUR ADAMS was observed to be in contact with the captioned individuals, both in New York City and Chicago, Illinois.

Background - Doctor DEBORAH VIVIAN DAUBER

The 1940 issue of the American Medical Directory listed DEBORAH VIVIAN DAUBER, nee DEBORAH VIVIAN RUBENSTEIN, as an interne at the Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago.

Mr. B. O. HALLING, Bureau of Investigations, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborne Street, Chicago, Illinois, produced a file which reflected that DEBORAH VIVIAN DAUBER was born May 27, 1914 in Boston, Massachusetts. She was originally listed in the file as DEBORAH VIVIAN RUBENSTEIN, but as of August 5, 1939 her name was changed to DAUBER. It was shown that she had obtained a BS Degree at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1934; that she entered the Medical School at Boston University in 1934 and graduated in 1938.

The file also reflected that DEBORAH DAUBER was licensed to practice in New Brunswick, Canada in 1939 and in the State of Illinois in 1941 by endorsement of her New Brunswick credentials. It was also shown that from July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939 she was an interne at Mount Sinai Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio; and from July 1, 1939 until July 1, 1940 she was in the Department of Pathology, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago.

Doctor GEORGE H. GARDNER, Director, Medical School Branch, Northwestern University, 303 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, stated that Doctor DAUBER, while at Michael Reese Hospital, spent one year in Pathology and one year in Cardio-Vascular Research Department. She also served as an Epidemiologist with the United States Public Health Service, Venereal Disease Division, from December, 1941 to December, 1942 and was also a Cardiologist at the Christopher School under appointment by the Chicago Heart Association.

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According to Doctor GARDNER, Doctor DEBORAH DAUBER married JOSEPH DAUBER on April 9, 1939. She also received an appointment as a clinical assistant on April 3, 1943 which was to continue until August 30th of the same year. This appointment, however, was extended until August 31, 1944.

Contacts With ARTHUR ADAMS

ARTHUR ADAMS was observed to arrive at Chicago, Illinois on the morning of September 22, 1944 and checked into the Stevens Hotel. At 11:45 AM the same day he was observed to meet Doctor DEBORAH DAUBER in the lobby of the Stevens Hotel. He was also observed to meet her on the evening of September 22, 1944 at her office building, 8 South Michigan, and again on September 25, 1944, and twice on September 27, 1944.

Identification of Doctor DAUBER was effected by the fact that she was observed driving a car bearing 1944 Illinois license #426-342. This license, according to the Illinois Automobile Registration records, was issued to Doctor DEBORAH V. DAUBER, 5119 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Further identification was made by the fact that Doctor DAUBER, following each of the aforementioned meetings with ADAMS, was observed to enter a building at 8 South Michigan Avenue, the building directory of which listed her name.

On the morning of October 21, 1944 ADAMS was observed by SAS A. L. Davis, H. M. Street and D. E. Shannon to meet Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH V. DAUBER in the lobby of the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City. He and Doctor DAUBER conversed in the hotel lobby and later proceeded to Room 371 of the Pennsylvania Hotel, which was registered in the names of Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH V. DAUBER.

Later in the day, on October 21, 1944, ADAMS was observed by SA D. E. Shannon to visit the Airlines Terminal at 42nd Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City, where he made a plane reservation on the American Airlines for Boston, Massachusetts, for Mr. and Mrs. DAUBER. He also saw the DAUBERS on October 23, 1944 at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, at which time he was under surveillance by SAS J. A. Hanisch, H. E. Hunsberger and D. E. Shannon.

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Miscellaneous - Doctor DEBORAH VIVIAN DAUBER

The files of the Industrial Detail, Chicago Police Department, reflected a record indicating that in 1943 Doctor DEBORAH VIVIAN DAUBER had lectured at the Abraham Lincoln School, Course 551, during the Spring term of 1943.

On October 7, 1944 Doctor DAUBER was observed to attend a testimonial luncheon given by the Women's Division, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Midwest Chapter. The luncheon was held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago, Illinois.

On six different occasions during November and December, 1944 and January, 1945 Doctor DAUBER was observed to visit the Community Book Shop, 1404 East 55th Street, Chicago, Illinois. This address housed the headquarters of the Hyde Park Branch of the Communist Political Association.

Through physical surveillance it was determined that Doctor DAUBER visited MORRIS CHILDS, President of the Communist Political Association, in Chicago frequently during the first four months of 1945. It was known that at that time CHILDS was ill.

Confidential Informant TN-14, of known reliability, made available copies of the "Speakers' Booklet" published by the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago. Doctor DEBORAH VIVIAN DAUBER was included among the lecturers at that school.

The Fall, 1943 Abraham Lincoln School bulletin listed Doctor DEBORAH VIVIAN DAUBER as a guest lecturer for the Fall term. It further reflected the following information concerning her:

"Guest lecturer, B.S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology; MD, Boston University Medical School. Associate in Medicine at Cook County Hospital; clinical assistant in medicine at Northwestern University; Cardiologist at Christopher School; doing research in Cardio-Vascular Department, Michael Reese Hospital; practicing internal medicine."

The Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago and the Joint Anti-

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Fascist Refugee Committee, both mentioned hereinbefore, were listed by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Doctor DEBORAH VIVIAN DAUBER was killed by an automobile on November 21, 1946 in Chicago, Illinois. Her death was certified in Temporary Certificate Number 1249 at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Chicago Board of Health, Chicago, Illinois. These records further showed that both her father, LOUIS RUBENSTEIN, and her mother, LIZA CHESKIS, were born in Russia.

Background -- JOSEPH DAUBER

The records at Local Board #86, Hyde Park Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, reflected that JOSEPH DAUBER had registered for Selective Service on October 16, 1940 while residing at 5100 Cornell Avenue, Chicago. It was shown that he was born May 23, 1909 at New York City. His education was listed as follows:

Massachusetts Institute of Technology - Four years in Physics Department;

New York University - Two years.

The date of his marriage to Doctor DEBORAH VIVIAN DAUBER was given as April 8, 1939 in Newport, Kentucky.

It will be observed that this latter date differs from that shown in the records of the Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois.

JOSEPH DAUBER'S Selective Service file indicated that for five and one-half years prior to September 1, 1942 he had been employed by the Gaertner Scientific Corporation in Chicago as Supervising Engineer, Department of Designs. On September 1, 1942 he began work as a physicist at the Acme Industrial Company, 200-214 N. Laflin, Chicago. As of March 25, 1943 he reported to the Board that he was in charge of designs in the Scientific Division of the latter-named corporation.

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As of October 8, 1941 DAUBER reported that he and his wife had moved to 5119 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, and his wife was employed parttime as a physician.

The records at New York University, Washington Square Branch, reflected that JOSEPH DAUBER attended this university during 1929 and 1930. At the time of attendance he supplied his business and residence address as 66 Fifth Avenue, New York City. His date and place of birth were shown as May 23, 1909 at New York City. He named his parents as SAMUEL DAUBER and LILY BERLER DAUBER, both born in Austria. His father, SAMUEL, he reported, was engaged in the book selling business at 66 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Contacts with ARTHUR ADAMS

The contacts had with ARTHUR ADAMS on the part of JOSEPH DAUBER have been previously discussed.

JOSEPH DAUBER was interviewed by SAS W. A. Anderson and Francis X. Plant. He emphatically denied having any knowledge of ARTHUR ADAMS or of ever having met him. It was brought to his attention that he had been seen in the same car with ADAMS in Chicago in September, 1944 and had again been seen in ADAMS' company in New York City in October of the same year. He continued, however, to deny any acquaintance or association with ADAMS. He admitted that it was entirely possible that he had been with ADAMS, but contended that he had met innumerable friends of his wife whom he could not possibly recall. Photographs of ADAMS were shown to DAUBER but he continued to deny any knowledge of him.

During the interview Mr. DAUBER admitted acquaintanceship with SAMUEL WEGMAN, mentioned elsewhere in this report. He said he had met WEGMAN through his brother, SAMUEL DAUBER, who operates a book store under the trade name of Dauber and Pine on lower Fifth Avenue in New York City. DAUBER said he had worked in this store prior to coming to Chicago and while there had become friendly with SAMUEL WEGMAN. In 1944, in contemplation of securing another position, he wrote to WEGMAN asking for a recommendation which the latter sent him. He thought this was the last time he had ever heard from WEGMAN but was unable to say just when it was he last saw him personally.

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Miscellaneous - JOSEPH DAUBER

The Federal Income Tax Returns of JOSEPH DAUBER for the years 1940 and 1943 revealed that he had contributed to the Abraham Lincoln School, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and Russian War Relief.

The Abraham Lincoln School and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee have been listed by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The Russian War Relief was instituted in July, 1941 in New York City at a rally sponsored by the American Council on Soviet Relations. This latter organization subsequently became the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was listed by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

With reference to SAMUEL DAUBER, aforementioned, Selective Service records in New York City show that he was born June 3, 1882 at Bukowina, Austria. His business was listed as Dauber and Pine Book Shop, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York City, of which he was the President.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, reflected that SAMUEL DAUBER was naturalized on July 11, 1916.

During the time that Doctor and JOSEPH DAUBER were in New York City in October, 1944 they were observed to visit the Dauber and Pine Book Shop, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York City, by SAS E. J. Distelhorst and A. L. Davis.

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NATHAN AUSUBEL

On October 2, 1944 ARTHUR ADAMS was observed by SAS Griffin Smith and Harold M. Street to go to 41-29 46th Street, Sunnyside, Queens, Long Island, New York. It was observed, further, that he rang a buzzer for Apartment 4N at this address, and then entered. He remained here for approximately four hours.

Mr. S. O. HEFFNER, Realtor, 1040 46th Avenue, Long Island City, New York, identified himself as being the Managing Agent of the building located at 41-29 46th Street, Sunnyside, New York, above-mentioned. Mr. HEFFNER, from his records, reported that Mr. NATHAN AUSUBEL resided in Apartment 4N, at the aforementioned address.

NATHAN AUSUBEL was also observed by SAS D. E. Shannon, A. L. Davis and J. R. Shinners leaving ADAMS' hotel with the latter on the morning of October 18, 1944. They parted at the corner of 40th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, and AUSUBEL proceeded to the New York Public Library, where his identity was fully established when he applied for books.

The records of Local Board #255, Jackson Heights, New York, reflected that NATHAN AUSUBEL, 41-29 46th Street, Sunnyside, Queens, New York, was born June 15, 1898 in Galicia, Austria. The same records showed that he had eight years elementary school education and one-half year of vocational and high school. He reported his occupation to be editing, proof-reading books and manuscript writing. At the time of registration he was employed by the Crown Polishing Company, New York City, and had been so employed since March, 1941.

It was observed that PAUL ROBESON communicated with the Local Board by letter of September 12, 1942 requesting that AUSUBEL be given time to rewrite a play. This play, according to Mr. ROBESON, "Will, when completed, contribute significantly to the solution of Negro problems of today."

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, reflected that NATHAN AUSUBEL was born November 25, 1899 in Austria. It is to be noted that this latter birthdate differs from that contained in the Local Board records on this individual.

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The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service also showed that AUSUBEL arrived in the United States at the Port of New York on April 1, 1907. He was granted derivative citizenship on November 25, 1914 by virtue of the naturalization of his father, ISRAEL.

On March 20, 1947 Confidential Informant TN-24, of known reliability, reported that NATHAN AUSUBEL was employed by the "Morning Freiheit," a newspaper in New York City. Informant further reported that AUSUBEL'S approach in his articles was a "Marxist one, pure and simple."

On February 6, 1948 Confidential Informant TN-25 reported that NATHAN AUSUBEL "was for some years a contributing editor of 'New Masses'."

The "New Masses" was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 24, 1942 and March 29, 1944.

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SAMUEL MILLER

Background

According to Selective Service records, SAMUEL MILLER was born August 11, 1900, in New York City. He was married at Brooklyn, New York, September 28, 1934. At the time of registration, he named his wife as ANNE and reported that he had two children. As occupation he listed, "attorney at 76 Williams Street, New York City."

Inquiry at 76 Williams Street revealed that SAMUEL MILLER was a practicing attorney at this address, and had so been for the past six or seven years.

The records of the New York State Bar Association reflected that SAMUEL MILLER's parents were DAVID and DORA MILLER, both born in Russia. SAMUEL's date and place of birth were given as August 11, 1900, at New York City. It was indicated he had graduated from New York Law School in 1925, receiving an LL.B. Degree. He was admitted to the Bar Association January 13, 1930.

Marriage license records for the Borough of Brooklyn reflected that SAMUEL MILLER married ANNE KIENIS on August 29, 1934. The records further indicated that the groom's parents were DAVID and DORA MILLER, nee BROMBERG, both born in Russia. The bride had been employed as a secretary and was born in Kiev, Russia. Her parents were named as FRANK and FANNIE KIENIS, nee LIPSCHITZ.

Records of the Board of Elections, Bronx County, indicated that MRS. SAMUEL MILLER was born in Russia, but had derived United States citizenship from her father, FRANK KIENIS. The latter was naturalized October 23, 1917, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Association With Arthur Adams

On January 19, 1945, ARTHUR ADAMS was observed by SAs John P. Carnes and P. K. Pinkerton assisting a Railway Express employee to place some packages in an Express truck. The packages had been brought out of ADAMS' residence at the Peter Cooper Hotel. It was subsequently determined that this shipment was destined to MRS. SAMUEL MILLER, 1068 Walton Avenue, Bronx, New York. It was also learned that the shipment was actually delivered to that address.

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SAMUEL MILLER was interviewed by SAs Robert J. Lamphere and F. X. Plant. MR. MILLER admitted knowing ARTHUR ADAMS. He said he had first met him at the home of his brother, Dr. LOUIS MILLER, in Far Rockaway Beach, New York. However, MILLER claimed he knew nothing concerning ADAMS' personal life or background.

MILLER was questioned as to whether or not he had ever had any of ADAMS' personal belongings in his home. He denied that he did. It was then brought to his attention that some of ADAMS' personal items had been delivered to his home by the Railway Express Agency. He continued, however, to deny knowledge of the presence of these items in his house.

The following day, MILLER telephonically contacted the interviewing agents and said he had learned from his wife that his brother, Dr. LOUIS MILLER, had telephonically advised her that sometime in the early part of 1945, a number of packages belonging to ARTHUR ADAMS would be delivered to their home. Dr. MILLER further instructed that she should place these packages in the cellar of the house at 1068 Walton Avenue. MILLER claimed that neither he nor his wife paid any further attention to these packages.

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ENZO ARDIZONE, aka, Enzio Ardizone

On August 10, 1945 ARTHUR ADAMS left New York City in a black 1938 Buick Four Door Sedan bearing New York License 4N-443. The car was driven by ENZO ARDIZONE and besides ADAMS was occupied by three women.

The identification of ENZO ARDIZONE was accomplished through Mr. GEORGE RAUM, Post Master, Kenoza Lake, New York. Mr. RAUM also identified the three women as LAURA, GILDER and LEVIRE ARDIZONE.

ADAMS, ARDIZONE and the three women proceeded by this car to Kenoza Lake, where ADAMS spent the first night at a cottage owned by ARDIZONE and the latter's brother, PETER. The following night, August 11, 1945, ADAMS moved into the Simmons Hotel at Kenoza Lake.

ADAMS remained at Kenoza Lake until August 26, 1945. During this time no activity of pertinence was noted. He engaged in the usual vacation activities, such as boating, fishing and swimming.

On August 26, 1945 he was driven back to New York City by ALBERT BERMAN, and they were accompanied by an unidentified woman whom ADAMS had met at Kenoza Lake.

Mr. GEORGE RAUM, Post Master, Kenoza Lake, New York, aforementioned, advised SA Joseph A. McVay on August 20, 1945 that he had been introduced to ARTHUR ADAMS by ENZO ARDIZONE. RAUM recalled that during a conversation he had with ADAMS the latter stated he had lost two sons in the war. He further claimed that one son had been killed while fighting with the Royal Canadian Air Force and the other was killed in France. ADAMS did not state for what country the second son was fighting, however, RAUM had the impression that he was in the United States Army.

It was RAUM'S recollection that his conversation with ADAMS had occurred on August 16, 1945, which was two days subsequent to the surrender of Japan.

Continuing, RAUM stated that ADAMS, in relating the loss of his two sons, became emotional and began to cry. At that time ARDIZONE

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tried to comfort him and told RAUM that ADAMS was always upset when the subject was discussed.

Mr. GEORGE SIMMONS, one of the owners of the Simmons Hotel, Kenoza Lake, New York, reported to SA McVay the following occurrence which took place on August 14, 1945:

Mr. SIMMONS said that at about 7:00 PM the news of the Japanese surrender was received at the hotel. ADAMS at the time was seated in the dining room of the hotel. When the guests began to celebrate ADAMS remained seated, lowered his head and began to sob. According to Mr. SIMMONS, he finally left the table and an unidentified woman guest went to him and asked as to why he was crying. ADAMS told her that he had lost two sons in the war.

ENZO ARDIZONE was interviewed on July 25, 1946 by SAS J. F. Malone and F. X. Plant. He stated that he first met ARTHUR ADAMS two or three years previously (1943 or 1944). At the time ADAMS was a guest at a tourist home at Kenoza Lake, New York. This hotel, according to ARDIZONE, was then operated by a GEORGE WOLF and it was ARDIZONE'S recollection that ADAMS was staying at this place in either June or July of 1944.

Following this original meeting ADAMS frequently dropped into ARDIZONE'S place of business in New York City and talked. Mr. ARDIZONE admitted that sometime in the latter part of 1944 ADAMS had introduced him to VICTORIA STONE and later ARDIZONE visited STONE'S apartment on two occasions, one of which he thought was a birthday party which was held for ADAMS sometime in October, 1944.

Mr. ARDIZONE continued advising that sometime in July, 1944 ADAMS contacted him and asked if he, ARDIZONE, would make a reservation for him at the Simmons Hotel, Kenoza Lake, New York. He told ARDIZONE that he desired to spend his vacation there. ARDIZONE said he did this and later actually drove ADAMS to the Lake for this vacation.

ARDIZONE contended that although he was with ADAMS frequently during this vacation period he was not close to him and knew very little about him. He did recall ADAMS having told him that he had lost two sons in the war, however, ARDIZONE said he had no knowledge as to which war ADAMS referred or for what country the sons were supposedly fighting.

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ARDIZONE had a further recollection that ADAMS said that his wife was dead and that he, ADAMS, was an American citizen.

Mr. ARDIZONE said he had no knowledge as to where ADAMS worked. ADAMS had always communicated with him and he never had any occasion to contact ADAMS. He remembered that ADAMS had stated that he occasionally was obliged to travel to Chicago and the Midwest.

Mr. ARDIZONE in conclusion admitted that ADAMS and STONE had been to his home for dinner on one occasion. It was his recollection that this had been in the latter part of 1944 or early 1945. He contended that he had not seen ADAMS since the aforementioned vacation at Kenoza Lake, New York in July, 1945.

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DR. MOSES A. CHERTOK

Background

Selective Service records reflected that DR. MOSES A. CHERTOK had registered April 25, 1942, giving his name as MOSES ALEXANDER CHERTOK, 225 Central Park West. The records further indicated he was born October 16, 1885 in London, England, and was self-employed as a dentist.

On an Occupational Questionnaire subsequently filed by CHERTOK, he indicated he had been a dentist since 1907, and was a citizen of the United States.

The records of JOSEPH L. WACHTER, Dental Inspector, 80 Centre Street, New York City, revealed Dr. CHERTOK was registered and licensed as a dentist in the State of New York from 1944 through 1946.

Miss EVELYN ROEPER, Assistant to the Executive Secretary, First Dental Society, made available records indicating Dr. CHERTOK was admitted to the society on February 7, 1927. It was indicated further that he was a graduate of Harvard University in 1907.

Contacts with ARTHUR ADAMS

ARTHUR ADAMS was first observed to visit the dental offices of Dr. MOSES A. CHERTOK in the Empire State Building on October 5, 1944. Subsequently, ADAMS went there very often up to the time of his disappearance on January 23, 1946.

Miscellaneous

The records at the Empire State Building, New York City, revealed that DR. CHERTOK had been a tenant there since the building opened, having taken space there on October 7, 1930. A lease application executed by the Doctor on January 13, 1939, gave his residence address as the Hotel Alden, 225 Central Park West.

Mr. ALFRED HOFFMAN, Manager, Alden Hotel, 225 Central Park West, reported that DR. CHERTOK had lived with his family in this hotel for about 9 years. He stated his family consisted of his wife, a son and a daughter.

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DR. SIMON LYON RUSKIN

Background

Selective Service Records in New York City reflected that DR. SIMON LYON RUSKIN was born on September 26, 1897 at Brooklyn, New York. His address at the time of registration was given as 32 East 67th Street, New York City.

According to the American Medical Directory, Dr. RUSKIN graduated from the New York University College of Medicine and Columbia University College of Physicians. He interned at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and holds a fellowship in the American Medical Association.

The marriage records in the County Clerk's Office, New York City, reflected that Dr. RUSKIN was married December 4, 1920 to FRANCES R. RUSKIN. The latter's birthdate was given as January 1, 1897 in New York City, and she was described as an attorney.

Confidential Informant TN-35, of known reliability, provided the records of the Passport Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C. These revealed that DR. RUSKIN was issued a passport on August 13, 1946 for travel to France, England and Switzerland for business purposes. The records further reflected that prior thereto, DR. RUSKIN had been issued passports in 1926, 1932 and 1933.

The same records indicated that the Doctor's father, HARRIS RUSKIN (deceased), was born in Riga, Latvia about 1870 and was naturalized in Brooklyn, New York in March, 1895. His mother, ANNA OGINNY RUSKIN (deceased), was born in Riga around 1875 and received U. S. citizenship through her marriage to HARRIS RUSKIN.

Contacts with ARTHUR ADAMS

Through surveillance, it was determined that ARTHUR ADAMS visited DR. SIMON L. RUSKIN at the latter's residence at 32 East 67th Street on a number of occasions.

Miscellaneous

The "New York Herald Tribune" for September 12, 1941, reflected an article concerning Dr. SIMON L. RUSKIN, and the sale of the Bren Machine Gun in the United States. The article then described

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the Bren Gun and related that DR. RUSKIN and a DR. JOSEPH HESS, described as a patent expert and a researcher from Vienna, had made strenuous efforts to produce this gun in the United States for use during World War II.

The "Daily Worker" for April 19, 1939 referred to a dinner dance being held at the Hotel McAlpin, New York City on April 23, 1939. It was reported that the dance was sponsored by a group of doctors who were active in treating the VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE. One S. RUSKIN was listed as a member of the Medical Committee.

Confidential Informant TN-85, of known reliability, stated that he had been acquainted with DR. RUSKIN for 18 or 19 years. The informant further advised, to the best of his knowledge, DR. RUSKIN was not engaged in any form of espionage activity.

The DAILY WORKER, mentioned above, is an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

The VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE was cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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ANNE GARRAMONE

AND

MIRIAM SOMMERS

ANNE GARRAMONE and MIRIAM SOMMERS were both employees at VICTORIA STONE'S store at 510 Madison Avenue, New York City. During the time that ARTHUR ADAMS was under surveillance he was frequently observed talking to and in the company of both of these women.

ANNE GARRAMONE when interviewed claimed that she did not know how or when VICTORIA STONE had first met ARTHUR ADAMS. She did, however, recall that he had been coming to STONE'S store even at the time it was located at 562 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

It is to be noted that VICTORIA STONE and MIRIAM SOMMERS on September 19, 1933 took out a business certificate to operate Chico Gems at 562 Fifth Avenue, New York City. On September 5, 1941 VICTORIA STONE incorporated her present jewelry business which is located at 510 Madison Avenue, New York City.

In view of the above dates and as Miss GARRAMONE recalls that ADAMS visited STONE at Chico Gems such contact on the part of ADAMS and STONE could have been between the years 1933 and 1941.

Continuing, ANNE GARRAMONE advised that she did not think that ARTHUR ADAMS was an American citizen. However, she further claimed that to her he was only a friend of Miss STONE'S who visited the store. As a result, she continued, her contacts with him were extremely limited. She denied knowing anything of his activities, background or present whereabouts. She also denied knowledge as to whether VICTORIA STONE had been in contact with ADAMS since his departure.

MIRIAM SOMMERS was extremely uncooperative and uncommunicative. She admitted knowing ARTHUR ADAMS and that he came to VICTORIA STONE'S store. She also admitted that he was a friend of STONE'S . Beyond that she denied being aware of his background, his activities or present whereabouts.

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It is to be noted that MIRIAM SOMMERS was with VICTORIA STONE in the operation of the Chico Gems from 1933 until 1941. She, likewise, had been working with STONE in the latter's present business since the time of its incorporation on September 5, 1941. However, at the time of the interview which was on April 14, 1948, she advised that she had ceased her connection with STONE several months previously.

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ANN SHEPHERD

Background:

This individual was born as SHAINDEL KALISH at Chicago, Illinois on January 15, 1915.

The records of the ACTORS EQUITY ASSOCIATION, 45 West 47th Street, New York City, revealed that Miss KALISH applied for membership in this group on January 29, 1935. She advised she was born at Chicago, Illinois on January 15, 1915, and had changed her name to "ANN SHEPHERD."

According to the Board of Elections for Manhattan, ANN SHEPHERD registered in 1945, indicating her political affiliation as the AMERICAN LABOR PARTY. She reported she was born in the U. S. and had resided in New York City for seven yeers.

The same records for the year 1947 listed her name as ANN MANN. She again gave her political affiliation as the AMERICAN LABOR PARTY, and reported she resided in apartment 5-C at 36 West 84th Street.

MR. JOSEPH LONG, superintendent, 36 West 84th Street, advised ANN SHEPHERD had resided in the apartment building for about 19 months as of December, 1946. He stated she occupied apartment 5-C and was a radio actress. In about May, 1946, according to Mr. LONG, she married one PAUL MANN and he had resided in the apartment with her since that time.

The records of the Board of Elections, Manhattan, New York, showed that PAUL MANN registered in 1946 and indicated his political affiliation as the AMERICAN LABOR PARTY. He reported he was 32 years of age, and had resided in New York City and New York State for the past 14 years. He was born in Canada, and was naturalized in the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York on February 28, 1945. His occupation was indicated to be "free-lance actor".

The records of the ACTORS EQUITY ASSOCIATION, mentioned above, also reflected that ANN SHEPHERD used the stage names of ANN FREEMAN, ANN PRESTON and JUDITH BLAKE.

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Association with ARTHUR ADAMS

ANN SHEPHERD was observed in the company of VICTORIA STONE and ARTHUR ADAMS, and she was also seen visiting STONE's store at 510 Madison Avenue, New York City.

ANN SHEPHERD was interviewed by SA's John J. Malone and Francis X. Plant. She stated that she was married to PAUL MANN and was a free-lance radio artist, appearing on such programs as Inner Sanctum, Listening Post and Big Sister. She and her husband resided at 36 West 84th Street, New York City.

Miss SHEPHERD reported she had first met ARTHUR ADAMS through VICTORIA STONE, and she believed that their first meeting was in 1943. She had known STONE since around 1936 or 1937, having been introduced to her by one AARON SAPIRO on the West Coast. She explained she had been to Hollywood to make motion pictures for RKO and Universal and was there from 1935 to 1937. During that time, she became acquainted with AARON SAPIRO, who was an attorney, and through him, she later met VICTORIA STONE. The latter, so far as Miss SHEPHERD could recall, was on the coast for a vacation with another woman, whose name Miss SHEPHERD could not recall.

Continuing, Miss SHEPHERD related that in the latter part of 1937, she returned to New York City. Sometime after this, she met VICTORIA STONE on the street and they renewed their acquaintanceship. Miss SHEPHERD was unable to be more specific about the cate or the circumstances under which this second meeting with VICTORIA STONE occurred.

Since that time, she and VICTORIA were together on infrequent intervals. She did not know which of them was the motivating factor of their friendship.

It was Miss SHEPHERD's recollection that when VICTORIA STONE was in California and still at the time of their first meeting in New York, STONE did not have her store at 510 Madison Avenue, but was located in a building on Fifth Avenue.

With further reference to ARTHUR ADAMS, it was Miss SHEPHERD's recollection that VICTORIA had brought him to her (Miss SHEPHERD's) apartment for dinner. Subsequently, she saw ADAMS on a number of occasions, but at all times he was with VICTORIA STONE. She had a further vague recollection of having attended a birthday party for ADAMS,

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but could not say when or where it was held, or even what persons were present. To the best of her knowledge, she never saw ADAMS alone, nor had he ever personally called upon her for any reason. She remembered having gone walking with STONE and ADAMS the night subsequent to the death of former President Roosevelt. She thought that this was the last time that she had ever seen him.

Continuing, Miss SHEPHERD related that ADAMS had told her practically nothing concerning this background. She considered him as having a Russian accent, and based such opinion on the fact that her own parents were Russian-born, and he spoke as they did. She advised he had never told her of having been in Russia, but on the other hand, she always took it for granted that he had been. She recalled that he had spoken to her of the Moscow Art Theatre, the performances and actors that he had seen there, the long lines at the Jewish National Theatre and also of the work of some of the Soviet film stars. From all of this, Miss SHEPHERD gathered that ADAMS had naturally been in Moscow.

ADAMS appeared to Miss SHEPHERD to be rather interested in music and drama and seemed to be well-versed in these subjects. She recalled that he once spoke of possessing some Russian records.

As to his parents, education, travels, entry into the U. S. and his purpose and work here, Miss SHEPHERD said that ADAMS had told her nothing. She claimed her contacts with him were purely social, and under those circumstances, a discussion of such subjects as mentioned above, was not likely to arise.

Miss SHEPHERD thought that ADAMS had once possibly spoken of having worked for the FORD MOTOR COMPANY. From this, she presumed such employment had been in Detroit, Michigan, but she did not recall that he ever actually named the place.

She admitted that on one occasion, she borrowed a linguaphone and some Spanish records from ADAMS. She needed these records to obtain some knowledge of Spanish, as she was at that time attempting to secure a part in a play requiring use of that language. To the best of her recollection, she secured these articles at STONE's store, and some months later, returned them there.

Continuing, Miss SHEPHERD related that she had not seen ARTHUR ADAMS for some time. She advised that she inquired of VICTORIA

STONE concerning him, but the latter had merely commented to the effect that he was all right or said she had not seen him. She said VICTORIA had never told her anything about ADAMS, nor had either she or her husband been aware of the fact that he was under investigation.

Miscellaneous

Confidential Informant TN-68, of known reliability, advised that ANN SHEPHERD of 36 West 84th Street, was a member of the New York State Leadership School of the Communist Party, which had been held at the Tom Mooney Hall for a three-week period during the month of July, 1946. Informant added that she had been chosen because of leadership qualities, which the Communist Party felt could be developed for the further benefit of the individual and the Party.

The Manhattan Telephone Directory for 1946 reflected that ANN SHEPHERD resided at 36 West 84th Street, and had telephone number TR 4-1532.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-63983 KD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	JUN 20 1950	4/21-5/26/50	FRANCIS X. PLANT

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, was: A. A. ADAMS, Arthur Adams, Arthur Adans, Alfred Adamson	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGES

ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, was

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Copies of this report are being designated for the following case files in the New York Office:

SUBJECT	NEW YORK FILE #	BUREAU FILE #
JACOB ARONOFF	100-68395	100-338017
SAMUEL NOVICK	100-69886	100-338889
VICTORIA STONE	100-68393	100-334606
ERIC BERNAY	100-40164	100-26981
DR. LOUIS MILLER	100-70396	100-339703
IRENE MILLER	100-70397	100-340535
JULIUS HEINAN	100-61647	61-10540
MAURICE BLUMLEIN	100-68394	100-341878
CLARENCE F. HISKEY	100-14092	101-2118
MIRIAM SHERWOOD	100-69057	100-335065
JOHN H. CHAPIN	100-79064	100-339649
EDWARD T. MANNING	100-69073	100-48966
JAMES PERLOWIN	100-68512	100-339425

In view of the above, eighteen copies of instant report are being designated for the Bureau.

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Inasmuch as so much information was received from the Manhattan Engineers District, and officers thereof, and in various forms such as reports, letters, photostats, telephone calls, etc., this organization has been designated herein as Confidential Informant T-1. Further, whenever possible, the complete description of the information provided by T-1 and the identity of this informant's agent who obtained or reported such information, has been provided on the informant page.

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I. ORIGIN OF INVESTIGATION

As stated in the body of instant report, the investigation of ARTHUR ADAMS was instituted upon the receipt of information from Confidential Informant T-1 on July 1st and August 3, 1944. This information was to the effect that ADAMS had been in contact with CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY and was also acquainted with MIRIAM SHERWOOD and EDWARD T. MANNING. All three, HISKEY, SHERWOOD and MANNING, were or had been employees of the S.A.M. Laboratory at Columbia University, New York City, and/or the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

In his communication of August 3, 1944 Confidential Informant T-1 also related that ADAMS was known to have received correspondence from EDWARD T. MANNING in which the latter discussed HISKEY'S work and present assignment with ADAMS and remarked concerning their mutual acquaintanceship with MIRIAM SHERWOOD. MANNING indicated to ADAMS that he planned to come to New York in an attempt to secure work on other related DSM Projects or possibly with a firm which was supposed to be recruiting personnel for work in Russia. Informant observed that the general tone of the correspondence indicated an extremely close relationship.

Confidential Informant T-1 also remarked that the character of the correspondence from MANNING, together with ADAMS' close association with HISKEY and SHERWOOD, seemingly indicated that ADAMS had a good knowledge of the DSM Project, its aims and objectives. This belief was further substantiated to the Informant who know that ADAMS had in his possession a number of publications dealing directly with the DSM Project aims.

Confidential Informant T-1 said he also knew that CLARENCE HISKEY wrote to his wife stating:

" I, too, have some real problems and I am working at them the best I can. When my friend ADAMS (ARTHUR) calls, be sure you reflect the glow of friendship I feel for him and if possible see him several times and get him to expand on his personal experiences.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE
(Cont'd.)

" He is a big guy - no petty individual - so take a good draft of wisdom as I have done. . . . . ."

Confidential Informant T-1 also reported the following additional information concerning ARTHUR ADAMS:

Informant stated that the subject had in his room a considerable library of engineering, technical, chemistry and physics books, including books on radar, hydraulics, aviation, electronics, nuclear physics and atomics. Informant noted the following books among those indicated above:

"Beyond the Atom," by J. COX;

"Ford Production Methods," by HARTLEY W. BARCLAY;

"The Growth of the Red Army," by WHITE;

"Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers;"

"S.A.E. Handbook For 1943;"

"Applied Nuclear Physics," by POLLARD and DAVIDSON.

Informant also noted that ADAMS was in receipt of a letter from VICTORIA STONE, at 39 West 55th Street, New York City, which was addressed to him at the Roseborough Hotel, Sharon Springs, New York.

In conclusion, Confidential Informant T-1 stated that ADAMS had in his possession the telephone numbers of the following:

The Electronic Corporation of America;
The Keynote Recording Company;
MIRIAM SHERWOOD;
Doctor SIMON RUSKIN;
Doctor M. A. CHERTOK;
ERIC BERNAY.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

BACKGROUND

RE: SUBJECT'S MARITAL

STATUS

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DOROTHEA KEEN ADAMS

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont.)

It has been previously reported in the details that JACOB B. ARONOFF, IRENE MILLER, and SAMUEL NOVICK had received cables from DOROTHEA KEEN in Moscow. In addition to these, Confidential Informant TN-16, of known reliability, said that ARONOFF cabled KEEN at Moscow on July 1st and November 2, 1942. The informant also advised that ARONOFF had written DOROTHEA letters dated July 11, 1942, July 6, 1943, and August 16, 1943.

Confidential Informant TN-16 stated that DOROTHEA cabled ARONOFF on October 24, 1941, July 30, 1942, and July 5, 1943.

The informant observed that almost all of the cables between DOROTHEA and ARONOFF were messages containing greetings, etc. The letters, according to the informant, reflected nothing of pertinence and merely contained observations concerning apparently mutual friends. The informant noted that no mention was made in either cables or letters of ARTHUR ADAMS.

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ACTIVITIES OF ARTHUR ADAMS SUBSEQUENT
TO HIS DEPARTURE ON OCTOBER 11, 1933
AND PRIOR TO AUGUST 25, 1944

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

ARTHUR ADAMS entered the United States on May 17, 1938.

Confidential Informant TN-16, of known reliability, said that on March 11, 1938, JACOB ABONOFF told ADAMS to apply for a six months' visa and later for a permanent residence visa. This Informant also reported that in April, 1938, ADAMS wrote ARONOFF forwarding the latter all correspondence between himself (ADAMS), the American Consulate in Toronto, and the Department of Labor, Ellis Island, New York. ADAMS also inquired of ARONOFF as to the progress ARONOFF was making in the incorporation of the TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

The same informant also knew that ARONOFF possessed a copy of ARTHUR ADAMS' [redacted] b7D

Continuing, TN-16 stated that JACOB ARONOFF had arranged with the Central Savings Bank, Broadway Office, New York City, for the transfer of an account of ARTHUR ADAMS from the Bank of Montreal in May, 1942. In fact, the informant related, ARONOFF wrote the Central Savings Bank on ADAMS' behalf on April 30, 1942.

This informant, TN-16, advised further that JACOB ARONOFF on June 18, 1942, had ordered a ring binder from GOLDSMITH BROTHERS, 77 Nassau Street, New York City, and requested that it be stamped "ARTHUR A. ADAMS."

Confidential Informant TN-50, of known reliability, was able to advise as to a number of telephone calls which had been made from ADAMS' room at the Peter Cooper Hotel, 39th Street and Lexington Avenue, from March 4, 1943, until October 17, 1944.

Through the cooperation of Confidential Informant TN-51, also of known reliability, the subscribers to these numbers were identified as follows:

ANN SHEPHERD
JACOB B. ARONOFF

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont.)

VICTORIA STONE -- Apartment; VICTORIA STONE -- Store
Dr. LOUIS MILLER, Esplanade Hotel
(JULIUS HEIMAN'S residence)
SAMUEL DAUBER
PAULA PERLOWIN
ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA
MARTIN STONE
MARCIA SAND HISKEY
MARYANN O. AUSUBEL
KEYSTONE RECORDING COMPANY

All of the aforementioned individuals have been discussed elsewhere in the instant report. Besides these, the informant TN-51 also identified the following as being subscribers to telephone numbers called from the subject's room during the above-mentioned period:

Hotel Albert, New York City.
JULIUS SCHWARTZ, 4420 Broadway, New York City.
ELLIOTT CLARKE, INC., photographers, 9 East 5th Street, New York City.
FABER IRON WORKS, 529 Hudson Street, New York City.
WILLIAM RIGHT CRANDALL, Designing, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.
GERTRUDE SCHLITZBERGER, 609 West 115th Street, New York City.
Mrs. AREITHER S. JONES, 2816 Eighth Avenue, New York City.
EASTERN AIRLINES
MACY'S DEPARTMENT STORE
STERN & ROSS, 2141 Broadway, New York City.
B. S. ZEEMAN, 47 University Place,(liquor dealer), New York City.
SAUL J. GLOSER, furrier, 2219 Broadway, New York City.
NATIONAL ADHESIVES CORPORATION, 220 Madison Avenue, New York City.
SAMUEL FINE, 101 West 80th Street, New York City.
ELSIE L. RICHEY, 78-12 35th Avenue, Jackson Heights, New York.
JEANNE V. FISHER, 339 East 58th Street, New York City.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, stated that CLARENCE HISKEY in Chicago contacted his wife, MARCIA, in New York City, on April 28, 1944. He told her that he had been ordered out of the country,

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont.)

that he was sending his radio back by ARTHUR (ADAMS), and the latter wanted to see him between eight and nine the following morning. CLARENCE further told MARCIA that ARTHUR "has been like a father to me and I want you to cultivate him".

The same informant stated that ADAMS called CLARENCE HISKEY who told him about his orders to report for duty. ADAMS in turn stated that he was leaving Chicago Monday. HISKEY also told ADAMS that he had some personal affairs to handle in Cleveland and possibly might leave Chicago, go to Cleveland, and return by the following Monday. ADAMS told HISKEY that he would inquire concerning plane reservations for him and call him back. Approximately five minutes later, the informant related, ADAMS again contacted HISKEY and told him there was a plane leaving that night, April 29, 1944, at 8:30 p.m. HISKEY, he continued, was to call United Airlines in an hour and ask concerning a reservation made for Lieutenant HISKEY.

ADAMS then told CLARENCE to bring him the things on Monday that he wanted ADAMS to take to MARCIA. At this time CLARENCE advised ADAMS that MIRIAM (SHERWOOD) was still there but would leave (for New York City) on Sunday or Monday. It was ADAMS' suggestion that MIRIAM should leave with him on Monday, but no arrangements were made along these lines. With reference to HISKEY'S plane trip to Cleveland, the records of the United Airlines, Chicago, Illinois, showed that Lt. HISKEY purchased a round-trip ticket from Chicago to Cleveland on April 29, 1944, as a cash sale.

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TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES - ADMINISTRATIVE

Confidential Informant TN-16, of known reliability, related that he had seen a Certificate of Incorporation for the Technological Laboratories, which was dated May 6, 1938. The Certificate reflected that one hundred shares of stock would be issued.

On a date unknown to this Informant ADAMS wrote ARONOFF from Toronto, Canada stating that he was returning a receipt for a Certificate of ninety-eight shares, two shares for Messrs. M. BLUMLEIN and P. LEVY, and four signature cards. Confidential Informant TN-16 said that ARONOFF had in his possession stock certificates of the Technological Laboratories issued to the following:

PHILIP LEVY - One share;
MAURICE BLUMLEIN - One share;
ARTHUR ADAMS - Ninety-eight shares.

All of the above certificates were dated May 11, 1938; those for LEVY and BLUMLEIN were signed by LEVY, as Secretary, and ARTHUR ADAMS, as President; the certificate of ADAMS was signed by LEVY, only.

Confidential Informant TN-16 said that he had also seen two checks, both of which were drawn on the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, Washington Branch, were payable to cash and were

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TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES - ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd.)

signed by ARTHUR ADAMS as President of Technological Laboratories. The first of these was dated June 23, 1939, was in the amount of $3,500.00 and was endorsed by ARTHUR ADAMS. The second was dated October 1, 1940, was in the amount of $2,255.97 and bore the endorsement of the 55th Street branch of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company.

The same Informant had also seen copies of State and Federal Tax Returns for the laboratory firm for the years 1938 through 1941. Informant remarked that the information reflected in said Returns was identical and they were all directed to the laboratory, in care of JACOB B. ARONOFF. The business of the concern was described therein as "machine tool designing," but the Returns failed to reflect any income whatsoever. Informant noted that along the edge of the Returns was the notation "This corporation never started business and is about to be dissolved."

This Informant related that the New York State Franchise Tax Return for this firm was directed in ARONOFF'S care and covered a period from April 29, 1940 to April 28, 1941. It reflected that the firm was incorporated on May 9, 1938, but it was further stated that the business did not begin. This Return bore the signature of ARTHUR ADAMS, as President, was dated May 16, 1942 and was notarized by one ANN F. ASCHERMAN, Notary Public.

Confidential Informant TN-16 said that he knew ARONOFF possed a form entitled "Certificate of Dissolution of Technological Laboratories, Inc.," which was unsigned but which stated in effect that the outstanding shareholders had elected to dissolve. This further certified that the Certificate of Incorporation had been filed May 9, 1938, with the following Directors:

ARTHUR ADAMS, 130 East 39th Street, New York City;

JACOB B. ARONOFF, 80 Broad Street, New York City;

GRACE FEIN, 80 Broad Street, New York City.

The officers of the corporation were certified thus:

ARTHUR ADAMS - President-Treasurer;
JACOB B. ARONOFF - Secretary.

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SAMUEL J. WEGMAN - ADMINISTRATIVE

Confidential Informant TN-12,of known reliability, stated that SAMUEL J. WEGMAN on March 22, 1945 issued a check to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in the amount of $25.

The same informant stated that the Communist Political Association of New York State advised SAMUEL J. WEGMAN that his transfer had been received from California and that the Club nearest his address was the Midtown Club, 132 East 26th Street, New York City. This communication, according to the informant, was signed by CONSTANCE JACKSON, State Membership Department, Communist Political Association.

Confidential Informant TN-16, of known reliability, said that JACOB B. ARONOFF had in his possession a scrap of paper upon which was written the following:

"Jack:

"This is the address of Mr. S. J. WEGMAN: 6425 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, California. He is the man I am working for and you will make up an agreement between him and me.

/s/ Arthur"

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ADMINISTRATIVE

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF ARTHUR ADAMS' ACTIVITIES FROM AUGUST 25, 1944 TO JANUARY 23, 1946

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

It has been mentioned in the details that ARTHUR ADAMS on the evening of September 20, 1944, was observed leaving JACOB ARONOFF's residence at 29 East 11th Street with a young man. The latter and ADAMS each carried a large cardboard box, which appeared to be heavy. ADAMS had taken two similar boxes to this address on September 8, 1944.

On leaving 29 East 11th Street, ADAMS and the young man walked to a car which was parked on East 12th Street between Fifth Avenue and University Place. The packages were placed in the rear compartment and the license number of the car was taken as New York tag N 4767.

The records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, New York City, revealed that this license was registered to JACQUES BRAUNSTEIN, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Miss RUTH NORDBERG, secretary, CUSHMAN, WAKEFIELD RENTAL AGENCY, 521 Fifth Avenue, identified JACQUES BRAUNSTEIN as a tax consultant. She stated that he spends a considerable amount of his time in Washington, D. C. She stated further that LESTER BRAUNSTEIN and ALBERT A. JAMES occupied Rooms 1820-21 at 521 Fifth Avenue with JACQUES BRAUNSTEIN.

It is to be noted that this individual never again appeared during the course of the investigation of instant case.

As stated heretofore, the Subject ARTHUR ADAMS proceeded from New York City to Chicago, Illinois on September 21, 1944, and stopped at the STEVENS HOTEL there.

Confidential Informant TN-37, of known reliability, advised on September 22, 1944, that ADAMS had no papers in his room at the Stevens which would indicate any subversive activity or which showed any connection with Communist activities. The same informant reported on September 27, 1944, that he had seen ADAMS' suitcase, and all that it contained was a money belt, which held approximately four or five thousand dollars in bills of $5, $10 and $20 denominations.

Confidential Informant TN-38, of known reliability, stated that he was with ARTHUR ADAMS while the Subject was en route from Chicago, Illinois to New York City on September 28-29, 1944. This

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

informant advised that the subject had nothing in his luggage which was of interest to the instant case. Informant did know that the Subject possessed an article which had been torn out of the September 25, 1944 issue of "The Chicago Daily News". The article reflected information submitted by DAVID M. NICHOL of the "Daily News" Foreign Section and concerned conditions in Russia where NICHOL spent two years as a war correspondent.

ADAMS returned to New York City from Chicago on the morning of September 29, 1944. He had previously met JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN, a DSM employee and an associate of CLARENCE HISKEY in Chicago on the night of September 25, 1944.

Confidential Informant TN-39, of known reliability, on September 29, 1944, reported that ADAMS possessed a sheet of plain typewriting paper, undated, and bearing no letterhead or other identifying information. Thereon was the following:

. "Is the 1000 KW plant complete and in operation
Other Plants

. "Information on similar plants in Ger. & their methods of operating of ISO. Difusion or other

"The quantity of H.W. produced in Norway & what do they mostly use it for.

"What is the capacity of Iochinstall - Chechoslovian installations for the production of salt

"Did Germany develope any source of salt

"What progress did Sweden make in the production of salt and what do they mostly use it for."

With reference to the above items, Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability and previously mentioned, commented that the first item (in the notes above) had been evaluated as not only dealing with the DSM Project, but intimately associated with it.

On the previous day, the same informant advised that the above mentioned items had been submitted to the highest ranking technical authorities connected with the DSM Project in the New York area, and they had stated that it was, without a doubt, information concerning the DSM Project.

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

With still further reference to the above mentioned notations, the Informant T-1 agreed that the notations were of the utmost significance and importance to the DSM Project. It was pointed out by the informant that at first glance, the notes were matters of "positive intelligence", i.e. questions, the answers to which would be of interest and value for the United States.

It was also pointed out that the notes might be questions, which at the time were being asked of captured German prisoners if there were some indications that they were acquainted with some such scientific information. Likewise, it was added, the notes could be lines of inquiry relating to DSM work which were being asked of scientists and sources in the liberated countries of Europe by our intelligence agents.

Continuing, T-1 stated that careful examination of the notes revealed they were comparative questions which probed the progress and methods of the DSM Project in this country with similar projects abroad.

Informant advised there were scientists in this country engaged on the project who might and probably did know the answers to some or all of the questions. Informant related it would be of value for another nation to know the answers to the questions contained among ARTHUR ADAMS' effects, first, because it would be a matter of positive knowledge, and secondly, it would indicate to that nation the knowledge of this country with respect to the progress of DSM experiments abroad.

The informant concluded that the person having the notations in his effects could very probably be engaged either as a 'positive intelligence agent" for this country or as an agent for a foreign government to compare the DSM project here with similar projects abroad, or as an agent for a foreign government to acquire positive knowledge by tapping the intelligence of the DSM Project here.

Informant pointed out that the questions required no scientific background to ask and very little such knowledge to answer. However, at the same time, they were questions which went into the progress of the DSM work, one of the most closely guarded secrets of any nation.

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

The same informant TN-39 reported that ADAMS had in his possession galley proofs which bore the heading "Comet Press - Galley J 56 - 'A Plan for America at Peace' - Foreword". This galley, TN-39 advised, appeared to have been proofread as various minor corrections and additions had been made to the proof. The writing on the galley proof was the same as that appearing on the first page of the pamphlet under the title "Foreword". To the informant, it seemed that ARTHUR ADAMS had something to do with the preparation of the pamphlet, although the exact nature of his connection with it was not known.

Subsequently, copies of the afore-described pamphlet were obtained from the COMET PRESS, 200 Varick Street, New York City, and it was determined that it had been prepared by the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, which, as has been stated previously in instant report, was edited by SAMUEL NOVICK.

Continuing, Confidential Informant TN-39 stated that ADAMS possessed three letters which were all dated September 26, 1936, and which bore the letterhead of the TRANSFORMER CORPORATION OF AMERICA. The letters were all addressed to Canadian firms and introduced ARTHUR ADAMS as being a duly accredited representative of the TRANSFORMER CORPORATION OF AMERICA. ADAMS also possessed, according to this informant, another letter addressed to a Canadian firm. This was dated September 28, 1936, on the letterhead of the AEROVOX CORPORATION, Brooklyn, New York. It introduced ARTHUR ADAMS as a representative of the WHOLESALE RADIO CORPORATION, and of the TRANSFORMER CORPORATION OF AMERICA.

The Informant, TN-39, knew further that ADAMS possessed a 1939 Motor Vehicle Operator's License No. 190378, issued June 13, 1939, by the Province of Ontario, Canada, to ARTHUR ADAMS, age 49, of 1223 King Street West, Toronto, Canada. This license has been previously discussed in the details of instant report.

At 11:30 p.m., October 4, 1944, ARTHUR ADAMS left VICTORIA STONE's apartment at 39 West 55th Street and mailed a letter. Confidential Informant TN-40 advised this letter was addressed to the USSR Consulate in New York City. It was observed that the letter was contained in an ordinary sized envelope written on a good grade of plain stationery. There was no return address, nor did the envelope give any indication as to whom this letter was directed at the Consulate.

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

Confidential Informant TN-41, of known reliability, reported that ARTHUR DAMS received a letter from EDWARD T. MANNING dated September 5, 1944, wherein the latter advised in effect that he expected to come to New York and wanted to make arrangements to have dinner with him (ADAMS) and MIRIAM (SHERWOOD) some evening. He also noted that he had not received any interesting news from CLARENCE (HISKEY) of late, but indicated that he had some interesting sidelights on HISKEY's transfer, which he would relate to ADAMS when he saw him.

MANNING also advised that his purpose in coming to New York was to re-establish contacts with old friends and to cast about for a likely-looking postwar job. He explained his intentions in looking ADAMS up would be to fulfill his plan of contacting old friends and to look for suggestions as to the postwar job.

As previously reported in the details, ADAMS and EDWARD T. MANNING were observed together on September 12th and 13th, 1944.

The same informant also reported that ADAMS received another letter from MANNING which was postmarked October 5, 1944. In this, MANNING noted that he had left Chicago for good, and events indicated he was suspected of being a Communist, and rather than bring his friends under investigation by contacting them, he was making a visit to New York City without "traipsing about".

The informant TN-41 continued, advising that he knew ADAMS possessed what appeared to be a rough-draft expense account which read thus:

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

"ARTHUR ADAMS
1223 King Street West
Toronto, Ontario
Canada To Report

	July, Aug. Sept. 1944
A.	900.00
Tax. 6 months	247.10
Chicago	144.00
Boston	28.00
Washington 2	51.00
Doctors	190.00
Tax	90.00
Phone	45.00
Meetings	96.00
	1791.10
Dotation (?)	
Marcia	50.00
	1841.10"

On October 20th and 21st, 1944, Confidential Informant TN-42, of known reliability, advised that ARTHUR ADAMS and VICTORIA STONE discussed an article in "Life" magazine of October 23, 1944, and which featured stories and pictures of leading Russian scientists. With reference to this article, ADAMS commented that it was not nearly inclusive and "there are over four thousand in the academy."

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

Also on October 20, 1944, and according to the same informant, ADAMS told VICTORIA STONE he would have known her nine years in February, 1945.

The Informant TN-42 said that on October 21, 1944, ADAMS told DEBORAH DAUBER that he had plane tickets for her and her husband and the plane would leave on Monday (October 23, 1944). ADAMS agreed to meet MRS. DAUBER at 1:15 p.m. that day (October 23rd) for lunch at the Cafe Rouge of the Hotel Pennsylvania. The informant observed that ADAMS asked if "JOE" (JOSEPH DAUBER) would be there, and MRS. DAUBER was uncertain of whether he would or would not be there.

Confidential Informant TN-43, of known reliability, knew that on December 31, 1944, ADAMS contacted the HEIMAN family and extended greetings to JULIUS, BEATRICE and NELLIE HEIMAN.

The Informant TN-42 said that MARCIA HISKEY was in contact with ADAMS on January 1st and 2nd, 1945. On January 1st, she indicated that she wanted to visit ADAMS at the Peter Cooper Hotel. However, he appeared uneasy at her contacting him and tried to end the conversation as rapidly as possible. On January 4th, they agreed to meet at his hotel the following day. As stated previously, MARCIA did visit ADAMS at the latter's hotel on January 5, 1945.

Confidential Informant TN-42 said that on January 2, 1945, Dr. LOUIS MILLER advised ADAMS that "'WHOSIT' is in town and would like to see you - he is in town for a week." Dr. MILLER further referred to this unknown person as "your boy friend". ADAMS in turn indicated that he did not think that he should see this unidentified individual. MILLER then suggested that he would ask him (the unknown person) "what it's all about" and ADAMS agreed to MILLER's assertion that "It's all right for him to tell me". In view of the above information, a physical surveillance was instituted on DR. LOUIS MILLER, but no contact of pertinence was noted.

The same day, January 2nd, Confidential Informant TN-43 said that VICTORIA STONE told ADAMS that on the previous day she had been out with MAURICE BLUMLEIN, JULIUS HEIMAN and an unidentified third party. This latter individual was identified through surveillance as JOSE ARZE, a Bolivian revolutionary leader. The Informant TN-42 observed that in this conversation, ADAMS referred to BLUMLEIN as "my old friend BLUM."

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (COnt'd)

The Informant TN-42 knew that IRENE MILLER contacted ADAMS on January 3, 1945, at which time the latter said that he had to see SIMON RUSKIN the following day. IRENE, informant related, asked ADAMS, "Did she get any of the parcels?" to which question ADAMS answered "No." He then asked IRENE to call an unidentified organization. He further mentioned to IRENE that the "boss" (of the organization) was dead and "His name was WEISS, only not in English". He further identified the "boss" as having a wife "on the other side" and as having "a kid in the Army."

Confidential Informant TN-44, of known reliability, said on January 15, 1945, that ADAMS contacted JACOB ARONOFF from the latter's home, and advised ARONOFF that he had come for the cartons which he had left with him (ARONOFF). ARONOFF stated that they were in the front room. Mention has been made in the details of a meeting which occurred at the New York Woman's Exchange Restaurant on January 17, 1945, between ADAMS, VICTORIA STONE and JULIUS HEIMAN. At that time, STONE and ADAMS entered this restaurant together and soon thereafter were joined by HEIMAN. HEIMAN and ADAMS engaged in earnest conversation with STONE appearing to take little part. ADAMS then left the restaurant alone, leaving STONE and HEIMAN.

With reference to the above, Confidential Informant TN-45, of known reliability, said that STONE had received a call at 2:30 p.m. on January 17th from JULIUS HEIMAN, who stated, "It is very, very important that I see him right away. Is he there? Something has developed? Do you know how to get in touch with him?" While talking to STONE, he instructed her to contact "him" and have "him" immediately call GRamercy 3-9743.

It was determined that the aforementioned telephone number is listed to the EDWARDS CAFETERIA, which is located at the corner of University Place and West 13th Street. This is within a block of Communist Party Headquarters at 35 East 12th Street.

Through a physical surveillance of STONE, it was determined that immediately after being contacted by HEIMAN, she made a telephone call from a pay booth in a drug store across the street from her store. She then returned to the store.. ADAMS was observed leaving 522 5th Avenue at 2:45 p.m. He walked directly to STONE's store where she joined him and they proceeded to the New York Women's Exchange Restaurant, arriving at approximately 2:55 p.m. About two or three minutes later, HEIMAN entered the restaurant and the conversation mentioned above ensued between ADAMS and HEIMAN.

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At 6:45 p.m. that evening, Confidential Informant TN-42 said that ADAMS told STONE that the meeting described above could have waited. STONE in turn stated that she thought he would have expected her to act as she did in view of what had developed.

The Informant TN-45 knew that JAMES PERLOWIN contacted ADAMS on January 23, 1945. At the time ADAMS said he would try to see PERLOWIN the next day. ADAMS also inquired if PERLOWIN would have "the dough". PERLOWIN, after checking with his brother LEO, answered affirmatively. ADAMS then indicated he would call at PERLOWIN's office the following evening.

With reference to the above, it is mentioned in the details that ADAMS was surveilled to PERLOWIN's residence on the night of January 24, 1945. Further, as to the "dough" mentioned above, TN-13 has previously advised that ADAMS issued a check to JAMES PERLOWIN on August 8, 1944 in the amount of $1,000. PERLOWIN, himself, also admitted when interviewed that he and his brother had borrowed $1500 from ADAMS to get their business started.

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Confidential Informant TN-48, of unknown reliability, said that VICTORIA STONE had parties at her apartment on January 28 and February 2, 1945. The informant observed that besides ADAMS and STONE, MAYME BROWN and HARRY STONE and the latter's wife attended the party of January 28th. On February 2nd, according to this informant, MAYME BROWN, her sister ANN, JULIUS HEIMAN, JACOB ARONOFF, GERTRUDE EPSTEIN and JOSE ARZE were there along with STONE and ADAMS.

On February 6, 1945, according to Confidential Informant TN-42, IRENE MILLER told ADAMS that she had had a "communication". She said that the numbers had been cabeled to her on one of the "things" that she had received and she, IRENE, was requested to cable the other numbers back. As indicated in the details, IRENE MILLER received a cable from DOROTHEA KEEN on February 1, 1945, in which the latter advised as to the receipt of a package and asked for the license numbers and the shipping dates on all others.

Confidential Informant TN-46, of known reliability, said that on February 10, 1945, ADAMS had about five thousand dollars in one hundred dollar bills in a sealed envelope which he kept in a briefcase in his room.

According to Confidential Informant TN-47, IRENE MILLER contacted ERIC BERNAY on February 14, 1945 and asked whether or not ADAMS was in.

On the same day, February 14, Confidential Informant TN-43, of known reliability, reported that Dr. LOUIS MILLER asked VICTORIA STONE if she would be in touch with "our friend". She indicated that she would and MILLER then advised that the "friend" referred to should call "DAVE". Approximately an hour later, STONE advised ADAMS that he should call "his friend". ADAMS in turn asked if she meant "the chemist-D" and VICTORIA replied "Yes". ADAMS then indicated that he would contact this individual the following day.

Confidential Informant TN-42, mentioned above, knew that on February 18, 1945, IRENE MILLER had asked ADAMS as to when she could bring her clothes (to his room). During the conversation, the informant stated IRENE indirectly asked if ADAMS would be out of the room by Wednesday, (February 21st) but he refused to answer her.

The informants TN-42 and TN-32, both previously mentioned, knew that ADAMS, prior to his leaving New York City on about February 25th, made arrangements for IRENE MILLER to use his room at the Peter Cooper Hotel. Actually,

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according to the informant TN-50, IRENE MILLER occupied this room from February 26th until March 4, 1945. This informant stated that ADAMS had paid his rent two months in advance and made all the necessary arrangements with the hotel management for MILLER to use the room.

Mention has been made in the details of ADAMS having left New York City sometime around February 25, 1945, his subsequent trip to the West Coast and his discovery by agents in Chicago, Illinois. In this connection, Confidential Informant TN-47, of known reliability, reported on the morning of February 27th that a girl employee at the Keynote Recording Company inquired of an unidentified man as to whether or not he had seen Mr. ERIC BERNAY on Saturday (February 24, 1945). This unknown individual acknowledged seeing BERNAY on Saturday and advised that the latter had gone to Atlanta, Georgia, "to look for some machines we discovered in Atlanta". Later the same day, February 27th, TN-47 knew that SAMUEL NOVICK contacted BERNAY and after commenting on BERNAY'S having gone away, without advising anyone, asked "Everything under control?". BERNAY replied that he hoped so, but doubted it. NOVICK then asked "I suppose you had company" to which BERNAY answered affirmatively. However, when NOVICK continued asking "All the way out", BERNAY answered "No, I met him there". The informant observed that later in this contact, NOVICK asked BERNAY how he liked Atlanta and the latter replied "Very much". BERNAY added to this by advising that he "couldn't stay there because I was met by a manager at the station and he had a little trouble in getting me an arrangement to come back because unfortunately he hadn't been advised about my return trip." NOVICK, informant said, answered "Anyway, he easily can do it".

NOVICK'S reference above to "out there" in connection with Atlanta, Georgia, should be noted. It is also set out elsewhere in instant report that BERNAY admitted accompanying ARTHUR ADAMS as far as Chicago on this trip. With reference to BERNAY having "company...all the way out" and his answer "No, I met him there", it should be noted that the surveillance of ADAMS was reinstituted by agents in the railroad station in Chicago, Illinois.

As stated previously in the details, Confidential Informant TN-49, of known reliability, talked to ERIC BERNAY on February 27, 1945. The latter advised the informant that he, BERNAY, had seen SAM NOVICK on Sunday, the 25th, and NOVICK wanted him to take some cash to NOVICK'S store in Atlanta. BERNAY advised that he had gone to Atlanta as NOVICK requested and had returned to New York City on the first train.

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TN-49 then asked BERNAY if ADAMS would be available to examine machinery. BERNAY replied "We are not going to depend on ADAMS any more, he is out of the picture. He is going away." It was the informant's opinion that BERNAY'S attitude seemed to imply that ADAMS had already gone.

The informant TN-42 said that MARCIA HISKEY had tried to reach ADAMS on February 27th and 28th, without success, and was apparently unaware of his absence from New York City.

While ARTHUR ADAMS was in Portland, Oregon, Confidential Informant TN-52, of known reliability, was able to advise that he had nothing of consequence in the two pieces of luggage which he was carrying.

While the subject was en route from Portland, Oregon, it was learned that at Cheyenne, Wyoming, he had sent a telegram to VICTORIA STONE, 39 West 55th Street, advising "Coming Sunday". The wire was signed "ARTHUR".

It is stated heretofore that ADAMS returned from the West Coast at 9:00 A.M. on the morning of March 4, 1945. At 10:50 A.M., that morning, according to Confidential Informant TN-53, of known reliability, ERIC BERNAY was contacted by a man whom the informant believed to be ARTHUR ADAMS. The latter person told BERNAY "I got your letter when I registered and I had to come back". He then indicated to BERNAY that he would "come to work tomorrow". He also indicated that he would possibly come to BERNAY'S home that day.

Despite the above and as indicated in the details, ERIC BERNAY was observed to enter STONE'S apartment at 10:10 P.M., on March 4, 1945, and remain until 12:10 A.M. the following morning. ADAMS, himself, had gone to STONE'S apartment immediately upon his arrival in the morning.

It has also been mentioned in the details that ERIC BERNAY was observed entering the U.S.S.R. Consulate at 12:27 P.M. the following day, March 5th. He left here at 1:08 P.M.

Confidential Informant TN-54, of known reliability, said he had seen ADAMS' briefcase in VICTORIA STONE'S apartment on March 8, 1945. According to the informant, the case contained a large amount of money in paper bills and all of ADAMS' papers connected with his entry into the United States from Canada.

The Confidential Informant TN-42 also advised on March 8th that MARCIA HISKEY had contacted ADAMS. ADAMS, the informant related, was extremely

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upset because of the contact and he indicated that he was worried for CLARENCE HISKEY'S sake. MARCIA, however, stated that she was not worried about any results which might come from the fact of her contacting him.

It has been mentioned in the details that ADAMS was observed leaving JACOB ARONOFF'S residence at 29 East 11th Street, on March 15, 1945, and was carrying a Gladstone bag and a package about the size of a book which was wrapped in white paper.

Confidential Informant TN-55 was able to report on March 15, 1945 that the aforedescribed bag was empty.

Confidential Informant TN-47, mentioned above, said that on March 28, 1945, SAMUEL NOVICK had indicated he intended to drop in on ARTHUR ADAMS sometime during the following weekend for purposes unknown to the informant.

As of April 28, 1945, Confidential Informant TN-48 said that VICTORIA STONE and ARTHUR ADAMS had discussed JULIUS HEIMAN and the possibility of his having another mental collapse in which event he, HEIMAN, might talk. STONE also remarked that if HEIMAN should "consult a conscientious psychiatrist he would feel that he is to report to the FBI". She further told ADAMS that "if JULIUS starts to get ideas, tell him JACK is your lawyer and is fooling around with your taxes and so what". The informant presumed that "JACK" had reference to JACOB ARONOFF who was the attorney for ADAMS.

STONE, the informant continued, told ADAMS that anything HEIMAN would say "cannot harm me one iota". She added "He only knows me and nothing else." She also told ADAMS "All I say is ARTHUR, JULIUS is your weakest link... You know what your weakest link is. JULIUS is a person you can't depend on mentally." She then indicated that she would give HEIMAN about three months before he suffered another mental breakdown.

TN-48 indicated further that ADAMS evidently reprimanded STONE for cashing checks for HEIMAN and for her association with JOSE ARZE, the Bolivian revolutionary leader and a friend of HEIMAN'S. With further regard to ARZE, she told ADAMS that she found him "particularly boring. You don't have to worry about him. He knows plenty of other people who have nothing to do with you. The State Department in Washington can find him whenever they are ready. They have other things to worry about...the Bolivian Government and all those Latin Americans. He is not interested in you."

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At this point the informant stated ADAMS and STONE appeared to discuss the presence of evidence in her apartment in the event it would be searched. The informant could not understand all of ADAMS' remarks at this point, but STONE answered him by stating "that (with emphasis) they have to establish. If they were to search me, they might find a few books. They could find a book on Catholicism but you could find that in any rectory". She also added "They have to prove it ARTHUR. They can't accuse me or anyone else of anything."

It is mentioned in the details that MARCIA HISKEY and ARTHUR ADAMS were together on May 11, 1945.

In this connection, Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, provided a letter which MARCIA HISKEY wrote her husband, CLARENCE, and which was dated May 1, 1945. Therein she wrote that she was going to meet "ARTHUR for the first time in months". She added that he, ARTHUR, "wouldn't be seen in public with me for fear of jeopardizing my position..". She finally advised that ADAMS had invited her to her favorite restaurant for lobster dinner.

The same informant said that on May 14, 1945, HISKEY advised MARCIA that he did not think it was wise for her to have gone out with ADAMS for lobster dinner.

MARCIA, T-1 said, again wrote CLARENCE on June 6, 1945, advising that she was out with the "mutual friend" and indicated that it was her definite opinion that he was being followed.

According to Confidential Informant TN-56, of known reliability, MARCIA HISKEY told a friend of hers that on May 13, 1945 she and ADAMS had been followed "the other night". She also told this friend that ADAMS had stated he was obliged to get in touch with the Russian Embassy on an engineering problem and he had been followed ever since. ADAMS told her, she said, that all foreigners who have any connection with the government are followed. ADAMS described himself to her as a British subject and explained that he did not want her to be with him as he might endanger CLARENCE'S position.

On May 19, 1945, according to Confidential Informant TN-47, ADAMS contacted Dr. LOUIS MILLER and discussed some "medicine" which was apparently for ADAMS, but which was to be sent to Dr. MILLER. The latter described "the medicine" as a sedative and anti-spasmodic. ADAMS indicated that he would drop by MILLER'S office to secure this medicine.

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On June 21, 1945, Confidential Informant TN-57 said that ADAMS had made inquiries of an unknown individual concerning the recording industry in Mexico City. The unknown person advised him to contact a Mr. SINE at 70 Pine Street. As mentioned in the details, ADAMS visited the Mexican Consulate on the afternoons of June 21st and June 25th.

Informant TN-42 stated that EDWARD T. MANNING contacted ADAMS on June 22, 1945. The subject indicated to MANNING that he was very eager to see him, but did not think it would be possible for them to get together. MANNING, according to the informant, asked if ADAMS had any extra money like ten or fifteen dollars which he could borrow in order to proceed to Chicago. ADAMS said that he would be able to loan him the money and MANNING first instructed him to send it in care of BEVERLY PUTNAM, Box #558, Mahwah, New Jersey. After MANNING informed ADAMS that he was now in the Army and would soon be on his way overseas, they decided to get together despite any possible consequence.

As mentioned heretofore in the details, EDWARD T. MANNING was observed entering the Peter Cooper Hotel at 1:55 P.M., on June 22nd. At approximately 2:05 P.M., ADAMS left the hotel alone and walked to 522 Fifth Avenue. At 2:25 P.M., MANNING left the hotel and proceeded to Pennsylvania Station, where he purchased a railroad ticket for Chicago.

It has also been mentioned in the details that EDWARD T. MANNING, when interviewed by Bureau agents, admitted that on his visit to ADAMS on June 22, 1945, the latter had requested that MANNING give him information concerning the D. S. M. Project.

Confidential Informant TN-57 knew that ADAMS contacted IRENE MILLER during the afternoon of June 22nd. At the time, she told him that "I got most of the stuff...I got the dress, I got the robe, I got the slippers, and I got blouses and I got the cream and I got some underwear."

The same informant on the following day said that ADAMS and IRENE MILLER were together and discussed some clothes which IRENE was obviously buying for DOROTHEA KEEN ADAMS and upon ARTHUR'S instructions. During the conversation, ADAMS remarked "When we go there, either she'll have to walk by herself, she wouldn't walk with me with a blouse of that color." IRENE and ARTHUR also mentioned one ELENA, whose identity was unknown to the informant, and for whom IRENE was also obviously purchasing clothes. The

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informant noted that at another point in the conversation ADAMS compared DOROTHEA'S size with that of VICTORIA STONE.

With reference to the above, it has been stated elsewhere in instant report that Confidential Informant TL-2; of known reliability, advised that IRENE MILLER had in her possession part of a letter which was believed to have been received from DOROTHEA KEEN in Moscow. In the letter there was set forth a number of articles that the writer desired to have purchased in New York. The name of the store, the date, and the newspaper in which the advertisements had appeared were given. The date of the letter could not be determined, but it was noted that one of the items referred to appeared in the "New York Herald Tribune" for October 29, 1945; thus indicating that the letter was written sometime subsequent to this date. The articles, mentioned in the above two paragraphs, coincided with some of the articles named by the writer of this letter.

It has likewise been stated in the details that IRENE MILLER, when interviewed, admitted sending packages to DOROTHEA KEEN. She contended, however, that the packages contained mostly food stuff and clothing which were designated for her cousin, HELEN DEAMONT, who she said had introduced her to DOROTHEA KEEN originally and who resided in Russia. It is to be noted that she indicated above that she was purchasing clothes for ELENA.

On June 26, 1945, informant TN-57 related that ADAMS had called IRENE MILLER and they arranged to meet at the White Turkey Inn, on the corner of 37th Street and Madison Avenue. It is noted that in the details it is set forth that ADAMS was observed leaving this restaurant, on June 26th, at which time he was accompanied by IRENE MILLER.

On June 28th, the same informant said that ARTHUR ADAMS called IRENE MILLER and asked that she have dinner with him, but she was busy. At this time IRENE asked ADAMS if he had "got the packages off" and ADAMS stated "Yes".

According to Confidential Informant TN-45, VICTORIA STONE told JULIUS HEIMAN on July 5th, 1945 that she was "going with him (ADAMS) and seeing him out of a sense of duty".

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Dr. LOUIS MILLER and ARTHUR ADAMS were in contact on July 9, 1945, according to informant TN-57. At that time, the informant related, ADAMS told the doctor that he had a pain in his leg "where the doctor operated and it's infected into the right leg". ADAMS then indicated that he was coming to Far Rockaway to see Dr. MILLER.

Informant TN-42 said on July 10, 1945 that IRENE MILLER contacted ADAMS. The latter told IRENE that he had been to Far Rockaway to see Dr. MILLER on the previous day. IRENE told ADAMS that she would probably come over to his hotel and get her "stuff out of there" and move it to her new apartment.

Confidential Informant TN-58, of known reliability, said that he had seen in ADAMS' room a piece of paper upon which was a column of figures. The figures, according to this informant, were broken down into months and ran from June to June, and a total of "1700.00" was shown at the bottom of the column.

In this connection it is reported elsewhere that ADAMS received a check of the Keynote Recording Company in the amount of seventeen hundred dollars on August 31, 1944. Confidential Informant TN 84, of known reliability also provided a copy of a letter from Keynote Recording Company to ADAMS. This was signed by MARIAN PERGAM and indicated that the aforementioned check in the amount of seventeen hundred dollars was for expenses incurred by ADAMS during the year. He was requested to furnish an itemized statement of these expenses.

Confidential Informant TN-42 said that he was present on July 26, 1945 during the course of a conversation between the subject and JACOB ARONOFF. During this conversation, ADAMS indicated that he had very little memory of his mother "because I was too small when she died". He also indicated that he had been brought up by others. The following day, July 27, Confidential Informant TN-47 said that ARONOFF told ADAMS that he wanted to see him soon as he desired to ask him some questions concerning the importing of cameras.

According to the same informant, TN-47, IRENE MILLER and ADAMS were again in contact with each other on July 31, 1945. ADAMS told her he was going to Dr. MILLER'S and planned to stay until the end of the week. Miss MILLER said that she had two pairs of shoes and a pair of overshoes "that somehow got left behind from way way back". ADAMS asked "Can you send them?", but IRENE advised him "It is not permissible to send shoes these days".

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At 3:45 P.M. on August 6th, through the cooperation of Confidential Informant TN-59, it was learned that ARTHUR ADAMS forwarded a special delivery letter to Dr. LOUIS MILLER, Beach 26th Street, Edgemere, Long Island, New York. Due to the quality of the envelope it was determined that it contained a three by five yellow card and a brass Yale key.

Confidential Informant TN-48 said that on September 2, 1945, ARTHUR ADAMS complained to JULIUS HEIMAN that he, ADAMS, was being followed. HEIMAN in turn suggested that ADAMS should accost the people who were following him and demand to know why they were doing so.

Confidential Informant TN-56, of known reliability, knew that MARCIA HISKEY spoke to ADAMS on August 28th and September 4, 1945. The informant noted that on August 28th MARCIA asked ADAMS if he had been in Canada and the latter answered "No, who can go to Canada". Later during the same conversation he told MARCIA, "I was fishing...", and when she asked where he replied "Oh, I was in Canada".

Confidential Informant TN-62, of known reliability, advised that as of September 12, 1945, ARTHUR ADAMS had very few personal possessions left in his room at the Peter Cooper Hotel.

In this connection, Informant TN-49 advised that ADAMS, during the last months (August-October, 1945), had moved a great deal of his material to the Keynote Recording Company, 522 Fifth Avenue.

On October 7, 1945, Confidential Informant TN-63, of known reliability, reported that a large trunk which belonged to ARTHUR ADAMS, and which was known to have been stored at VICTORIA STONE'S apartment, had been moved. The informant could furnish no information as to where the trunk had been taken.

Confidential Informant TN-66, of known reliability, said that this trunk was not stored in the basement at 39 West 55th Street, or anywhere else in that building. The informant knew that STONE had had this trunk at least as of August 24, 1945.

The Informant TN-42 related that MARCIA HISKEY contacted ARTHUR ADAMS on October 12, 1945. During the course of the conversation ADAMS asked MARCIA when CLARENCE was coming home (from the Army). MARCIA told him generally what she had heard from CLARENCE as to his activities and the possibility of his being discharged. She further told ADAMS that she wrote to CLARENCE as to when she saw him (ARTHUR), and that CLARENCE asked about him (ARTHUR) in practically every letter.

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The informant noted that during this contact ADAMS told MARCIA that he was blind in his right eye.

Informant TN-43 knew that IRENE MILLER talked to VICTORIA STONE on October 24, 1945. IRENE asked VICTORIA whether or not she had "anything up your sleeve for tomorrow". VICTORIA answered, "That's what I was talking over and I was told by people who know better that it would not be a good idea". She continued, stating "I told a lot of people so that they can at least send some remembrance only, not cards". She advised IRENE further, "I have told a few people, who are sending him some food or something, but not to specify for what". IRENE then asked VICTORIA whether or not there would be any "getting together", to which VICTORIA replied that "I want to—but I asked several people and they don't think it is good".

According to the informant, VICTORIA also indicated that she was going to take "him" out to dinner and she then asked that if IRENE had a chance she should see "MOLLY" and "SAM" and have them send something.

It was the informant's opinion that the above conversation had reference to ADAMS' birthday, which would be the following day, October 25th. It will be recalled that on this same day in 1944 ADAMS attended a party at VICTORIA STONE'S apartment, along with a number of his friends.

Confidential Informant TN-53, of known reliability, said that on October 25, 1945, ERIC BERNAY ordered food from a local delicatessen and remarked that he was having a birthday party at his office for his engineer.

According to Informant TN-57, of known reliability, JULIUS HEIMAN advised that he could not come to the party but had sent ADAMS a basket of fruit. The same informant knew that MURIEL BERNAY, daughter of ERIC, had wished ADAMS a happy birthday. Further, the informant related that ADAMS himself told IRENE MILLER to thank "MOLLY" for the gift of a book.

Through the cooperation of Confidential Informants TN-57, TN-53 and TN-45 it was determined that some sort of birthday party was held for ARTHUR ADAMS at the office of the Keynote Recording Company, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City. That afternoon Confidential Informant TN-49, of known reliabilit contacted BERNAY and inquired concerning ADAMS. Informant said that no mention was made to him of any party, but BERNAY advised that ADAMS was in very poor health and spent just a few hours each day at the office.

It is of interest that the date of October 25th was being observed as ADAMS' birthday, inasmuch as the latter claimed October 25, 1885 as his birthday on various official records he executed when in the United States as an official of the Russian Government. It would therefore appear possible that

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this is his actual birth date, rather than May 4, 1890, which date he claimed on Selective Service records subsequent to his entry into the United States in May, 1938 from Canada.

Informant TN-43 stated that on October 26, 1945, VICTORIA STONE told JACOB ARONOFF that he (ADAMS) was "very shaky".

On November 27, 1945, through Informant TN-42, it was learned that the subject contacted Dr. W. M. MC LEAN, and requested an appointment. It was determined that Dr. MC LEAN'S office was located at 394 West End Avenue and, as stated previously, ADAMS was observed visiting this address on several occasions.

It was mentioned previously in the details that ADAMS and JACOB ARONOFF were together for a considerable period of time on November 29, 1945. Confidential Informant TN-45 said that ADAMS told VICTORIA STONE that it was necessary for him to go to ARONOFF'S house as the latter desired to talk to him further. The informant could not advise as to the particular matter of interest between ARONOFF and ADAMS but, as indicated, the surveillance of the subject did reflect that he remained with ARONOFF for approximately five hours.

On December 1, 1945, ADAMS visited ERIC BERNAY'S home, where he remained for about two hours. With reference to this visit, Informant TN-47 knew that ADAMS had previously contacted BERNAY'S mother and advised that he was coming to BERNAY'S home as he wanted to get something. The informant could not add to this information and it is noted that the surveilling agents failed to see that the subject carried anything away from BERNAY'S home.

As of December 3, 1945 and for sometime thereafter, the "New York Journal American" carried articles concerning one ALFRED ADAMSON. From the contents of the articles it was obvious that ARTHUR ADAMS, subject of instant case, was the person meant by the articles. As a result of this publicity the surveillance was discontinued from 11:00 A.M., December 3, 1945, until 4:30 P.M. on December 5, 1945.

In connection with the appearance of the aforementioned story, Confidential Informant TN-64, of known reliability, advised on December 4, 1945 that ANDY ONDA, State Secretary of the Communist Party in Connecticut, asked ROSE MC GILLICUDY, an active worker in the Communist Party, if she had seen the story in the "New York Journal American". The latter said that she had not ONDA then said, "It was about the atomic bomb theft, it was terrorism, very much of it". He then stated he was worried about it because "It shows a

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"thorough knowledge (of a) certain system of work that we have...calling him ADAMSON...it tells where he works, his salary, $75 per week. In fact each point summarizes information indicating a thorough knowledge (of) the apparatus.. talk of mail drop...of the executives in the atomic corporation, of the contact with him, where they met, what was discussed, the trip to Chicago, and so on... very interesting. I know personally that the description of ADAMSON fits".

Informant observed that during this conversation ONDA paced the floor and gave indications of being disturbed or nervous.

On December 8, 1945, ERIC BERNAY was observed to visit the U.S.S.R. Consulate, 7 East 61st Street, where he remained for about thirty minutes.

It will be recalled that BERNAY was also observed visiting this Consulate on March 5, 1945, following the return of the subject ADAMS from the West Coast.

Informant TN-42 said that MARCIA HISKEY advised ADAMS on December 21st that she had not heard from him in sometime and wanted to know if there was anything wrong. ADAMS, informant remarked, replied to the effect that there was plenty wrong, and that she should hang up and he would call her. Informant observed that despite the fact that MARCIA HISKEY indicated that she wanted to converse, ADAMS was very reluctant to talk to her and replied to her efforts to draw him out merely by stating that she should hang up and he would call her. This informant observed that MARCIA had attempted to reach ADAMS on a number of occasions subsequent to the article which appeared in the "Journal American". However, informant noted that the contact of December 21st was the first time she had been able to reach ADAMS.

On December 12, 1946, Confidential Informant TN-65, of known reliability advised that he had had an occasion to talk to ARTHUR ADAMS, at which time the latter had provided the following information:

ADAMS said that five or six men had been following him every place he went for the last two years. He complained about the article which had been written about him in the "New York Journal American". He said that he had first heard of the article when a reporter interviewed him at his place of business and showed him a copy of the article. The reporter stated that he had received "inside information" that ADAMS was in fact ALFRED ADAMSON. ADAMS said he asked the reporter to put this statement in writing, but the latter had refused to do so. He pointed out that he could not sue the "Journal American" or the writer of the article, because of a legal technicality, which was that his name, ARTHUR ADAMS, was not mentioned in the article. He pointed

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out that the article accused him of three violations, namely, illegal entry, a passport violation, and of being a Soviet espionage agent.

With reference to the first two accusations, ADAMS said he was born in Canada and had entered the United States as a Canadian citizen. He said that this was a matter of record and subject to verification. He claims to have entered the United States many times and mentioned the number fifty. He alleged that he had always entered under the same name. He advised that he had applied for his first papers, intended to apply for his second papers, and expected to remain in the United States and desired to become a United States citizen. He indicated, however, that he was hesitant about filing his second papers because if he did he would be investigated by the FBI and probably called to their office and questioned.

With reference to his birth in Canada he said that during his youth he had lived near a lake in Canada. As a youth he was interested in sailing, ice boating, motorboating and skiing. He spent the balance of his life in many countries and mentioned Sweden, Finland, South America and the United States. He denied ever having been in Russia.

ADAMS likewise denied being a Soviet espionage agent. He said that this was an extremely serious charge and he could not understand why he were not arrested if it were true. He had added that even if he were not arrested it would appear that he would be at least summoned and questioned. He recalled that the afore-described article had mentioned a conflict between the FBI and the State Department, and thought that perhaps this was the reason that he had not been arrested or questioned. However, he said he doubted that this situatio could be true. He condemned the article as being melodramatic.

Continuing, he stated he was an engineer and interested in all engineering and scientific pursuits. As such he had read many scientific treatises and articles on the atom bomb. He admitted having met some Chicago physicists, but said he did not know where they were employed. He made no mention as to whether these physicists had any information concerning the atom project or whether such project was discussed with him. He later stated that he had not met anyone whom he knew to have been employed on the atom bomb project.

ADAMS related that he was anxious to get the matter cleared up and had gone to the New York Police and complained about people following him. He was asked there if he had been molested or assaulted by those following him, and when he replied in the negative he was told there was no violation

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of law. He claimed he had not gone to the FBI concerning the matter because he felt that he would receive the same treatment that he got in the police station. He placed the visit to the precinct station as having occurred about six months previous to the time of this conversation. He added he thought the FBI should send him a post card, summoning him to appear at their office.

ADAMS also advised he was employed by the Keynote Recording Company in a technical position. His duties, he said, consisted of going to their office for a few hours each afternoon and checking the work of the other employees. This company, he continued, about two years ago (1944) was making international recordings, specializing in Balkan music.

ADAMS advised that he was a member of several engineering societies and admitted having attended the Plastic and Industrial Institute in New York City. He stated that he read a considerable amount on plastics and was very much interested in the subject.

The informant noted that during the conversation ADAMS appeared to be very nervous and very emotional. The informant stated that at one point in the conversation the subject appeared to be so despondent that the informant commented upon his condition and asked whether he had many friends in New York. At this point ADAMS became very emotional, his face quivered and his eyes began to fill with tears. He then replied that he had no friends, saying, "About all I have is that little girl you probably know about". It was the informant's opinion that he had reference to VICTORIA STONE.

On January 15, 1946, Confidential Informant TN-53, of known reliability reported that IRVING LERNER was now employed at the Keynote Recording Company, 522 Fifth Avenue. It will be recalled that LERNER, while with the Office of War Information, and on December 19, 1944, had a private showing of the film "Tomorrow the World", which was attended by the subject and VICTORIA STONE. LERNER is discussed elsewhere in instant report.

MARCIA HISKEY visited ADAMS at the Peter Cooper Hotel on January 16, 1946. Informant TN-56 knew further that she had contacted ADAMS on the previous day and agreed to meet him in his hotel room on the evening of the 16th. According to the informant, ADAMS instructed MARCIA not to ask for anyone at the desk but to go immediately to his room, No. 1103. MARCIA HISKEY, as stated previously, was observed to visit ADAMS at the latter's hotel on January 16th. She entered his place at 7:10 P.M. and remained until approximately Midnight.

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On January 19, 1946, Informant TN-42 reported that ADAMS had contacted a woman in the office of Dr. MOSES A. CHERTOK, Room 1525, Empire State Building. He indicated to this woman that he had "a little emergency", and an appointment was thereupon arranged for him for 12:30 P.M. that day. It has been previously reported in the details that the subject visited this doctor on numerous occasions. He is a dentist and is discussed more fully elsewhere in this report.

Informant TN-43 said that on January 20, 1946 JACOB ARONOFF saw VICTORIA STONE and ARTHUR ADAMS at STONE'S apartment. At the time ARONOFF mentioned to STONE that he would like to take ARTHUR to a dinner of the Jewish Scientific Institute, but as all of the speeches were to be in Yiddish, which language ADAMS did not understand, he did not feel that it would be advantageous to take him along. However, he arranged to visit STONE'S apartment prior to the dinner and say "Hello" to her and ARTHUR.

The following day Informant TN-45 advised that ARONOFF contacted STONE, inquiring as to the identity of ADAMS' doctor. He explained he wanted to contact the subject, who was supposed to be at the doctor's office. STONE identified the doctor as Dr. LOUIS MILLER, 400 West End Avenue, New York City.

Confidential Informant TN-56 advised on January 21, 1946 that MARCIA HISKEY had talked to a friend of hers named STEINGISER concerning ARTHUR ADAMS. She told STEINGISER that ADAMS had lost his job and possibly might take one in Scranton, Pennsylvania. ADAMS also, she continued, had property and paid taxes in Canada and goes back and forth between that country and the United States.

The same informant on January 24, 1946 reported that MARCIA HISKEY stated that ADAMS had lost his job on account of the story which had appeared in the "Journal American". She further advised that she had not mentioned the article to CLARENCE as "ADAMS said not to worry him, because he may get a wrong slant of the whole thing".

Informant TN-57 related on January 25th that an unidentified woman attempted to reach ARTHUR ADAMS at the Keynote Recording Company, but was told by MILDRED BISSO, a girl employee, that ADAMS was not there. Informant noted, however, that Miss BISSO in turn attempted to reach the subject at his hotel. Also, informant stated MILDRED remarked to another girl employee that she did not think ADAMS could be sick, otherwise he would probably have notified the office. Informant continued, stating that MILDRED asked this other girl if ADAMS stated he was going away, which question the latter answered in the negative.

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Confidential Informant TN-66 said that VICTORIA STONE received the following letter on the morning of January 26, 1946:

"Victoria dearest:

"This is to let you know that everything is O.K. Regards to my friends. And much love to you.

A.A.
January 25, 1945"

The informant noted that the enveloped was postmarked New York, New Yor on January 26, 1946 at 7:30 A.M. It was determined from postal authorities that this letter was necessarily deposited in a mail box between 11:00 P.M. on January 25th and 5:00 A.M. on January 26th.

On January 28, 1946, Informant TN-47 said that IRENE MILLER called ARTHUR ADAMS at the Keynote office and was advised that he was not there. She then requested to know if he would be in and was told that they did not know. Informant noted that IRENE refused to identify herself at the Keynote office and left without giving her name or any reason for calling.

Later that day Informant TN-57 said that ERIC BERNAY tried to reach ADAMS at the Peter Cooper Hotel. Upon finding that ADAMS was apparently not in he left word that the latter should call at the Keynote Recording Company.

Also on January 28, 1946, Informant TN-45 said that IRENE MILLER contacted VICTORIA STONE. Informant related that IRENE asked VICTORIA hesitantly, "Are you going to be—seeing people—today or something". VICTORIA answered that it would be nice but IRENE replied, "Oh, I don't mean me..."

Informant stated that IRENE went on, stating "Listen—do you understand that I want to talk to....friends.... You won't be in touch, huh", to which VICTORIA replied emphatically "No". IRENE then indicated that she had tried in the afternoon and "Of course you know there is lots of caginess but no decent..."

She then told VICTORIA, "Well, I will try calling... You think that would be a good idea". VICTORIA in turn answered that she had no idea and added, "You'll just have to keep on wasting nickels until you find me". To this IRENE responded, "Oh really. You don't expect to", and VICTORIA advised "No".

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As stated above, IRENE MILLER attempted to reach ADAMS at the Keynote Recording Company earlier in the afternoon on January 28th. In view of the above it was informant's opinion that IRENE was attempting to determine from VICTORIA STONE whether the latter was going to see ADAMS that night or not.

The same informant knew on January 29th that ANN GARRAMONE, an employee in STONE'S store, told VICTORIA that she had just heard from IRENE, who was then at Saks Fifth Avenue, and that the latter would have lunch with VICTORIA at the store. A subsequent surveillance of STONE revealed that she left her store at 2:10 P.M. and proceeded to the Women's Exchange Restaurant. Upon leaving this place at 3:00 P.M. it was noted that she was accompanied by IRENE MILLER.

Again on January 29th, Informant TN-45 related that JACOB ARONOFF tried to reach VICTORIA STONE, but the latter was absent. Informant TN-57 knew that ARONOFF had tried to reach ARTHUR ADAMS at the Keynote Recording Company on this same day, January 29th, but without success. ARONOFF was told that ADAMS had not been in the office for several days and that attempts to reach him at his hotel had been to no avail. ARONOFF in turn stated that the last time he had seen ADAMS, the subject had been rather ill and that consequently he contemplated attempting to reach him at his hotel.

The same informant later advised on January 30th that MILDRED BISSO attempted to reach ADAMS at his hotel. According to the informant, she commented to the hotel clerk that ADAMS had not been around the office for several days and she was wondering if he had been seen around the hotel. The clerk remarked that the subject had not been seen for about a week and they did not believe he had been in his room. Miss BISSO stated that ADAMS had not said anything about leaving and she was just curious as to where he was.

Informant TN-45 reported that ERIC BERNAY contacted VICTORIA STONE on January 30th and inquired for ARTHUR ADAMS. STONE told him that she had not seen ADAMS, and then immediately changed the line of conversation to the welfare of BERNAY'S family. She agreed to meet ERIC someday for lunch.

The following day, January 31st, Informant TN-53, of known reliability, said that STONE again contacted ERIC BERNAY and the two arranged to meet for lunch. However, subsequently Informant TN-57 was told that BERNAY was unable to keep this appointment, and consequently STONE visited the Keynote Recording Company, where she remained from 12:20 P.M. until 2:00 P.M.

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With reference to this visit to the Keynote Recording Company, Confidential Informant TN-67, of known reliability, advised that when VICTORIA first contacted BERNAY on January 31st, MILDRED BISSO had asked if she was the Miss STONE who knew Mr. ADAMS. When VICTORIA confirmed this Miss BISSO then commented that possibly STONE could tell them about ADAMS as he had not been in the office for sometime. However, according to the informant, VICTORIA ignored Miss BISSO'S question entirely and together with BERNAY proceeded to a private office, where they closed the door and pulled down the venetian blinds.

Through Informant TN-43 it was learned that on February 21, 1946 MARY SWEET, the maid of VICTORIA STONE, contacted a girlfriend of hers and discussed an article concerning the subject which appeared in the "Journal American". Informant observed that MARY indicated to her friend that if ADAMS was under arrest and mentioned the name of VICTORIA STONE the latter would probably be arrested. She further indicated to her girlfriend that VICTORIA had a copy of the "New York Journal American" of February 20th locked in the drawer of her dresser.

With reference to the February 20th article, it is to be noted that it indicated that ARTHUR ADAMS had been arrested by Canadian officials in Canada.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS

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Mention was made in the details of ANNA LOUISE STRONG having paid ARTHUR ADAMS dues to the Society of Automotive Engineers. Mention was also made of the fact that the bill for these dues had been forwarded to ARTHUR ADAMS in Moscow by a letter of July 31, 1947.

Confidential Informant TN-82, of known reliability, stated that ANNA LOUISE STRONG possessed the afore-described letter from the Society to ADAMS dated July 31, 1947. The informant also stated that Miss STRONG possessed a check stub indicating that on January 1, 1948, she had issued a check for $51 to the Society of Automotive Engineers for ARTHUR ADAMS.

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ASSOCIATES OF ARTHUR ADAMS

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JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF

BACKGROUND

Birth

Confidential Informant TH-18, of known reliability, advised that he had observed in JACK ARONOFF'S possession a birth certificate reflecting that ARONOFF was born as YAKOV IZRAELIT on March 14, 1896.

Employment

Confidential Informant TH-18 advised that ARONOFF had in his possession an application for employment with the UNRRA. The informant had an opportunity to review this application and he stated that ARONOFF had advised the UNRRA that his business experience had been in the field of Administration and Law, acquired in an actual law practice and in administrati the business affairs of his clients. According to the informant, ARONOFF also had related that for some firteen years he had taken care of the legal interes of a group of corporate clients having business in subsidies in England, Canad Australia and Latin America.

Relatives

According to Confidential Informant TH-19, of known reliabil JACOB ARONOFF'S mother, EVA, in 1944, resided at the Standish Hall Hotel, 81st Street and Columbus Avenue, New York City. This informant also related that it appeared as if ARONOFF'S father was deceased.

Marital Status

Confidential Informant TH-19 advised that ARONOFF resides alone at 29 East 11th Street.

Confidential Informant TH-18 advised that JACOB ARONOFF was previously married to one ELIZABETH O. TAZELOR. The informant added that ARONOFF had advised him that he and ELIZABETH were married on March 30, 1934 and that he divorced her on June 9, 1941. The informant also advised that in 1944, ELIZABETH resided at 50 West 8th Street, New York City.

Confidential Informant TH-18 stated it was his opinion that

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ELIZABETH TAZELOR was acquainted with ARTHUR ADAMS inasmuch as the informant overheard ARONOFF in a conversation with ELIZABETH refer to VICTORIA STONE as "ARTHUR'S friend".

Travel Outside the United States

Confidential Informant TH-18 advised that on the aforementioned application for ARONOFF'S UNRRA employment, he had indicated certain travel outside the territorial limits of the United States. According to the informant, ARONOFF stated that he had made two trips to Europe, one in 1936 and the other in 1939, both of which were vacation trips. On each occasion he had spent time in London on certain legal transactions. In 1936, he spent two weeks in London, a week or ten days in Switzerland, and something over three weeks in Paris. In 1939, he claimed to have spent five days in London and one month in Russia with a two or three day stop in Copenhagen, Stockholm and Helsinki. He said that in Russia itself he had visited Leningrad, Moscow and Gorki, had sailed down the Volga, had visited Stalingrad and Novorossiisk, had spent some time in Yalta and had visited Odessa and Kiev and had returned to Moscow for an agricultural exhibit.

Association with ADAMS

Confidential Informant TH-20, of known reliability, advised that in April, 1938, ARTHUR ADAMS wrote to ARONOFF at 165 Broadway, sending him all the correspondence between himself, the American Consulate in Toronto, and the Department of Labor at Ellis Island. At the same time, ADAMS inquired of ARONOFF as to his progress in the incorporation of a concern known as the Technological Laboratory.

According to this informant, the correspondence which ADAMS forwarded reflected first that the Department of Labor had denied an application of the Wholesale Radio Company, 100 Sixth Avenue, New York City, to import ARTHUR ADAMS as there was no shortage of the type of labor for which he was to be imported. This informant knew that the radio company had made their application on December 10, 1937, and that the Labor Department had denied it about February 9, 1938. Continuing, Confidential Informant TH-20 related that ARONOFF and ADAMS continued to correspond relative to the latter's immigration status until May 11, 1938, when ARONOFF advised him to apply for a six months visa and then for a visa for permanent residence.

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As previously reported, ARTHUR ADAMS actually entered the United States on May 17, 1938. This informant continued by advising that ARONOFF had performed other service for ADAMS, including writing to the Bank of Montreal at Toronto to close out a savings account held there in ADAMS' name.

The informant also advised on June 18, 1942, ARONOFF had ordered from Goldsmith Brothers, 77 Nassau Street, a ring binder and requested that it be stamped in the lower right hand corner "ARTHUR A. ADAMS". TH-20 further advised that he had observed in ARONOFF'S possession a small scrap of paper which read thus:

"JACK, This is the address of S. J. WEGMAN, 6425 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, California. He is the man I am working for and you will make up an agreement between him and me. ARTHUR"

Concerning this transaction, S. J. WEGMAN was interviewed by SAS F. X. PLANT and EDWARD F. MILES on June 26, 1946, at New York City. At the time of the interview, WEGMAN advised that he was a cosmetic manufacture Hollywood, California. He mentioned that on a business trip to New York he met ARTHUR ADAMS, at which time ADAMS requested that WEGMAN place him on his payrol as an employee and forward him, ADAMS, $75 per week as a salary. According to WEGMAN, ADAMS gave a sum of money to him for this transaction which was later ascertained to be in the amount of $1875. WEGMAN stated that he paid ADAMS $75 per week by mailing checks to his residence at the Peter Cooper Hotel until the sum was exhausted. In conclusion, WEGMAN denied ever having entered upon a written agreement with ADAMS concerning this transaction.

Confidential Informant TH-20 stated that he had observed a file that ARONOFF maintained on the Technological Laboratory. The informant related that ARONOFF'S file contained a certificate of incorporation for the Technological Laboratory dated May 6, 1938, but was unsigned. The certificate showed that the total number of shares of stock to be issued would be one hundr shares.

Confidential Informant TH-20 related further than ARONOFF had in his possession a copy of a form entitled, "Certificate of Dissolution of Technological Laboratory, Inc.", which was unsigned, but which stated to the effect that the holders of all outstanding shares of Technological Laboratory, Inc., stock had elected to dissolve. It was also certified, according to the

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informant, that the Certificate of Incorporation had been filed on May 9, 1938, in the Office of Secretary of State, New York. TH-20 continued by advising that ARONOFF'S Technological Laboratory file also reflected several copies of State and Federal Tax Returns for the aforementioned organization for the years 1938 through 1941. The informant stated these returns were directed to the Technological Laboratory, c/o JACOB B. ARONOFF, 80 Broad Street, New York City, and that they gave the kind of business as machine tool designing and failed to reflect any income whatsoever. The informant advised that the most pertinent point on all the returns was that along the edge they bore the notation "This corporation never started to do business and is about to be dissolved".

On January 15, 1945, Confidential Informant TH-19 advised that on this date ARTHUR ADAMS visited ARONOFF at his apartment, stating that he had come after the cartons which he, ADAMS, had given ARONOFF. According to the informant, ARONOFF at first seemed perplexed as to what ADAMS meant by the cartons, but finally told ADAMS they were in the front room.

Confidential Informant TH-21, of known reliability, advised that he was present on approximately August 8, 1945, when ADAMS contacted ARONOFF and inquired if he had made a particular telephone call for him. He also asked ARONOFF at that time if he had done something for "J", to which ARONOFF replied in the negative, stating that he had been unable to make an appointment with him. At this point, according to the informant, ADAMS told ARONOFF that it was not necessary for him to get an appointment, but that all he would have to do was to call somebody and to have the box ready and they would pick it up in the morning.

Confidential Informant TH-22, of known reliability, related that he knew that on September 4, 1945, VICTORIA STONE had requested ARTHUR STONE to supply her with the keys to ARONOFF'S apartment, but ADAMS had refuse stating, "I have no authority to give the keys to anybody".

According to the informant, VICTORIA told ARONOFF of the incident and added that she was furious and ARONOFF accordingly instructed ADAMS that it would be satisfactory to allow VICTORIA to have the key.

Information regarding VICTORIA STONE can be located in a separate section of this report.

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Confidential Informant TH-23, of known reliability, stated that he knew that on January 29, 1946, ARONOFF had called for ADAMS at the Keynote Recording Company where he was told that ADAMS had not been seen for several days.

It is noted that the above call to the Keynote Recording Company by ARONOFF was made on January 29, 1946, which was six days after ADAMS was last observed in New York City.

On August 25, 1945, through the aid of Confidential Informant TH-19, it was learned that VICTORIA STONE told ARONOFF that "ARTHUR ADAMS honestly loves you, but being undemonstrative limited his praise to he's the best friend I have, he is strong, he is solid."

On September 20, 1944 ARTHUR ADAMS was observed by SAS F. X. PLANT and H. W. MADDOX departing ARONOFF'S residence in the company of an unidentified man. Each was carrying a large cardboard box which was placed in the rear compartment of a nearby car. Both men then entered the car and drove away.

As nearly as could be determined, the above car was a 1940 Black Pontiac Sedan and believed to bear New York license N47-67. It was subsequently learned this license was issued to one JACQUES BRAUNSTEIN, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

It is observed that no further reference to JACQUES BRAUNSTEIN was noted during the entire investigation of the ADAMS case.

On October 25, 1944 SAS EMORY GREGG and H. F. HUNSBERGER observed ADAMS depart from ARONOFF'S residence and enter a car, believed to be a black 1940 or 1941 Plymouth, New York license N49-67. This license was ascertained to be listed to PAVEL MIKHAILOV, Vice Consul, Russian Embassy, New York City.

Organizations

Confidential Informant TH-18 advised that he had observed certain papers and documents in ARONOFF'S possession which indicated that he was a member of, or a subscriber to, the following organizations:

Russian War Relief

Confidential Informant TH-18 advised that in April of 1942 ARONOFF had conducted a series of parties for this organization, the results

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of which showed that a sum of $150.00 had been raised. In thanking him, Russian War Relief advised that the money had already been turned over to the gallant Red Army for medical supplies.

Later in 1942 the Informant noted that ARONOFF had contributed $25.00 to Russian War Relief.

On February 28, 1942 the House Un-American Activities Committee cited the Russian War Relief as a Communist controlled front organization.

American Council on Soviet Relations

Confidential Informant TH-18 advised that he did not know ARONOFF'S exact connections with this organization, but he was aware that the subject had done some work for them relative to soliciting contributions.

A report in 1948 by the California Committee on Un-American Activities stated, "The Communist Party of the United States has set up hundreds of fronts to honor and support Soviet Russia. Among the more conspicuous fronts for this purpose is the American Council on Soviet Relations."

American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born

Confidential Informant TH-18 advised that ARONOFF apparently limited his activities with this organization to that of a contributor, it being noted, according to the Informant, that he contributed an undisclosed sum of money for the years 1942 and 1943.

The American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born is an organization cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Associates

VICTORIA STONE

Complete information concerning STONE may be located in a separate section of this report.

According to Confidential Informant TH-20, JACOB ARONOFF is well acquainted with STONE and JULIUS HEIMAN, who is more fully described elsewhere in this report. The Informant stated that ARONOFF has performed

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several legal matters for STONE, which include a business arrangement between her and JULIUS HEIMAN for the operation of a store at 510 Madison Avenue.

It was the Informant's opinion that an agreement between STONE and HEIMAN had originally been drawn up by ARONOFF in September, 1941, at which time VICTORIA was residing at 163 East 36th Street, and JULIUS HEIMAN at 69 Landscape Avenue, Yonkers, New York. As a result of this agreement, a corporation known as Victoria Stone Company, Inc. was instituted, with a capital of $10,000.00.

At the time of this agreement, the Informant continued, a collateral agreement was also drawn which reflected that JULIUS HEIMAN would be the owner of all the shares of stock, but because of STONES' experience, she was to operate the store and was to receive a salary of $50.00 per week.

Confidential Informant TH-20 further advised that he had observed papers in ARONOFF'S possession pertaining to the dissolution of STONE'S store at 510 Madison Avenue. According to the Informant, no further information was available concerning the dissolution and he was not aware of any further developments in this transaction.

Confidential Informant TH-19 advised that VICTORIA STONE and ARONOFF frequently contact each other and are known by the Informant to have visited each other's apartment on numerous occasions. This Informant also advised that on several occasions he has observed ARTHUR ADAMS in company with STONE and ARONOFF.

DOROTHEA TOOKER

On December 10, 1944 Confidential Informant TH-19 advised that he was present during a conversation between ARONOFF and one DOROTHEA TOOKER, at which time the Informant indicated that TOOKER had invited ARONOFF to dinner.

On June 1, 1944 Confidential Informant TH-25, of known reliability made available approximately four hundred envelopes, stating that the addresses indicated thereon were the addresses of members of the Communist Club of the Eighth Assembly District, 201 Second Avenue, New York City. Appearing on one of these envelopes, according to the Informant, was the name DOROTHEA TOOKER, 297 East 10th Street, New York City. This DOROTHEA TOOKER is believed to be identical with the TOOKER who contacted ARONOFF on December 10, 1944.

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RUTH GRUBER

On November 14, 1944 Confidential Informant TH-19 advised that JACOB ARONOFF had contacted one RUTH GRUBER, an employee in the office of HAROLD ICKES, Secretary of the Interior, soliciting her aid in having ICKES speak at a dinner of the Ambijan Committee on November 25, 1944.

According to Confidential Informant TH-26, of known reliability, RUTH GRUBER was born September 30, 1911 at New York City. She received a Ph. D Degree from Cologne University. The Informant related that according to GRUBER'S own statement, she had made two extensive trips to the Soviet Arctic and had later written a book on the Arctic, entitled, "I Went to the Soviet Arctic".

In an article on May 15, 1941 contained in the Washington "Evening Star", entitled, "House Votes to Cut Interior Agent Off Payroll", Representative TABER, of New York, was quoted referring to Dr. GRUBER and her book as, "She has written a book in which she expresses her Communistic philosophy in three hundred odd pages".

Confidential Informant TH-26 further advised that GRUBER was appointed Field Representative of the Alaska Railroad on May 12, 1941 by Secretary of the Interior HAROLD ICKES.

SAMUEL NOVICK

SAMUEL NOVICK was born on January 25, 1897 in Vitebsk, Russia. He resided at 91 Central Park West, New York City. While an officer of the Wholesale Radio Service, Inc. in 1937, he wrote to Immigration and Naturalization Service, requesting that ARTHUR ADAMS be admitted to the United States to work for the above company. ADAMS was connected with other companies in which NOVICK had an interest.

SAMUEL NOVICK was interviewed on June 24, 1946 by Special Agents F. X. PLANT and JOHN F. MALONE, at which time NOVICK admitted knowing JACOB ARONOFF, but stated that he knew of no connection between ARONOFF and ADAMS. NOVICK stated that he had met ARONOFF on a number of occasions, due to their mutual interest in Ambijan and other Jewish organizations.

On September 12, 1941 Confidential Informant TH-27, of unknown reliability, advised this office that she had been a member of the Communist Party for two years prior to 1935, at which time she had been expelled. The Informant said that her party name was M. FONTAINE, and

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that at her expulsion she had been warned that her life would be in danger if she furnished the FBI with any information concerning the Communist Party.

On September 27, 1941 Confidential Informant TH-27 was interviewed, at which time she reiterated the above information, and also stated that at one time she had been approached by JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF to work for the Russian Government in the Communist Internationale.

The Informant described ARONOFF as an attorney, with offices on Broad Street in New York City.

Concerning the reliability of Confidential Informant TH-27, the informant's sister, TH-28, advised that TH-27 had at one time been mentally unbalanced and had been placed in an institution.

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SAMUEL J. NOVICK

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Association with ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS

As set forth previously, ARTHUR ADAMS wrote a letter dated March 31, 1938 to Immigration and Naturalization Service, concerning the application of WHOLESALE RADIO SERVICES to import him into the United States, which application was denied on February 4, 1938.

Confidential Informant TE-18, of known reliability, furnished a copy of a letter from Immigration and Naturalization Service, which letter apparently facilitated ARTHUR ADAMS entrance into the United States. The letter is set forth as follows:

"May 4, 1938.

"Mr. Arthur Adams,
1223 King Street West,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

"Dear Sir:

" Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of March 31, 1938, concerning the application of the Wholesale Radio Service Company, of New York City, for permission to import under waiver of the excluding provisions of the contract labor law, which application was denied by this Department on February 4, 1938.

" It is noted in your letter under acknowledgment that you state you have helped in the perfecting of an economical cream whipping machine, the patents on which are owned by Mr. Harry Plattman of New York City, and that it is your desire to enter the United States to engage in business with Mr. Plattman, manufacturing the machines in quantity; further, that it is your intention to establish your own technical laboratory.

" If, as you state, you are not to be employed in the United States, you may apply to the American Consul at Toronto, with whom you say you have talked regarding your plans; for an im-

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"migration visa, and thereafter at a port of entry to the United States.

Cordially yours,

By direction of the Commissioner:

/s/ J. H. WAGNER, Assistant"

It is to be noted as has been set forth before that SAMUEL NOVICK, when interviewed by SAS FRANCIS X. PLANT and JOHN F. MALONE on June 24, 1946, at the New York Office, admitted he knew HARRY PLETMAN was interested in developing a cream-whipping machine, but denied he had any connection therewith. Further, he denied having any knowledge ADAMS was entering the United States to aid HARRY PLETMAN in his work.

However, it should be recalled that HARRY PLETMAN when interviewed by SA EDWARD F. MILES on June 24, 1946, stated he recalled that sometime between March and June, 1938, he was about to engage in a business manufacturing a cream-whipper, which he developed himself. His brother, ABRAHAM PLETMAN and SAMUEL NOVICK were going to back him financially in this project. On one occasion during the aforementioned period, PLETMAN stated that NOVICK brought an individual to him and introduced him as a person who would handle the promotion end of this new business. Further, NOVICK stated that this man would have a lot of money and would be in a position to promote on a large scale.

A photograph of ARTHUR ADAMS was displayed to HARRY PLETMAN at this point and he identified ADAMS as being the individual introduced to him by SAMUEL NOVICK. It was PLETMAN'S remembrance that he had met ADAMS only once or twice and the deal fell through in view of illness on the part of his brother. HARRY PLETMAN stated he had no knowledge whatsoever of his name, being used by ARTHUR ADAMS in securing ADAMS' admission into the United States.

When it was brought to SAMUEL NOVICK'S attention while he was being interviewed in the New York Office, as mentioned previously, that HARRY PLETMAN had been interviewed and had stated that ADAMS had been introduced to him by NOVICK, NOVICK admitted this might have happened, but

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he had no immediate recollection of the incident. He claimed he probably may have introduced ADAMS to PLETMAN, stating that ADAMS was a good engineer and was capable of helping him in any problems which he might have. According to NOVICK, he stated he was introducing a lot of people and it would be impossible for him to remember any particular one.

It will be recalled, also, that during the interview of SAMUEL J. NOVICK at the New York Office, NOVICK stated he did not believe ADAMS ever worked for WHOLESALE RADIO SERVICE, INC., the RADIO, WIRE AND TELEVISION COMPANY or the TRANSFORMER CORPORATION OF AMERICA.

Regarding the above statement, Confidential Informant TE-18, of known reliability, furnished copies of three letters which were written on the letterhead stationery of the TRANSFORMER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, which letters introduced ARTHUR ADAMS as a duly accredited representative of the TRANSFORMER CORPORATION for the sale of CLARION - TCA products. The letters were directed to three different firms in Canada, namely, the BRAITH WAITES AUTO ELECTRIC, Rimbey Alta, Canada; DEMERERA ENGINEERING ELECTRIC COMPANY, c/o Montreal Engineering Company, 244 St. James Street, Montreal; and the NATIONAL RESERRCH COUNCIL, Sussex Street, Ottawa, Ontario. Those letters were all dated September 26, 1936 and were signed by F. H. SKIOTZKI as representing the TRANSFORMER CORPORATION OF AMERICA. The letters all contained the statement that any courtesies extended to him (ARTHUR ADAMS) will be very much appreciated.

SAMUEL NOVICK, when questioned at the New York Office about the above three letters of introduction for ARTHUR ADAMS, stated the TRANSFORMER CORPORATION OF AMERICA was the manufacturing section of RADIO, WIRE AND TELEVISION COMPANY; however, he did not consider himself responsible for any letters sent out over the signature of this company. Later, SAMUEL NOVICK amended his original answer to the effect that his statement that ADAMS never worked for WHOLESALE RADIO SERVICE, INC., the RADIO, WIRE AND TELEVISION COMPANY and the TRANSFORMER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, was a matter of conjecture, but as to the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, NOVICK stated that this was his own company and he was positive ADAMS never worked for him.

Confidential Informant TE-19, of known reliability, advised that in January, 1945, ARTHUR ADAMS had in his possession partially torn stationery of the TRANSFORMER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster Street, on which appeared figures concerning technical radio equipment.

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Confidential Informant TE-20, of known reliability, advised that while ARTHUR ADAMS was in Toronto, Canada, he seemed interested in radio work and it was stated that he was connected with the WHOLESALE RADIO SERVICE COMPANY.

ERIC IRVIN BERNAY, WAS.

Information concerning BERNAY has been set forth previously in this report. In addition, informants have reported the following information regarding BERNAY and SAMUEL NOVICK.

Confidential Informant TE-71, of known reliability, advised that he had been present during a meeting between Mrs. BERNAY and her sister, at which time Mrs. BERNAY stated that SAMUEL NOVICK was going to put $75,000.00 into ERIC BERNAY'S business, the KEYNOTE RECORDING COMPANY, $50,000.00 as a loan and $25,000.00 as a share in the investment. They mentioned one "RUDY", who is now in the Army, but Mrs. BERNAY stated that RUDY wanted to get out of the Army, so SAMUEL NOVICK was going to get him a job in war work, but this was a subterfuge and RUDY would actually be working for and paid by ERIC.

The same informant advised that on December 27, 1944, he was present when BERNAY told his wife, ISABELLE, that he was having dinner with SAMUEL NOVICK at which time they were going to discuss business.

On January 11, 1945, the same informant stated that during the meeting between NOVICK and BERNAY, they discussed War Production Board regulations. They also discussed the "Businessmen of America" and NOVICK stated to BERNAY that he wanted to bring the same group into this organization. NOVICK also told BERNAY that he was sending a Mr. BENNETT from the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA to BERNAY'S office to look over the plans for the record manufacturing plant.

On February 9, 1945, Confidential Informant TE-22, of known reliability, advised that in a conversation between NOVICK and BERNAY, NOVICK stated:

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"So far the thing is good for half-way and from there it should not be any problem - that is how I usually go".

ERIC BERNAY asked if NOVICK's friends over there would push the rest of it and SAM replied "yes", that he may be over there by that time and he would be leaving New York on the 18th.

On February 16, 1945, the same informant advised that during a conversation between NOVICK and BERNAY, they discussed the procurement of building supplies for the new record plant and business concerning priorities from the Government for machinery. NOVICK stated he would be out of town and ERIC BERNAY informed NOVICK that he would take the financial responsibility in cash for the Western Party.

Confidential Informant TE-21 advised that in a conversation between MURIEL BERNAY and her aunt, IDA, which took place at 10:30 A.M., February 25, 1945, MURIEL stated that her father, ERIC, had come home about 11 o'clock last night, just to change his shirt, and he then took a plane some place to meet SAMUEL NOVICK.

At 6:20 P.M., the same date, MURIEL BERNAY in a conversation with her grandmother, stated that ERIC came home about a quarter to twelve the night before and left saying something aboutAtlanta, Georgia and that if he did not return that he would be back by Monday.

It is to be noted that previous informants have indicated that ARTHUR ADAMS left New York City on Sunday, February 25th.

Confidential Informant TE-5 also advised that when ERIC BERNAY took a trip to Florida in the early part of 1945, NOVICK was disgusted with BERNAY leaving New York City at this time when his business required his personal attention. The informant also advised that SAMUEL NOVICK consulted with ADAMS regarding the new recording plant and because of BERNAY's poor business experience, NOVICK decided to withdraw his support and instructed BERNAY that he, NOVICK, felt that with the war almost over, he did not think it a good business proposition to build the record manufacturing plant at this time. Later on the same informant stated that BERNAY told him that NOVICK was "yellow" and was afraid of something.

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The same informant also stated that subsequently he was present during a conversation between BERNAY and ARTHUR ADAMS, at which BERNAY suggested that ADAMS contact NOVICK and that ADAMS replied "NOVICK does not want to see me now, especially after what happened".

Confidential Informant TE-23, of known reliability, advised in September, 1945, that SAMUEL NOVICK attempted to get in touch with ERIC BERNAY and when he was informed that BERNAY was out of the city on vacation, he then attempted to contact ARTHUR ADAMS. He was unsuccessful at this time in his attempt to contact ADAMS.

VICTORIA STONE

VICTORIA STONE, 39 West 55th Street, New York City, and who is in the jewelry business at 510 Madison Avenue, is known to have been an intimate and daily associate of ARTHUR ADAMS. Further information about VICTORIA STONE and her association with ADAMS and others is set out at greater length elsewhere in this report.

Confidential Informant TE-24, of known reliability, stated that on October 25, 1944, ARTHUR ADAMS was at VICTORIA STONE'S apartment, 39 West 55th Street and on this same date, SAMUEL NOVICK visited the apartment of STONE. Informant also advised tha t a birthday party was being given for ADAMS at this address on this date. SAMUEL NOVICK, while at VICTORIA STONE'S apartment, contacted a "CARL" and instructed CARL to bring two sets of ads and folders and to leave them at VICTORIA STONE'S apartment.

It is to be noted that during the interview of NOVICK at the New York Office on June 24, 1946, NOVICK stated he knew VICTORIA STONE as he had purchased jewelry at her store for his wife. However, he claimed he knew of no particular relationship between VICTORIA STONE and ARHTUR ADAMS. He could not recall definitely whether he ever saw them together or whether they appeared to be friendly.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Confidential Informant TE-25, of known reliability, furnished index cards of the members of the New York Council of American-Soviet Friendship for the years 1943 and 1944. The New York Council of American-Soviet Friendship is a local council of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which was designated as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General of the United States.

One of the index cards contained the following information:

SAMUEL J. NOVICK
Electronic Corporation of America
45 West 18th Street
New York
Telephone: WA 9-1870
Membership $25.00
Paid 2/15/43
Annual Dues $5.00 for fiscal year ending 6/30/44
Paid July, 1943.

In May, 1945, Confidential Informant TE-26, of known reliability, advised that SAMUEL J. NOVICK, 45 West 18th Street, was Treasurer and a member of the Executive Board of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. The same informant also reported contributors to this organization and it was noted that SAMUEL J. NOVICK contributed $500.00.

It is to be noted that the American Committee for Spanish Freedom was designated as a Communist organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by order of the Attorney General of the United States.

Confidential Informant TE-27, of known reliability, advised that the subject during the years 1945 and 1946 regularly received correspondence from the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 192 Lexington Avenue, New York City and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 114 East 32nd Street, New York City.

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It is to be noted that both of the above organizations come within the purview of Executive Order 9835 as set forth by the Attorney General of the United States.

On April 16, 1945 Confidential Informant TE-28, of known reliability, advised that one BETTY CAMROS had received a $500.00 contribution for the Abraham Lincoln School from SAMUEL J. NOVICK when a few of the school people visited NOVICK in his apartment while he was in Chicago.

The Abraham Lincoln School was cited as an adjunct of the Communist Party by the Attorney General in a letter to the Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947. The report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, dated March 29, 1944, lists the Abraham Lincoln School as the successor of The Workers School as a Communist educational medium in Chicago.

The following information was reported by SA ARTHUR T. HEALY concerning the case entitled "SAMUEL J. NOVICK, wa.; ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, ETAL; FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT; CONSPIRACY; SURPLUS PROPERTY ACT; MAIL FRAUD".

Investigation was conducted in the above case on the basis of a complaint received from Confidential Informant TE-29, of unknown reliability, who was a former official of ECA. He alleged:

"Allegation 1 - Diversion of Government contract.

"Allegation 2 - Diversion of Government contract, labor and material to Electro-Physical Laboratories, Inc.

"Allegation 3 - Fictitious surplus property disposal sub-agents.

"Allegation 4 - Surplus property delivery manipulations in the Fall of 1946.

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"Allegation 5 - Fraudulent stock prospectus".

After an extensive accounting investigation, prosecution was declined by Assistant United States Attorney MARTIN KLEIN, Southern District of New York, for the following reasons:

Allegation 1-Mr. KLEIN declined prosecution on receipt of authority from the Department of Justice, based on the opinions of officials, employees and other persons interviewed that the surplus inventory disposed of was not of substantial value.

Allegation 2-Mr. KLEIN declined prosecution for the reason that investigation conducted indicates that this allegation is based upon supposition only on the part of the original complainant.

Allegation 3-Mr. KLEIN declined prosecution on the recommendation of the Department of Justice, which advised that Allegation 3 was not a proper subject for criminal prosecution but might warrant civil prosecution.

By memorandum for the Director, April 23, 1948, Assistant Attorney General H. G. MORRISON advised that the Claims Division had concluded that there is no civil liability on the part of ECA in this matter.

Allegation 4-Mr. KLEIN declined prosecution for the same reason as for Allegation 2.

Allegation 5-Mr. KLEIN suggested that this matter be referred to the Securities and Exchange Commission, which has jurisdiction over the violation alleged.

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ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION PERTAINING
TO VICTORIA STONE

Confidential Informant TB-16, of known reliability, stated that on January 15, 1945, VICTORIA STONE and JULIUS HEIMAN attended a meeting at Madison Square Garden, at which EARL BROWDER was the speaker. The same Inform on January 2, 1945, advised that he had overheard a conversation in which VICTORIA STONE told ARTHUR ADAMS that the previous night she had had dinner ar had gone to the theater with MAURICE BLUMLEIN, JULIUS HEIMAN and another pers

Confidential Informant TB-17, of known reliability, stated tha JULIUS HEIMAN, in May, 1945, referred to the fact that eighteen years prior t that date, VICTORIA STONE had come to New York from Philadelphia with him. Th would place her arrival in New York at approximately 1927. The same Informan said that VICTORIA STONE taught school and worked in Harlem for two years. Th Informant also advised that at that time BENJAMIN SINGER, VICTORIA STONE'S father, was living with his son, WILLIAM SINGER, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvani

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ERIC BERNAY

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ASSOCIATION WITH ARTHUR ADAMS

Confidential Informant TG-1, of known reliability, advised that ADAMS received a check of approximately $60.00 weekly from Keynote Recordings Inc. and that on August 31, 1944 he received a check in the amount of $1,700. Confidential Informant TG-8, of known reliability, advised that on May 23, 1943, BERNAY paid ADAMS $525. According to this informant, information on the books of Keynote Recordings, Inc. revealed that an ARTHUR ADAMS had been paid $75 a week up to the present, January, 1945.

Confidential Informant TG-8 also advised that BERNAY had a contract with Am-Russ, which expired on March 1, 1945, for the exclusive distribution and manufacture of Russian records in North and South America. This contract reflected that BERNAY was paying six per cent of his total inc from these records to Am-Russ.

On January 6, 1945, Confidential Informant TG-19, of known reliability, advised that BERNAY was doing business with HELEN BLACK to obtain the Am-Russ contract. He advised his secretary, according to this informant, that HELEN BLACK was a representative of the Russian Government.

Confidential Informant TG-19 also advised that ARTHUR ADAMS is very friendly with ISABELLE BERNAY, ERIC's wife, and that he has promised he on several occasions to bring VICTORIA STONE to visit her. This informant stated that he learned from Mrs. BERNAY that she had learned from her husban that SAM NOVICK was going to put $75,000 into BERNAY's business, $50,000 as a loan and $25,000 for a share in the business.

This same informant reported that during a conference between ERIC BERNAY, SAM NOVICK, and LARRY BRAUN of the Electronic Corporation of America, BERNAY told NOVICK that he wanted to go to Chicago, Illinois with him on September 17, 1945 in order that he, BERNAY, would have a few hours to discuss some important business matters with NOVICK. The informant stated that BERNAY had indicated to his father, JULIUS BERNSTEIN, and to hin that he wanted to go to Chicago so that he and NOVICK could make plans to become partners in the record manufacturing plant. BERNAY stated that NOVICK would give him $65,000 and that BERNAY would have to put up $35,000.

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Eric Bernay's Trip to
Chicago With Adams

It will be recalled that ARTHUR ADAMS left New York suddenly and proceeded to Portland, Oregon. ERIC BERNAY accompanied him to Chicago.

Confidential Informant TG-7 had commented on the discrepancies in the stories furnished by BERNAY and SAM NOVICK regarding BERNAY's absence.

a. Prior to Adams' Departure

Confidential Informant TG-19 advised that on January 31, 194[illegible] BERNAY discussed his efforts to secure railroad reservations from New York to Chicago with LARRY BRAUN of the Electronic Corporation of America. During this discussion, BERNAY stated that he had a reservation from New York to Chicago for Friday and had a bedroom coming back from Chicago on Monday. He said that he would let BRAUN know whether or not he would use the reservatic

This informant advised that on February 9, 1945, BERNAY contacted SAMUEL J. NOVICK regarding a matter believed to pertain to transportation westward from New York City. NOVICK remarked, "The thing is good for half way, and from there, it should not be any problem". He also stated that he usually went that way. (It will be recalled that BERNAY accompanied ADAMS only as far as Chicago, and ADAMS made the remainder of the trip alone). BERNAY asked if NOVICK's friends over there provided the rest of it, to which NOVICK replied that they did and that he might be over there by that time as he was leaving New York on February 18, 1945.

b. Subsequent to Adams' Departure

Confidential Informant TG-20, of known reliability, advised that MURIEL BERNAY (BERNAY's stepdaughter) informed her aunt, during the morni of February 25, 1945, that ERIC had come home about 11 o'clock the previous night just to change his shirt and was to take an airplane someplace to meet SAM NOVICK. According to this informant, on the evening of the same day, MURIEL BERNAY discussed with her grandmother, LENA BERNSTEIN, BERNAY's mysteri departure, and stated that ERIC had come home about 11:45 on the previous nigh

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and had left saying something about Atlanta and that if he did not return, he would be back Monday, February 26, 1945. She indicated that BERNAY had taken no extra clothes with him.

This informant also advised that during the morning of February 26, 1945, MURIEL BERNAY discussed ERIC BERNAY's absence with MIRIAM PERGAN, BERNAY's secretary, and that neither one of them appeared to know much concerning BERNAY's whereabouts or when he would return. No mention was made in this discussion of NOVICK.

On the same morning, MURIEL BERNAY informed her aunt that she had heard nothing from BERNAY.

The informant advised that MURIEL BERNAY discussed ERIC BERNAY's absence a second time with her grandmother, LENA BERNSTEIN, during which she stated that he probably could not fly back.

According to Confidential Informant TG-19, on the morning of February 27, 1945, MIRIAM PERGAN discussed BERNAY's absence with SAM NOVICK. MIRIAM asked NOVICK whether he had seen BERNAY on Saturday, February 24, 1945. NOVICK stated that he had; that BERNAY had gone to Atlanta, Georgia to look over some machines they had discovered there and that if he was not back that day, he would be back the next day, February 28, 1945.

On February 27, 1945, according to Confidential Informant TG-20, JULIUS BERNSTEIN informed his wife that their son, ERIC, was back in town and that he was at the Music Room and had gone to Atlanta on an errand for NOVICK. This informant further advised that at 11:40 A.M. this same day, BERNAY discussed his absence with NOVICK. NOVICK asked BERNAY why he had not told somebody over there that he was leaving. NOVICK asked BERNAY if everything was under control, to which BERNAY replied that he doubted it; that he hoped it was but it did not look too good. NOVICK asked if he had had company, to which BERNAY replied in the affirmative and stated that he had not had the company "all the way out", but had met him (or them) there. NOVICK then stated, "Okay, he will probably manage", with which BERNAY agreed.

BERNAY and NOVICK then discussed business matters concerning the record manufacturing plant, and toward the end of the discussion, BERNAY remark that he liked Atlanta but that he could not stay there because he was met by a manager at the station and he had had a little trouble about getting the

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arrangement to come back because, unfortunately, this manager had not been advised about BERNAY's return trip. BERNAY stated that he made it by eight minutes.

(It should be noted from the information set out above, that when BERNAY referred to having had company on his trip, he stated that he had not had the company "all the way out". It is believed that the word "out" would not normally be used to designate a trip to Atlanta, Georgia, but would naturally be used to referring to a trip westward from New York City).

c. After Adams Returned to New York City

Confidential Informant TG-20 advised that on March 4, 1945 at 10:50 A.M., ADAMS informed BERNAY that he had received BERNAY's letter when he registered but that he had had to come back to New York. BERNAY told ADAMS that he understood and asked ADAMS whether he would come to work the next day, to which ADAMS replied in the affirmative.

According to this informant, BERNAY was in contact with his friend ELIAS CARMEN, a little later the same day, at which time BERNAY advised him that he had just been in contact with one of his engineers; that this engineer thought he would be able to get some machinery, but there is no machinery "out there", so he came back. BERNAY told CARMEN that he would have to contact him (the engineer) that afternoon because he was very disappointed and had hoped that there would be some presses that he would buy but that he had not wasted any time and had come right back. CARMEN asked BERNAY if there was anything that BERNAY could use, to which BERNAY replied, "Not a thing. All he could see was some bad things around". BERNAY told CARMEN that he (the engineer) was prepared to go to work, which pleased BERNAY because he needed him badly.

(It will be recalled that in his statement to SA Francis X. Plant, BERNAY declared that the reason ADAMS went to the West Coast was to look for a new factory in order to open a business out there).

It has previously been reported that SAM NOVICK was to assist ERIC BERNAY in a financial matter in order to aid him in building the record manufacturing plant to further the business of Keynote Recording Company.

According to Confidential Informant TG-20, NOVICK advised ERIC BERNAY that he had withdrawn from the contemplated building of this plant.

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He told BERNAY that he did not want to risk $65,000 because he was not interested in record manufacturing. NOVICK stated that the matter of $65,000 as an investment made him lose his nerve, and ERIC BERNAY did advise that he could not guarantee the $65,000 as a loan.

Confidential Informants TG-19 and TG-20 advised that ERIC BERNAY spent part of the month of August, 1945 on a summer vacation in Woodburn, New York and returned in September, 1945, where he again took up his residence at 160 Bennett Avenue, New York City.

In connection with the business of the Keynote Recording Company, Confidential Informant TG-19 advised that BERNAY had told him in November, 1945 that he was attempting to organize a Keynote branch in Canada. In this respect he stated that PHIL SILVERMAN, a business associate of ARTHUR ADAMS, had a nephew in Montreal, Canada and that this nephew was to speak to BERNAY relative to having him work for BERNAY in Montreal Canada.

Confidential Informant TG-19 advised on October 25, 1945 that ERIC BERNAY was in touch with VICTORIA STONE when they discussed an appointment that both had with ARTHUR ADAMS. The appointment was in connection with a birthday party which ERIC BERNAY contemplated holding at the office of Keynote Recording Company in honor of ARTHUR ADAMS. During the conversation, BERNAY told VICTORIA STONE that JULIUS HEIMAN would be unable to attend the party but that he had sent ADAMS a big basket of fruit in honor of the occasion.

Relative to the article in the "New York Journal American" of December 3, 1945 regarding one ALFRED ADAMSON, it will be recalled that BERNAY immediately got in touch with his Attorney, MAURICE JOSEPHBERG, and advised him that a reporter had called upon him to interview him regarding the aforementioned article.

Confidential Informant TG-21, of known reliability, advised that BERNAY told JOSEPHBERG that a reporter was coming to Keynote Recording Company to interview him regarding the said article on December 4, 1945. JOSEPHBERG advised BERNAY to go ahead and talk to the reporter as he had nothing to lose. BERNAY remarked that he would like to get something on them (the "Journal American") so that he could sue them. JOSEPHBERG stated, in effect, that the paper was too smart for that. BERNAY told JOSEPHBERG that the reporters tried to get a photograph of ADAMS that morning as he was leaving the hotel lobby.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

MISCELLANEOUS

Confidential Informant TG-20 advised that Colonel MICHAEL RAYMOND recently discharged from the United States Army, offered to provide funds for ERIC BERNAY to build a record plant through his brother, ROBERT RAYMOND of Wall Street, New York City. According to the plan, BERNAY was to receive $300,000 with a long term repayment plan and with stock to be issued on the Keynote Recording Company. After the plant was built, the plans called for the floatin of 1,000,000 shares of stock, fifty-one per cent of which was to stay with BERNAY.

The informant advised that on May 21, 1946, BERNAY purchased the General Recording Company, West Seventh Avenue, Los Angeles, California. The Board of Directors was composed of ERIC BERNAY, PAUL ROBESON, NORMAN CORWIN, JOHN HAMMOND, SAMUEL NOVICK, CHARLES GOLDMAN, and MAURICE JOSEPHBERG. The informant stated that the first organizational meeting was held at 3 P.M. on June 10, 1946 at Room 707, 25 Broad Street, New York City. The stock in the company is selling at $3.75 per share, and according to BERNAY, when it is placed on the open market, it will go up to $12.

The informant stated that on May 7, 1946, BERNAY had dinner with JACOB ARONOFF. It will be recalled that in BERNAY'S statement to SA Francis X. Plant and SA John F. Malone he advised ARONOFF visited his office to meet ADAMS.

Confidential Informant TG-19 advised that on March 5, 1945, BERNA was informed by Mrs. WEISSMAN of the International Workers Order that he had undoubtedly received notice of a concert which was to take place the coming Saturday. She asked him for the names of people who would be interested, and he suggested that a poster be hung up in his store, the Music Room. She also advised him that there was to be a folk festival, and he suggested that she call TED ZITTEL, East 40th Street, New York City and tell him she is a friend of his.

Confidential Informant TG-20 stated that he was present when som woman from the International Workers Order asked BERNAY for an advertisement i the amount of $12.50 and reminded BERNAY that his membership in the Internatio Workers Order had lapsed, and she suggested that he get a new application.

The International Workers Order has been classified by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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Confidential Informant TG-24, of known reliability, advised that on November 20, 1945, ERIC BERNAY interviewed MABEL POLLACK of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. He told her that he wanted the name of the young lady to whom he had given a contribution, because he wanted to make another contribution. MABEL POLLACK told him that the name of the party was Mrs. EDITH HAYMAN of 29 West 89th Street, New York City. BERNAY asked POLLACK if the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was in touch with the Spanish Republicans in Mexico. POLLACK said they were. BERNAY declared that a party named Del RIOS was in to see him a few days previously, and BERNAY got the impression that they were in trouble down there.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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DR. LOUIS MILLER

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Confidential Informant TC-1, of known reliability, advised that on January 2, 1945, Dr. LOUIS MILLER contacted ARTHUR A. ADAMS at the Peter Cooper Hotel and after discussing various matters pertaining to ADAMS' health, MILLER remarked that an individual, name unknown to informant, was in town and would like to see ADAMS. ADAMS indicated that he did not think he should see this individual but MILLER stated that the person had something important to take up with ADAMS and that he was to be in the city only to the end of the week. ADAMS, however, maintained he did not wish to take any chances in meeting the person. Dr. MILLER then inquired if he shoul contact this person himself and "find out what it was all about." ADAMS agreed to this procedure. MILLER inquired of ADAMS if it would be all right for the unidentified individual to tell him, Dr. MILLER, what it was all about. ADAMS stated that it would and cautioned Dr. MILLER to speak no further concerning the matter.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that on January 2, 1945, one JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN, a contact of ADAMS, who was employed by the DSM Project in the Chicago area, was in New York City on official business. A physical surveillance was immediately instituted on LOUIS MILLER and conducted until CHAPIN left New York City. It failed, however, to reveal any contact on the part of MILLER either with CHAPIN or anyone identifiable with the person referred to in the ADAMS-MILLER conversation as indicated above.

Confidential Informant TC-8 advised that on February 14, 1945, Dr. LOUIS MILLER contacted VICTORIA STONE at her jewelry store, 510 Madison Avenue. MILLER inquired of STONE if she would be in touch with "our friend" in the next few hours, to which she replied that she would. MILLER then advised her that their "friend" should call "DAVE." The informant advised that approximately one hour later VICTORIA STONE contacted ARTHUR A. ADAMS and asked him to call his "friend". ADAMS inquired if she meant "The Chemist D" and STONE replied affirmatively. ADAMS then stated that he would contact this person the following day. Efforts to identify "DAVE" and "The Chemist D" were unsuccessful.

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Confidential Informant TC-1 advised that ARTHUR A. ADAMS also contacted Dr. LOUIS MILLER on January 5, 1945, at which time they again discussed ADAMS' illness and the possibility that ADAMS might have to go to a hospital in order to obtain penicillin treatments.

Confidential Informant TC-3, of known reliability, advised that on November 15, 1945, ARTHUR A. ADAMS contacted ANN GARRAMONE, a clerk at the jewelry store of VICTORIA STONE, 510 Madison Avenue, and asked her whether or not she had seen Dr. LOUIS MILLER in the vicinity. GARRAMONE answered affirmatively and terminated the conversation. This informant advised that later on the same date VICTORIA STONE contacted ARTHUR A. ADAMS at his hotel and advised him that Dr. MILLER had left a package at her store for him and that he should pick it up immediately.

Confidential Informant TC-3 advised that on September 7, 1945, ARTHUR A. ADAMS was in contact with VICTORIA STONE. This informant advised that during this contact STONE advised ADAMS that Dr. MILLER was leaving on vacation and that he was very anxious to see ADAMS before he left. MILLER made an appointment through VICTORIA STONE to see ADAMS at his apartment at 7:00 P.M. on September 7, 1945.

Confidential Informant TC-4, of known reliability, advised that on September 8, 1945, Dr. MILLER contacted HELEN BRYAN, Executive Secretary of the JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE, and informed BRYAN that he was going to fly to Mexico the following week. Dr. MILLER asked HELEN BRYAN if there were any matters that she wanted him "to take care of." Dr. MILLER also informed HELEN BRYAN that while in Mexico he intended to visit the JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE hospital and school located in that country and also indicated that he might ask HELEN BRYAN for a letter to see "certain people in Mexico."

The JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE has been listed by the United States Attorney General as subversive and Communist and as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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Confidential Informant TC-6, of known reliability, advised in 1945 that Dr. LOUIS MILLER was first married to SARA BESKIND MILLER but that these persons, after having three children, had been subsequently divorced.

Confidential Informant TC-7, of unknown reliability, called at the New York Office and advised that Dr. LOUIS MILLER is a "very active Communist". This informant stated that approximately one half year previously he had been in Dr. MILLER'S office and overheard MILLER telling a patient "how bad conditions were in the United States" and that he, Dr. MILLER, advocated a "complete change." This informant further stated that it was "common knowledge" that Dr. LOUIS MILLER is a Communist and that MILLER "admitted to this fact."

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IRENE MILLER
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Confidential Informant TL-1, of known reliability, advised on February 14, 1945, that IRENE MILLER contacted ERIC BERNAY and inquired if ADAMS were in. ADAMS did not happen to be in at the time, according to ERIC BERNAY, and MILLER then inquired if BERNAY knew his whereabouts. BERNAY replied that ADAMS had gone home as he had not been feeling well.

Confidential Informant TL-2, of known reliability, advised that on July 13, 1945, IRENE MILLER moved her clothes and other belongings from the hotel room of ARTHUR A. ADAMS at the Peter Cooper Hotel to her new apartment at #2 Horatio Street. This informant advised that in addition to her own belongings IRENE MILLER also moved two pieces of luggage and a large cardboard box belonging to ADAMS to her new apartment. The two pieces of luggage, one a gray airplane type bag, contained according to this informant, ADAMS' heavy fur-lined coat, a furlined cap and other winter apparel.

Confidential Informant TL-2 advised that IRENE MILLER had in her possession in 1945 part of a letter which it was believed was received from DOROTHEA KEEN in Moscow. This portion of a letter set forth a number of articles which the writer desired to have purchased in New York, gave the name of the store, the date and the newspaper in which advertisements had appeared advertising some of the merchandise requested. The date of the letter could not be determined by the informant but it was noted that one of the items referred to appeared in the "New York Herald Tribune" for October 29, 1945, thus indicating that the letter was written sometime subsequent to this date. It was noted that the available part of the letter was numbered 7 and begins "on a suitable winter coat, fur-lined, advise a light fur, light in weight and plenty of solid footwear. Of your things there remain your burkis--pretty well worn and a razor blade sharpener--not another thread or shred." It continued, "You have no idea how distressed I was that I had no opportunity to write for so long a time. However, we seemed to be getting on toward the home run and I feel exactly like the condemned man reprieved at the last minute to know that you will actually be coming back in the not too distant future. I loathe the idea of making the trip at the present time but have made up my mind to do it if things did not pan out otherwise as I was given to understand. Much warm love to you from me, with kindest personal regards from all friends. Well keep well and be careful". The letter was signed "SUSY."

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This letter also requested that some material be secured from "REN". It is known that ARTHUR A. ADAMS frequently referred to IRENE MILLER as "REN," so it is believed that the "REN" referred to in the above mentioned letter is identical with IRENE MORRIS MILLER. It is believed that the above mentioned letter was part of one written by DOROTHEA KEEN to her husband, ARTHUR A. ADAMS, sometime in the fall of 1944 and that ADAMS gave this piece of the letter to IRENE MILLER inasmuch as he desired her to purchase and select clothing and personal items listed therein to send to DOROTHEA KEEN. The above mentioned piece of a letter numbered 7 bore a long list of clothes and personal items apparently desired by the writer of the letter, according to this informant.

Confidential Informant TL-4, of known reliability, has furnished information indicating that IRENE MILLER was obtaining items to be sent to DOROTHEA KEEN by ARTHUR A. ADAMS.

Confidential Informant TL-4 advised that on June 25, 1945, IRENE MILLER contacted ARTHUR A. ADAMS and in response to his question as to how she was progressing she stated that she "got most of the stuff," that she secured "the dress, the robe, the slippers, the blouses, the cream and some underwear." It was noted that these articles corresponded closely with items which appeared in the above mentioned part of a letter which was numbered 7, according to Confidential Informant TL-3.

Confidential Informant TL-4 advised that on June 23, 1945, ARTHUR A. ADAMS again contacted IRENE MILLER and that on this occasion they again discussed the obtaining of various items of merchandise. On this occasion ARTHUR A. ADAMS complained about the colors of some of the blouses which IRENE MILLER had purchased. To ADAMS' objection, IRENE MILLER replied that "she asked for fuchsia and she asked for lime".

On this occasion also ARTHUR A. ADAMS indicated to IRENE MILLER that he had recently written to DOROTHEA KEEN. It was noted that the two colors, fuchsia and lime, were mentioned in the part of a letter numbered 7 which was mentioned above, according to information furnished by Confidential Informant TL-3.

Confidential Informant TL-4 advised that on June 25, 1945, ADAMS again contacted IRENE MILLER, at which time she stated that the glasses were being sent over and they would be addressed to "ERIC." It was again noted that a request was made for glasses by the writer of the part of the letter numbered 7 referred to above, according to the information furnished by Confidential Informant TL-3.

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Confidential Informant TL-4 advised that on June 28, 1945, IRENE MILLER was again contacted by ARTHUR A. ADAMS and that the latter on this occasion suggested that MILLER have dinner with him. IRENE MILLER declined the dinner invitation and stated that she had to see a man concerning an order for upholstery which he had made. It was noted that the above mentioned part of a letter numbered 7 had made a request concerning upholstery.

On June 28, 1945, IRENE MILLER, according to Confidential Informant TL-4, inquired of ARTHUR ADAMS if he had "gotten the packages off," ARTHUR ADAMS replied that he had, indicating that he would probably get another request in a month.

Confidential Informant TL-4 advised that on July 31, 1945, ARTHUR A. ADAMS contacted IRENE MILLER, on which occasion MILLER advised him that she had a "couple of pair of shoes that somehow or other got left behind way, way back." On this occasion ARTHUR A. ADAMS requested IRENE MILLER to "make a copy of the list." This informant was unable to furnish additional information concerning this conversation or to indicate its specific meaning. The informant stated that during this conversation IRENE MILLER asked ADAMS if he were "going out there" and indicated that she desired that ADAMS ask a third party for something for her.

Confidential Informant TL-4 advised that on September 13, 1945, ARTHUR A. ADAMS was in contact with IRENE MILLER, at which time IRENE MILLER informed ADAMS that she had contacted an individual, identity unknown, but that this person would have nothing to do with their "plan." IRENE MILLER stated, "They would have nothing to do with it because there were two experts who would become suspicious." ARTHUR A. ADAMS replied, "I know all about it and understand." The informant was unable to furnish additional information concerning this conversation or information concerning its specific meaning.

Confidential Informant TL-2 advised that MILLER had in her possession a Western Union telegram received on February 7, 1945, indicating that at 21:23 P.M. on this date she paid $5.06 to send a night letter to DOROTHEA KEEN.

Confidential Informant TL-6, of known reliability, advised that on January 3, 1945, IRENE MILLER contacted ARTHUR A. ADAMS at the Peter Cooper Hotel and that on this occasion told ADAMS that she was looking

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for a place to live, whereupon he suggested that his room was big enough for two and that she could have one closet with a key to it. He stated he could get a temporary bed put in the room. IRENE MILLER declined this suggestion and inquired of ARTHUR ADAMS, "Did she get any of the parcels, do you know." In replying, ARTHUR A. ADAMS cautioned IRENE MILLER not to mention anything about the matter and asked her if she could get in touch with that "dam organization" and ask them what "is their office address in town." IRENE MILLER answered affirmatively and stated that she would "do that." ARTHUR ADAMS stated in reply, "We bought many things a year ago and she never received them."

Confidential Informant TL-6 advised that on February 6, 1945, IRENE MILLER again contacted ARTHUR A. ADAMS. On this occasion IRENE MILLER advised ADAMS that she had a "communication." IRENE MILLER stated that the numbers had been cabled to her on one of the "things" that she had received and she was requested to cable the other numbers back. She informed ADAMS that she was to attempt to get all of the records during her lunch hour and that she would obtain all of the numbers that had been requested and send them on. This informant was of the opinion that subject referred to the fact that she was preparing a cable to be sent to some individual. IRENE MILLER inquired of ARTHUR ADAMS if he would meet her and instruct her but he informed her that she could "word it" herself and send it. In this connection attention is called to information previously supplied by TL-7 in the details.

Confidential Informant TL-2 advised that IRENE MILLER had in her possession numerous family photographs, most of which are unidentifiable. One photograph depicts IRENE MILLER and Dr. LOUIS MILLER with two women and a man. On the back of this photograph there appears the following inscription in Russian: "For Miller's Family, May 5, 1932." This inscription is signed by "ADOLPH, GENIA and DUFFA." In the opinion of this informant the signers of the inscription are members of MILLER'S family and the photograph was taken when she and Dr. LOUIS MILLER visited Europe in 1932. This informant indicated that IRENE MILLER also has in her possession a photograph of ARTHUR A. ADAMS with the following inscription on the back: "To Doc and Renia from Arthur, Moscow, January, 1932." This informant also stated that IRENE MILLER was in possession of a photograph of a group of women gathered at a dinner, the only identifiable persons being IRENE MILLER and VICTORIA STONE, who are sitting side by side at the table.

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Confidential Informant TL-8, of known reliability, advised that on October 24, 1945, IRENE MILLER held a conference with VICTORIA STONE. This informant indicated that in his opinion this conference concerned a possible birthday party for ARTHUR ADAMS as well as birthday greetings and presents for ADAMS. The informant indicated that a birthday party, greetings and presents were mentioned by IRENE MILLER and VICTORIA STONE in their conversation on this date, although they did not specifically mention ARTHUR ADAMS. In this conversation VICTORIA STONE warned IRENE MILLER against "sending cards through the mail" and IRENE MILLER indicated that she had sent "chocolates from her." The informant stated that in his opinion this conversation indicated that "her" referred to DOROTHEA KEEN, the wife of ARTHUR A. ADAMS.

Confidential Informant TL-8 advised that on January 28, 1946, IRENE MILLER held a conference with VICTORIA STONE. The informant indicated that again the name ARTHUR A. ADAMS was not mentioned but that it was obvious that this conference concerned ADAMS. The informant stated that IRENE MILLER asked STONE whether or not she was going to see him on that date. STONE evaded the question for some time and then IRENE MILLER asked her again whether or not she were going to see "people." STONE quickly interrupted the question and answered "no."

Confidential Informant TL-10, of unknown reliability, advised that she is acquainted with IRENE MILLER. This informant stated that IRENE MILLER was the wife of Dr. LOUIS MILLER, 400 West End Avenue. The informant stated that Dr. LOUIS MILLER had been divorced from his first wife and that following this divorce IRENE MORRIS MILLER had lived with Dr. MILLER as a common-law wife until she had become pregnant, after which they were married. This informant stated that IRENE MILLER is "definitely Communistic in her tendencies."

Confidential Informant TL-13 of known reliability, advised that "Mrs. L. MILLER," 400 West End Avenue, New York City had made shipments to DOROTHEA KEEN, Bolshoi Pionersky, House #8, apartment 68, Moscow, Russia. This informant stated that Mrs. MILLER had made one shipment to DOROTHEA KEEN in 1941 and eight shipments between March 11, 1944 and July 31, 1944. This informant further stated that on January 1, 1945 a receipt for shipment number 11882 had been received and was signed by DOROTHEA KEEN in Russian. This particular shipment had been forwarded to KEEN on July 31, 1944.

Confidential Informant TL-11 of known reliability, advised that several weeks prior to the disappearance of ARTHUR A. ADAMS on January 23,

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1946, IRENE MILLER had been a frequent visitor of ADAMS at the Keynote Recording Company. The informant stated that on the occasion of each visit ADAMS would take MILLER into a private office at the KEYNOTE RECORDING COMPANY and would then close the door and draw the Venetian blinds in this office for his conference with IRENE MILLER.

Confidential Informant TL-10 advised that VICTORIA STONE expected to have lunch with IRENE MILLER on January 29, 1946. (It is noted that, as was previously mentioned in this report, a physical surveillance of VICTORIA STONE on January 29, 1946, reflected that she had lunch at the Women's Exchange on Madison Avenue on that date with a woman who answered the description of IRENE MILLER.)

Confidential Informant TL-12, of unknown reliability, advised that he observed IRENE MILLER on July 11, 1945, on which occasion she was accompanied by a man who he believed was identical with the photograph of ARTHUR ADAMS which was exhibited to him.

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JULIUS HEIMAN
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Contacts with Arthur Adams

It is to be noted that ARTHUR ADAMS and HEIMAN were first observe to have contacted each other by agents of the New York Office on October 9, 1944

Confidential Informant TD-14, of known reliability, advised that ADAMS has had numerous and frequent contacts with HEIMAN prior to that time The first contact noted by the informant was January 23, 1944.

In connection with the surreptitious meeting between ADAMS and HEIMAN on October 12, 1944, when they departed from the SUN RAY BAKERS CORPORAT and walked to a tavern at 493 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, Confidential Informant TD-15, of known reliability, advised that on October 11, 1944, ADAMS contacted the SUN RAY BAKERS CORPORATION and talked to one "JAY". According to Confidential Informant TD-15, ADAMS stated, "I want to see you alone - no witnes No time for the appointment was indicated at this time. The informant stated t on October 12, 1944, ADAMS was contacted by the SUN RAY BAKERS CORPORATION and was advised that HEIMAN would wait for him at the bakery. Confidential Informa TD-15 further related that ADAMS again contacted "JAY" at the bakery, and again cautioned him to be certain he was alone.

During the period from February to May, 1945, Confidential Informant TD-16, of known reliability, advised that HEIMAN very frequently associated with ADAMS in the apartment of VICTORIA STONE at 39 West 55th Street.

On April 12, 1945, Confidential Informant TD-16 reported that HEIMAN and ARTHUR ADAMS discussed Russian affairs in general.

In September of 1945, Confidential Informant TD-16 reported that ARTHUR ADAMS and JULIUS HEIMAN still meet at STONE'S apartment.

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Contacts with Victoria Stone

According to Confidential Informants TD-16, TD-17 and TD-18, VICTORIA STONE and JULIUS HEIMAN were in contact with each other on numerous occasions, and it was indicated by the informants that a close and intimate relationship between the two existed. One meeting which appeared to be pertinen was reported by Confidential Informant TD-16 on May 14, 1945, at which time the informant stated that VICTORIA STONE and ARTHUR ADAMS discussed at some length the problem of JULIUS HEIMAN and his nervous condition. STONE remarked that whe HEIMAN got sick again, he would talk and that undoubtedly he would get sick agai It has been previously reported that HEIMAN has suffered from nervous breakdowns in the past. She added that if he gets sick and talks to a conscientious psychi trist, the psychiatrist would feel that he had to report the information to the FBI.

In March, 1947, Confidential Informants TD-17 and TD-19 reported that VICTORIA STONE and JULIUS HEIMAN still contact each other at intervals.

Contacts with Jacob Aronoff

JACOB ARONOFF was born March 14, 1896 at Ludz, Poland, and immigrated to the United States in 1905. He received citizenship papers in 1917. He is self-employed as an attorney at 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and resi at 29 East 11th Street, New York City. He was the attorney and a close persona friend of ARTHUR ADAMS. Additional information regarding ARONOFF may be locate in a separate section of this report.

As previously reported, HEIMAN attended a meeting in the apartme of VICTORIA STONE on February 4, 1945, at which meeting JACOB ARONOFF was prese

Confidential Informant TD-20, of known reliability, indicated th JACOB ARONOFF was the attorney who drew up the necessary legal papers in the incorporation of the VICTORIA STONE, INC., jewelry store at 510 Madison Avenue, New York City. The informant reported that the corporation was organized under the laws of New York State under the name of VICTORIA STONE, INC., having a capital stock of $10,000.00, consisting of 100 shares each, having a par value of $100.00. STONE and HEIMAN were to have 50 shares each.

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It was further indicated by the informant that HEIMAN is the owner and holder of all outstanding capital stock of said corporation, and that STONE could not sell her stock without first offering it in writing to HEIMAN. According to Confidential Informant TD-20, STONE was to receive in addition to the 50 shares of capital stock, a salary of $50.00 per week, and was designated President of the corporation.

COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES

According to Confidential Informant TD-21, of known reliability, JULIUS HEIMAN received a communication from the Bank For Foreign Trade of the USSR, dated January 24, 1944, advising him that his balance, in account #3413, as of December 31, 1943, was $24.17.

CONTACTS WITH PROMINENT CP MEMBERS

JOSE ANTONIO ARZE

Confidential Informant TD-18 reported that ARZE and HEIMAN have almost daily contacts and indicated that they are forming a course at the Jeffe School of Social Science, at which ARZE will deliver lectures. This informant later stated that HEIMAN had been to Washington, D. C. three times on behalf of the COUNCIL FOR PAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, in which he was active.

It is noted that the COUNCIL FOR PAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRACY was cite by the United States Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835.

Confidential Informant TD-22, of known reliability, advised that the COUNCIL FOR PAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRACY at that time was waging a campaign to fr a Brazilian who was going to trial with six other defendants for the murder of young girl. This informant stated that the Communist publications in Central America immediately started a campaign in his behalf.

ISAAC ROMAINE, with alias,
V. J. Jerome

Regarding the contacts between JULIUS HEIMAN and the above-named person, Confidential Informant TD-18 advised that JEROME contacted HEIMAN on

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February 2, 1945, and has made many other attempts to speak to him.

Confidential Informant TD-16 indicated on April 26, 1945 that V. J. JEROME and JULIUS HEIMAN were old friends.

MAURICE BLUMLEIN

Regarding the aforementioned statement furnished by Confidential Informant TD-9, to the effect that BLUMLEIN and HEIMAN were seen together in the Hotel Sherman in the Spring of 1937, at which time they indicated to the informant that they had just returned from a Federal penitentiary where they attempted to see a doctor who was convicted for handling counterfeit money, it is pointed out that at that time Dr. VALENTINE GREGORY BURTAN was serving a sentence in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas on a counterfeiting charge.

EARL BROWDER

Confidential Informant TD-18 indicated that JULIUS HEIMAN was acquainted with EARL BROWDER and reported several attempts on the part of BROWDER to contact HEIMAN. The informant furnished May 6, 1945 and July 2, 1945 as dates on which BROWDER made these attempts to contact HEIMAN.

ELIA REEVES BLOOR, also known as,
"Mother Bloor"; JOHN WILLIAMSON

On September 18, 1945, Confidential Informant TD-23 of known reliability, advised that "Mother BLOOR" and JOHN WILLIAMSON were personally acquainted with JULIUS HEIMAN and that HEIMAN had visited "Mother Bloor's" farm in Pennsylvania the previous day.

It is pointed out that JOHN WILLIAMSON is a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY in the United States, and according to the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, 78th Congress, page 1162, ELIA REEVES BLOOR has been one of the most notorious leaders of the Communist Party in the United States for many years, and that she is unquestionably the best known woman member of the Party.

BEATRICE HEIMAN

In substantiation of information previously reported regarding BEATRICE HEIMAN, Confidential Informant TD-24, of known reliability, reported

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that BEATRICE HEIMAN was a former private secretary of former Ambassador of the USSR to the United States, CONSTANTINE OUMANSKY, until the entry of Russia into World War II, in June of 1941. The informant stated that BEATRICE HEIMAN was then employed by the TASS NEWS AGENCY in Washington, D. C. It was further point out by the informant that while connected with the USSR Embassy in Washington, D.C. BEATRICE HEIMAN was extremely friendly with Mrs. LITVINOV, the wife of the former Soviet Ambassador, and attended many social functions with her.

Confidential Informant TD-24 further advised that in connection with Miss HEIMAN'S position with the TASS NEWS AGENCY, she was on some occasions called upon by Ambassador ANDREI GROMYKO of the Soviet Embassy, to review some of his speeches in order to correct the form of English.

PHILIP LEVY

PHILIP LEVY was born March 15, 1893 at Kruetsburg, Vitepsi, Russia (Latvia) and entered the United States at New York City, September, 1894. He was naturalized an American citizen, April 26, 1915. He formed the FEDERATED TRADING CORPORATION in New York City on December 19, 1938 with himself as President and Treasurer. PHILIP LEVY is an associate of LEON JOSEPHSON, the former New Jersey attorney, once sentenced to jail for contempt of the House Un-American Activities Committee. JOSEPHSON, in a statement made to the United States Department of State, on April 30, 1943, advised he had known PHILIP LEVY for about ten years (as of 1943).

According to Confidential Informant TD-25, of known reliability, LEON JOSEPHSON was once arrested in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1935, as a Soviet agent.

Confidential Informant TD-14 indicated that PHILIP LEVY is socially acquainted with JULIUS HEIMAN.

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MAURICE BLUMLEIN - ADMINISTRATIVE

Confidential Informant TN-21, of known reliability, knew that MAURICE BLUMLEIN was acquainted to some extent with ARTHUR ADAMS and VICTORIA STONE. Informant based such belief on the fact that he had heard ADAMS inquire of VICTORIA STONE, "How is my old friend, BLUM?". According to this Informant, ADAMS also remarked at that time that he considered BLUMLEIN to be an old man who amused him very much.

Confidential Informant TN-22, of known reliability, has advised that BLUMLEIN has received communications from the Ambijan Committee, the Federated Press, and the American Labor Party. The Ambijan Committee has been previously discussed in the details of instant report.

With reference to the Federated Press, it is to be noted that, according to the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, this organization was cited as a Communist front. It was also cited by the same Committee as a Communist controlled organization financed by the American Fund for Public Service and the Robert Marshall Foundation, both principal sources of funds for Communist enterprises. Such citations were located on Pages 76, 143 and 147 of the aforementioned Committee's report of March 29, 1944.

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CONTACTS OF ARTHUR ADAMS

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CLARENCE F. HISKEY

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that on the evening of April 28, 1944, CLARENCE HISKEY contacted his wife, MARCIA, and told her he had been ordered out of the country. He also told her that he was sending her a radio by ARTHUR (probably ARTHUR ADAMS) and also mentioned that ARTHUR wanted to see him between 8 and 9 in the morning. HISKEY also told MARCIA that she should get a job, buy war bonds, and go to the Thomas Jefferson School.

It is to be noted that the Thomas Jefferson School of Social Science in New York has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as a Communist organization.

Confidential Informant T-1 also advised that on April 29, 1944, HISKEY had reservations on the 10 p.m. plane for Cleveland. Earlier during that day, according to the Informant, ARTHUR ADAMS contacted HISKEY, who told ADAMS that his Army orders were pending, but that everything would be ready on Monday. HISKEY also told ADAMS that he had some personal business to attend to in Cleveland, Ohio. ADAMS told HISKEY that he would make plane reservations for HISKEY'S trip to Cleveland.

It is to be noted that during the interview with HISKEY on June 11, 1946, by Agents of the New York Office, HISKEY was questioned concerning his trip to Cleveland, with particular reference as to ADAMS' making the plane reservations for him. HISKEY said that he could not recall that ADAMS had any part in making the plane reservations for him.

It is pointed out that on September 29, 1944, Confidential Informant TK-19, of known reliability, advised that ARTHUR ADAMS had in his possession a list comprised of the following questions:

"1 - Is the 1000 KW plant complete and in operation other plants.

"2 - Information on similar plants in Ger. and their methods of separating of Iso. difusion or other.

"3 - The quantity of H.W. produced in Norway and what do they mostly use it for.

"4 - What is the capacity of Iochinstall-Chechoslovian installations for the production of salt.

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CLARENCE F. HISKEY

"5 - Did Germany develop any sources of salt,

"6 - What progress did Sweden make in the production of salt and what do they mostly use it for.

In connection with the above, it is to be noted that Confidential Informant T-1 advised that this list indicated an intimate knowledge by ADAMS concerning highly secret phases of the MED Project.

In relation to the above, T-1 advised as follows:

"It will be noted that the first question in possession of ARTHUR ADAMS - 'Is the 1000 KW plant complete and in operation other plants' - undoubtedly refers to the Clinton Pile which was originally designed to operate at a 1,000 Kilowatt level. Both CHAPIN and HISKEY from their work on pile development and design....would undoubtedly have been able to give ADAMS the answer to this question regarding the Clinton Pile, as well as the other pile programs. It is not known whether they could have given him any information concerning the magnetic and liquid diffusion separation processes. It will also be noted that CLARENCE HISKEY had in one of his notebooks the specifications for the Clinton Pile and various operating data."

Confidential Informant T-1 also advised that probably neither HISKEY nor CHAPIN would have been able to supply ARTHUR ADAMS with the answer to question 2, "Information on similar plants in Ger. and their methods of separating of Iso. diffusion or other." T-1 advised that, "Although CLARENCE HISKY designed an apparatus to detect the existence of operating piles in Germany, it was never actually used over Germany and he had no official access to the information obtained by the Manhattan District on this subject by other intelligence methods."

Informant was of the opinion that neither HISKEY nor CHAPIN had any information concerning the other four questions which were in ARTHUR ADAMS' list.

It will be recalled that during the interview of HISKEY on June 11, 1946, he was questioned concerning ADAMS' possession of notations which, according to MED authorities, indicated that ADAMS possessed an intimate knowledge of highly secret phases of the Project. It was considered a possibility that these notations were made available to ADAMS by CHAPIN or by

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CLARENCE F. HISKEY

HISKEY. HISKEY, however, disclaimed any knowledge of their origin or the manner in which they came into ADAMS' possession.

Reference is made to the information set forth previously in this report concerning CLARENCE HISKEY attributed to PAUL CROUCH and AL BARBOSA, who have identified HISKEY as having been present at a house warming party in the residence of KENNETH MAY in Alameda, California, sometime during July or August 1941, at which STEVE NELSON was present. It is to be noted that on June 5, 1944, Confidential Informant TK-20, of known reliability, advised the New York Office that HISKEY, who had formerly been on the DSM Project in Chicago, was then in Alaska, and through censorship coverage on the mail, it had been ascertained that MRS. MARCIA HISKEY, 37 Dutcher Avenue, Irvington, New York, in correspondence with her husband, CLARENCE HISKEY, had stated, "STEVE, who is in town this week, is working on some new plans." TK-20 also advised that the week referred to by MARCIA corresponded to the week that STEVE NELSON, Communist Party Secretary in Alameda County, California, was in New York City attending the Convention of the Communist Political Association.

It is pointed out, however, that Confidential Informant TK-20 did not advise of the date of MARCIA HISKEY's letter or the week referred to above. No further information in the New York files could be located in connection with this letter.

It is to be noted, however, that Confidential Informant TK-21 of known reliability, advised that STEVE NELSON was actually in New York City from May 17 to 25, 1944, while attending the Communist Political Association Convention held at the Riverside Plaza Hotel in New York City from May 20 to 22, 1944. It will also be recalled that in his testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on September 9, 1948, HISKEY stated in response to a question by a Committee member that he had never met STEVE NELSON.

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MARCIA HISKEY

Confidential Informant TA-5, of known reliability, advised that MARCIA HISKEY wrote a letter to ARTHUR ADAMS dated April 1, 1945 which ADAMS received at the Peter Cooper Hotel in New York City in which MARCIA asked ADAMS to obtain a tricycle for her son, NICKEY.

Confidential Informant TA-6, of known reliability, advised in the Spring of 1945 that the name Miss SANDS, 618 East 15th Street, Brooklyn, New York, Mansfield 6-9858, appeared in the address book of JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF, a close contact of ARTHUR ADAMS.

It is to be noted that the above was the residence address and telephone number of MARCIA SAND HISKEY.

Detailed information concerning ARONOFF is set forth in another section of this report.

CONTACTS BETWEEN MARCIA HISKEY AND ARTHUR ADAMS OBTAINED FROM OTHER CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Confidential Informant TA-7, of known reliability, advised that MARCIA HISKEY was in contact with ARTHUR ADAMS on the following dates:

October 18, 1944	MARCIA contacted ADAMS and discussed whether or not she had received any letters from her husband, CLARENCE.
October 22, 1944	ARTHUR ADAMS contacted MARCIA and arrangements were made for her to visit him on the evening of October 23, 1944. MARCIA told ADAMS that she will see him about 9:00 p.m. and would leave about midnight.

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA (Cont'd)

MARCIA HISKEY

December 2, 1944 — MARCIA contacted ARTHUR ADAMS and insisted that she wanted to go out with him some time. ADAMS indicated that he did not want to talk to her in the presence of the informant.

January 1, 1945 — MARCIA contacted ADAMS and mentioned that she had a "jacket" which she wanted to give him rather than mail it to him. MARCIA made arrangements to meet ADAMS at his hotel on January 5, 1945.

As is indicated previously in this report, MARCIA HISKEY while under physical surveillance on January 5, 1945, was observed on that evening to visit the Peter Cooper Hotel where ARTHUR ADAMS resided. However, she did not appear to have any packages with her at that time and was observed to be carrying her pocketbook and a small paper covered booklet which she had been reading.

On February 5, 1945, Confidential Informant TA-8, of known reliability advised that ARTHUR ADAMS had attempted to contact MARCIA HISKEY at her home onthis date without success.

Confidential Informant TA-8 advised that on February 27, 1945, MARCIA HISKEY attempted to contact ARTHUR ADAMS twice at the Peter Cooper Hotel without success.

According to the informant, MARCIA again attempted to contact ADAMS on March 3, 1945 and March 5, 1945.

Confidential Informant TA-8 advised that on March 8, 1945, MARCIA HISKEY contacted ARTHUR ADAMS at which time ADAMS told her "You know, I wasn't around here.....I have been through a h... of a lot since I saw you".

According to the informant, ADAMS would not tell MARCIA where he had been during this period. Later during the same evening, ARTHUR ADAMS

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA (Cont'd)

MARCIA HISKEY

contacted MARCIA and stated that he had told her fifteen times never to call him at his hotel. He stated "It's not good for you, either". MARCIA said she did not care about herself and ADAMS replied "I give a d... about Hiskey, so you better shut up." ADAMS told MARCIA he would contact her when he got a chance and that everybody who sees him is having trouble. MARCIA told ADAMS she was not having any trouble and ADAMS replied "Well, that's all right. I'm worried about Hiskey, not about you".

Confidential Informant TA-7 advised that on April 30, 1945, MARCIA HISKEY contacted ARTHUR ADAMS at his hotel and told him that she had a new phone installed.

Confidential Informant TA-7 advised that on May 1, 1945, MARCIA HISKEY contacted ARTHUR ADAMS relative to a proposed meeting between them to occur on May 4,1945.

Confidential Informant TA-8 advised that ARTHUR ADAMS on May 4, 1945 contacted MARCIA HISKEY and told her that their date for that day would be postponed until May 11, 1945.

It is to be noted that ARTHUR ADAMS met MARCIA HISKEY on May 11, 1945 as is reflected previously in this report in the section setting forth surveillances of MARCIA HISKEY and ARTHUR ADAMS.

Confidential Informant TA-8 advised that MARCIA HISKEY on May 13, 1945 had told the informant that she had been out with ADAMS the other night and "We were being followed". MARCIA also told the informant that because ADAMS had consulted with the Soviet Embassy, at the latter's request on an engineering problem, he was being followed by the FBI.

Confidential Informant TA-8 advised that ARTHUR ADAMS had contacted MARCIA HISKEY on the following dates:

August 28, 1945 — According to the informant, ADAMS on this occasion told MARCIA HISKEY that he had been away for about one month and that he had also been to Canada. ADAMS told her he would contact her again in the near future.

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA (Cont'd)

MARCIA HISKEY

September 3, 1945 — ADAMS contacted MARCIA HISKEY and made arrangements for them to go out to dinner together on September 4, 1945, after which they would go to MARCIA'S apartment. ADAMS also asked MARCIA about CLARENCE HISKEY and wanted to know if CLARENCE would be returning from the Pacific very soon.

September 4, 1945 — ADAMS contacted MARCIA HISKEY and told her that he could not keep the engagement with her on that date because of illness. ADAMS again at this time, according to Confidential Informant TA-8, inquired of MARCIA as to when CLARENCE would be discharged from the Army.

Confidential Informant TA-8 advised that on October 11, 1945, MARCIA HISKEY attempted to contact ARTHUR ADAMS at the Peter Cooper Hotel at which time she used the alias of "Miss Carrater".

Confidential Informant TA-7 advised that MARCIA HISKEY on October 12, 1945 contacted ARTHUR ADAMS and that at that time ADAMS told MARCIA that there were many reasons why he had not contacted her for over a month. ADAMS at this time asked MARCIA when her husband CLARENCE was coming home.

According to Confidential Informant TA-7, MARCIA HISKEY on November 25, 1945 attempted to contact ARTHUR ADAMS at the Peter Cooper Hotel and left a message that "Miss Jones" had called.

Confidential Informant TA-8 advised that on November 30, 1945, MARCIA HISKEY while in conversation with another individual in the informant's presence had stated that she had been seeing quite a lot of ARTHUR ADAMS.

Confidential Informant TA-8 also stated that MARCIA HISKEY had attempted to contact ARTHUR ADAMS at his hotel on December 5 and 6, 1945.

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA (Cont'd)

MARCIA HISKEY

Confidential Informant TA-7 reported that MARCIA HISKEY on December 21, 1945, had contacted ARTHUR ADAMS at the Peter Cooper Hotel at which time in apparent reference to the "Journal-American" articles of December 3 - 5, 1945, she asked ADAMS if there was anything wrong. ADAMS replied "plenty". MARCIA then attempted to make arrangements to discuss the matter further with ADAMS but ADAMS would not discuss it with her and told her that he would contact her later.

Confidential Informant TA-7 advised that on January 1, 1946, MARCIA HISKEY contacted ARTHUR ADAMS and again attempted to make arrangements to see him but that ADAMS would not see her and told her he would contact her later on.

Confidential Informant TA-8 advised that MARCIA HISKEY on January 21 and 24, 1946, had related to the informant a discussion she had had with ARTHUR ADAMS relative to the articles in the December 3 - 5, 1945 issues of the "Journal-American" which set forth a story of alleged espionage activities and contacts of one ALFRED ADAMSON.

It is to be noted that MARCIA HISKEY was observed during a surveillance to visit ARTHUR ADAMS at his hotel on January 16, 1946.

Confidential Informant TA-8 reported that in her conversations on January 21 and 24, 1946, MARCIA HISKEY said that the whole "Journal-American" story was ridiculous and that she had specifically asked ADAMS about the statement in the "Journal-American" that ADAMSON had entered the United States illegally and that ADAMS had told her that it was ridiculous and that his legal status in the United States could be proven by his passport.

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MIRIAM SHERWOOD

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Confidential Informant T-1 advised on November 28, 1944 that in 1943, CLARENCE F. HISKEY at New York City associated with MIRIAM SHERWOOD, who at that time was married, in a manner "indicating an extremely amorous attachment". This informant stated that from April, 1943 until May, 1944, CLARENCE F. HISKEY and MIRIAM SHERWOOD occupied the same apartment in Chicago, Illinois.

EDWARD TIERS MANNING

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It has been mentioned in the details that EDWARD TIERS MANNING was observed attending the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago. It has also been previously reported that MANNING in his signed statement advised "It was my impression at the time that I enrolled at the Abraham Lincoln School that it was sponsored by contributions from wealthy private individuals and by unions.....". He continued "Knowing what I have read concerning the Abraham Lincoln School and considering its type of courses and teaching personnel in retrospect, I do not think that the Attorney General was unjust in declaring it as subversive....." This statement was given by MANNING on March 27, 1949.

In this connection, and as an indication of MANNING'S frame of mind while he was attending this School, the following information supplied by Confidential Informant T-1 is of interest. According to this informant, MANNING, on April 17, 1944, wrote his brother, CLAUDE, in part as follows:

"I'm studying Russian....one class a week at the Abraham Lincoln School. The same nights I have a class called Sections of Society.... which is really a discussion group covering very much the same material as ENGELS presents in his Dialections of Nature....very interesting course forces me to do much reading that I might otherwise neglect. Almost anybody might drop in on it. I spent one evening after class with brother ROCKWELL E. KENT. The school is CIO sponsored, rather leftist in character, and I find it very much to my liking."

Concerning the specific contacts between EDWARD T. MANNING and ARTHUR ADAMS, it is noted that Confidential Informant T-1 advised that on May 31, 1944, MANNING wrote the following letter to ARTHUR ADAMS:

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

"May 31, 1944

"Dear Arthur,

"I received today a short note from Miriam in which she mentioned that you might be in Chicago in the very near future, in which case I would be delighted to see you if you have the time to spare. I am not sure that you would know how to reach me once you're here, so I am listing my avenues of communication:

"Home - 5615 University Avenue
(phone) Plaza 9874

"Lab. - now at 5200 Cottage Groove
(phone) Butterfield 5200
and ask for E.T. MANNING

"Since the departure of our friend, conditions here have not been too favorable. The section has been split into various groups, and men, now dissatisfied, are leaving the project for other related work. It does not hurt so much to see changes occur, but it is disheartening to see a well organized research group disbanded in the interests of persons who pick at the remains. It think that CLARENCE was far more popular with his men than either he or they realized.

"I have planned a trip to New York upon the completion of my present research and duties, in order to investigate the possibility of getting work on the other project (or with an affiliated compnay) or work in Russia. I understand that several New York firms, notably GIBBS AND HILL, are now recruiting personnel for work in Russia. Per chance this may happen when you return from your next trip out here.

"I rented HISKEY'S place to a young physicist employed here, since I felt I might not be staying here long enough to justify the expense and trouble of moving. It is, however, available for your use if you need a place to stow your gear while in Chicago.

"Best regards,

"Ed Manning"

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

Confidential Informant TJ-6, of known reliability, advised that on September 5, 1944, MANNING corresponded with ARTHUR ADAMS as follows:

"Tuesday, September 5, 1944

"Dear Arthur:

"I am expecting to leave for New York this coming Friday afternoon (Sept. 8th), arriving sometime Saturday morning. I shall try to call you Saturday afternoon to make possible arrangements for meeting you some evening for dinner and chat....probably with Miriam. I am also writing her to this effect. No interesting news from CLARENCE of late..... but interesting side light on his transfer....to be related when I see you.

"My visit has a multifold purpose: First to attend certain meetings of the ACS conventions; Second to establish contacts with old friends; Third to cast about for a likely looking post-war job...or plan of what to do after the draft ceases. My intention in looking you up is to fulfil_ the second purpose and to hope for suggestions on the third.

"In case you want to leave a message for me my cont. address at all times is:

"Phi Gamma Delta Club
106 West 56th Street

"Best regards,

"Ed Manning"

Confidential Informant TJ-6 stated on October 5, 1944 that MANNING wrote to ARTHUR ADAMS as follows:

"Dear Arthur,

"I've left Chicago for good. Events indicate that I am suspected of being a Communist, and rather than bring my friends under investigation by contacting them, I am making this visit to the city without any traipsing about.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd.)

"I'm rather discouraged at the turn of events. I feel somewhat in the clutches of a despotic organization. I suppose that the eventual proof of my patriotism lies in a career in the armed forces for the next two or three years. At any rate, I expect to be drafted soon. Am leaving for Knoxville tonight. So write me sometime soon. Thanks for the magazine articles.

"Sincerely
"ED MANNING
"Box 57, Knoxville, Tenn."

Confidential Informant TJ-4, of known reliability, advised that MANNING contacted ARTHUR ADAMS on June 22, 1945 at the Peter Cooper Hotel in New York City. According to this informant, ARTHUR ADAMS indicated to MANNING that he was very anxious to see him, but told him that it would not be advisable for them to get together. MANNING asked ARTHUR ADAMS at this time if he had any extra money, about $10 or $15, which he could borrow so he could proceed to Chicago. ARTHUR ADAMS indicated that he could loan him the money. After MANNING informed ARTHUR ADAMS that he was now in the Army and would soon be on his way overseas, they decided to get together despite possible consequences. They agreed to meet in ARTHUR ADAMS' room in the Peter Cooper Hotel.

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ZELMA BAKER MILLER

DOCTOR BENJAMIN F. MILLER

ADMINISTRATIVE

Doctor BENJAMIN F. MILLER and his wife, ZELMA BAKER MILLER, admitted in interviews that they were acquainted with ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS. Further, on the evening of October 8, 1944 ADAMS was observed to meet and spend some time with ZELMA BAKER MILLER in New York City.

With reference to this latter meeting, Confidential Informant TN-26, of known reliability, provided the following information:

The Informant said that at the time ZELMA BAKER MILLER was en route to her residence at 9005 Seneca Lane, Bethesda, Maryland. She had been to Bedford Hills, New York to visit her husband, Doctor BENJAMIN F. MILLER, who was then confined to a sanitarium with tuberculosis. Informant stated Mrs. MILLER had in her possession a number of pieces of Communist literature, including a pamphlet entitled "The Communist," which was the official monthly publication of the then Communist Political Association.

Doctor J. R. BLAYNE, Head of the Dental Clinic, Billings Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, stated that Mrs. MILLER and Doctor BENJAMIN F. MILLER were members of the American Association of Scientific Workers and both were interested in furthering their own interests. Doctor BLAYNE described the aforementioned Association as a "Left Wing organization." In conclusion, Doctor BLAYNE described Mrs. MILLER as being a very capable chemist.

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SAMUEL MILLER

It has been stated in the details that on January 19, 1945, a number of pieces of luggage and paper cartons belonging to ARTHUR ADAMS were taken to the residence of SAMUEL MILLER at 1068 Walton Avenue, Bronx, New York. SAMUEL MILLER, when interviewed, identified himself as a brother of Dr. LOUIS MILLER and said that the latter had asked his, SAMUEL's, wife to receive this luggage and cartons and to hold it.

With further reference to this luggage the Confidential Informant TN-60, of known reliability, reported on October 3, 1945, that all but one piece of this luggage, and the cartons, had been removed from this address.

On January 31, 1946, Confidential Informant TN-61, also of known reliability, advised that a search of the basement at 1068 Walton Avenue, Bronx, New York, failed to reveal that any of ADAMS' possessions were left there.

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DAVID STONE MARTIN

Confidential Informant TN-50, of known reliability, furnished a list of telephone numbers which have been called from ARTHUR ADAMS room at the Peter Cooper Hotel from March, 1943 until October 17, 1944. Included was the number WA 9-4456, which number, according to Confidential Informant TN-51, of known reliability, was subscribed to by MARTIN STONE, 227 West 13th Street. TN-50's information showed that the aforementioned number was called on April 19, 1944. From information developed, it is believed that TN-51's subscriber should have read STONE MARTIN.

On June 14, 1949, PAUL CROUCH, 10421 Northwest 33rd Avenue, Miami, Florida, stated that CLARENCE HISKEY had paid Communist Party dues through FRANCIS MARTIN, who CROUCH described as being the Communist Party organizer in Knoxville, Tennessee. CROUCH met HISKEY frequently at Communist Party meetings and social gatherings at MARTIN'S home. He recalled that on one occasion he attended a Communist Party meeting held in the residence of DAVID STONE MARTIN, brother of FRANCIS MARTIN and a Tennessee Valley Authority employee. According to CROUCH, DAVID MARTIN left the Communist Party in 1939 after the Hitler-Stalin Pact. He later returned to the Party in what CROUCH described as a half-hearted way for about three months time. He then decided to leave the Party entirely and he was still out of the Communist movement as of April, 1941 when CROUCH left Tennessee.

Mrs. NICHOLS, 132 West 4th Street, New York City, advised that DAVID STONE MARTIN had resided in an apartment in her building during 1943. He was married, had two children, and had come to New York from Chicago, Illinois. She said that after about a year he moved to 227 West 13th Street, where he opened an art studio. While living in her apartment, MARTIN was employed by the Office of War Information. Shortly before he left this address, he appeared in an Army uniform bearing the insignia of a war correspondent. He told Mrs. NICHOLS that he was going overseas for either the Army or the Office of War Information. Mrs. NICHOLS described MARTIN as a radical, but was unable to elaborate on this statement.

The personnel files at the Office of War Information were reviewed through Mr. KENNETH GLENN. The file reflected that MARTIN had been employed by the Office of War Information from April to June of 1943, at which time he stated a desire for transfer to the War Department. The file also reflected a letter written to him by the Office of War Information, stating that in view of the fact that they had heard nothing further regarding his transfer to the War Department, they would consider him as having resigned from the Office of War Information and not as having been transferred.

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In the Civil Service application which MARTIN executed for his position with the Office of War Information, he provided the information set forth hereinafter:

He reported that his name was DAVID LIVINGSTON MARTIN, but that he had shortened the LIVINGSTON to STONE. He was residing at 132 West 4th Street, and prior thereto had lived in Arlington, Virginia. He was born June 13, 1913 in Chicago, Illinois. He claimed to have graduated from high school and to have attended the Art Institute at Chicago, Illinois, for one year. He claimed employment as a free lance artist in Lambertville, New Jersey, from September 1, 1941 to April 15, 1942. He was also employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, from April 1, 1936 until September 1, 1941. Prior to 1936 he had worked for the WPA project in Chicago, Illinois, from December 1, 1931 to April 1, 1936, and for Sears Roebuck and Company in Chicago from January 1, 1934 to December 1, 1935.

His father was born in Scotland and became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1902, under the name of FRANCIS JAMES MARTIN.

On February 23, 1943, MARTIN was given a hearing by the Civil Service Commission, at which time he was placed under oath and asked various questions. It was determined through questioning that he had not graduated from high school, but had "flunked out" of the school. He admitted further that his brother, FRANCIS J. MARTIN, was an open member of the Communist Party, and he had lived with his brother in Knoxville, at which time FRANCIS held Communist meetings in the same house. He said he was a friend of CLARENCE HISKEY and first met him at the University of Tennessee. He knew that HISKEY in 1943 was working on a confidential and secret project for the Army. MARTIN did not believe that HISKEY was a Communist and based his belief on the fact that the Army had HISKEY working on a secret project.

MARTIN, under oath, admitted an interest in the Communist Party and claimed that it was an important political idea that should be studied by every thinking person. It was noted that the Civil Service Commission apparently had information to the effect that MARTIN had contributed to the "Daily Worker" and had also distributed Communist propaganda while he was working for the Tennessee Valley Authority. The commission also claimed that he was an active member of the Party, held a membership book therein, and made

ADMINISTRATIVE (continued)

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art posters for the Party. It was also claimed by the commission that his wife was a Communist Party member.

A check of the Selective Service records at New York City, on May 17, 1945, revealed that DAVID STONE MARTIN had provided a change of address from 227 West 13th Street, New York City, to Jersey Homesteads, #16, Monmouth County, New Jersey.

According to Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, CLARENCE HISKEY referred to DAVID STONE MARTIN in a personal interview as a "known Communist". The informant also advised that MARTIN was mentioned by HISKEY in correspondence to his wife, MARCIA, and is listed in the CLARENCE HISKEY's address book.

MARCIA HISKEY, when interviewed, admitted that while she was residing in New York City she frequently associated with DAVID STONE MARTIN.

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

ZOSIA SEITZ DIAMOND;
DR. PAUL DIAMOND

Background Information

Confidential Informant TN-29, of known reliability, produced records reflecting that Miss ZOSIA SEITZ applied for an apartment at Knickerbocker Village on November 9, 1939. At the time she stated she was a naturalized Pole and had been employed by the New York Public Library for ten years.

The same records showed that on December 1, 1941, a new application was submitted by the same woman under the name of MRS. ZOSIA DIAMOND and her husband, DR. PAUL DIAMOND. The latter was then employed as an interne at Grosveneur Hospital. Information received from the hospital reflected DR. DIAMOND had been employed there since July 1, 1941.

According to the informant's records on July 20, 1942, DR. DIAMOND had been directed by the Army to proceed to Westover Field, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts as a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army Medical Corps. The DIAMONDS left with the informant the forwarding address of B. AXTON, 18 Garrity Street, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts.

At the New York Public Library it was learned that ZOSIA SEITZ was employed from November 30, 1925 to August 31, 1943. At the latter date, she left her position to join her husband in the Army. According to the library records, her last known address was 5515 Hanover Square, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

The same records reflected that she was born in Poland on December 24, 1904, and entered the U. S. in 1921. She had previously been employed by the "Georgia American", a newspaper in Atlanta, Georgia; the "Polish Daily", Union Square, New York City; and the AMALGAMATED BANK, 203 East 14th Street, New York City.

As will be subsequently mentioned, ARTHUR ADAMS received a letter from Z.S. DIAMOND, 563 Parkway Drive,N.E., Atlanta, Georgia. The letter was dated May 6, 1944.

The Atlanta City Directory for 1944 showed that 563 Parkway Drive was the residence of LOUIS SEITZ. Confidential Informant TN-31, of known reliability, reported that LOUIS SEITZ had resided at

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the aforementioned address for about four years. This informant knew that in May or June, 1944, ZOSIA SEITZ DIAMOND had visited LOUIS SEITZ at 563 Parkway Drive. This informant also knew that ZOSIA was the wife of CAPTAIN PAUL DIAMOND of the U. S. ARMY Medical Corps. TN-30 said that ZOSIA had departed Atlanta on June 15, 1944, leaving a forwarding address of 139 Landing Road, Glencove, Long Island, New York.

The records of the CREDIT SERVICE EXCHANGE, Volunteer Building, Atlanta, Georgia, revealed that PAUL DIAMOND, Captain, U. S. Army Medical Corps, had resided temporarily at 563 Parkway Drive in that city. The same records indicated that he was 26 years of age, was married to ZOSIA SEITZ, and had one child. Prior to entering the Army, he was a physician in New York City and resided at 10 Monroe Street (Knickerbocker Village).

Association with ARTHUR ADAMS

Confidential Informant TN-31, of known reliability, reported that ARTHUR ADAMS received a typewritten letter dated May 6, 1944 from Z.S. DIAMOND, 563 Parkway Drive, Atlanta, Georgia. The letter, according to the informant, was signed "ZOSIA" and indicated that ADAMS and DIAMOND were well acquainted.

The same informant knew that ADAMS had received a postcard which bore the return address of 139 Landing Road, Glencove, Long Island. The card was postmarked June 30, 1944. It will be recalled that ZOSIA DIAMOND left this Glencove address upon departing from Atlanta, June 15, 1944.

Confidential Informant TN-32, of known reliability, reported being present on February 17, 1945 during a conversation between ADAMS and a woman known to the informant only as "IRMA". According to the informant, ADAMS mentioned to IRMA that he had a friend whose husband was "on the other side". He explained that this friend was the wife of a doctor who at the time was in the Army, and while he was overseas, she had a baby.

ADAMS further stated that the girl's family lived in Georgia, but she had come to New York City and he had attempted to help her. He recalled how he visited her shortly after the baby was born. He told "IRMA" that the mother was approximately 35 years old (1945) and the baby had been born about 1½ years previously. ADAMS said the woman is now back with her husband and residing in Georgia.

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From the above, it is believed reasonable to assume that the aforementioned woman referred to by ADAMS was ZOSIA DIAMOND.

Miscellaneous

Confidential Informant TN-33, of known reliability, stated that she was well acquainted with PAUL DIAMOND during the period he was a medical student at Little Rock, Arkansas. It was informant's opinion that PAUL DIAMOND possessed Communistic ideals.

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

IRVING LERNER

On December 19, 1944, ADAMS and VICTORIA STONE were observed to enter the Pathe Building at 35 West 45th Street, New York City at 9 p.m. They left here at 10:45 p.m., and with a group of approximately 16 other individuals, went to a nearby restaurant.

Confidential Informant TN-34, of known reliability, stated that a private showing of the film "Tomorrow the World" had been held by IRVING LERNER and LOUIS LOBER, both officials of the Overseas Branch, Motion Picture Bureau, Office of War Information, on the night of December 19, 1944, at approximately 9 p.m. Informant said that LERNER and LOBER had invited their friends to attend this private showing.

The same informant furnished the following background information concerning IRVING LERNER:

He was born March 7, 1909 in New York City. His parents were MAURICE, born in Minsk, Russia, and FANNIE COHEN LERNER, born in Malat, Russia. He married VERA SINGER LERNER, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa. He attended evening classes at City College of New York from 1927 through 1928, and at Columbia University in 1928 and 1930.

Informant said that LERNER was previously employed from sometime in 1935 to July, 1936 by the AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION, 260 Fifth Avenue, New York City. From September, 1936 to September, 1937, he was employed by the PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, He had also held employment at the following places:

TRIPLE A PRODUCTIONS, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City, October, 1938 to April, 1939;
U.S. FILM SERVICE, Federal Security Office, Washington,D.C., August, 1939 to January, 1940;
EDUCATIONAL FILM INSTITUTE, February 15th to September 15, 1940;
MISS MARY K. GIBSON, Wynnewood, Pa., Producer and Director of a film entitled: "A Place to Live" February to June, 1941;
OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, Bureau of Motion Pictures, 35 West 45th Street, Chief Editor and Producer - 1942.

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

TN-34 stated that in 1934-35, IRVING LERNER was film critic for the publication "New Masses" and wrote for this magazine under his own name or under the name of PETER EBBIS.

The publication "New Masses" has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order #9835.

With reference to LERNER's employment at the AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION, Informant stated that LERNER admitted such employment, but claimed that it was untrue that he had been so employed because he was a member of or friendly toward the Communist Party. According to TN-34, LERNER said that he had no knowledge of any such requirement by AMTORG, but it was quite obvious that they required at least a friendly attitude toward Soviet Russia. He indicated to informant that he would make no apology about his friendly recognition of the Soviet Union, although he did not entirely agree with the stand taken by that country toward the Soviet-German Pact.

TN-34 stated that LERNER refused to sign a written statement condemning Communism, as well as Nazism and Fascism in the United States. He qualified his answer, stating his refusal did not mean that he upholds these principles personally. He advised the informant that "It seems to me to the best of my knowledge that the Communist Party is still a large party in the United States. It would be violating every principle of free speech and the right to assembly to condemn Communism at this time. Should the Communist Party be declared illegal in the United States, my course would be obvious."

On January 15, 1946, Confidential Informant TN-53, of known reliability, reported that IRVING LERNER was now employed at the KEYNOTE RECORDING COMPANY, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NY 100-63983

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

TAKASHI OHTA, with alias
Moto-Taka-Homarei

It has been stated heretofore that ARTHUR ADAMS had in his possession a book entitled: "Golden Wind", the first page of which contained a dedication to him, ADAMS.

TAKASHI OHTA was interviewed and reported that he had been born July 3, 1891 in Japan and had received his education, which included one year of college, in that country. He admitted he had worked with his father from 1912 to 1913, in raising funds for the China Revolution which was led by DR. SUN YAT SEN. He further stated he had served as a lieutenant in the Chinese Revolutionary Army.

According to OHTA, he entered the United States in 1918 at Bayonne, New Jersey. Since his arrival, he had done art work and had been associated with the theatre. He also wrote a novel entitled "Golden Wind", which he described as being his personal experiences in China. The book he reported was published in the United States and in England in 1927. The above captioned aliases, according to OHTA, were pen names.

In the interview, he also admitted being associated with "DO HO", which he described as a Japanese "progressive" weekly in New York City. He said he was also a member of the JAPANESE-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRACY in New York City.

Confidential Informant TN-36, of unknown reliability, regarded OHTA as "socialistically inclined and anti-capitalist".

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

ANN SHEPHERD

As mentioned in the Details, ANN SHEPHERD was observed in the company of ARTHUR ADAMS, and VICTORIA STONE, and upon interview, admitted being acquainted with both of these individuals.

Confidential Informant TN-50 furnished a list of telephone calls which had been made from Room 1103 at the Peter Cooper Hotel, New York City. This room was occupied by ARTHUR ADAMS, subject of instant case, from February 1, 1941 until January 23, 1946.

This list revealed that ANN SHEPHERD of 36 West 84th Street, telephone TR 4-1532, had been called from the Subject's room on February 13, 1944, March 4, 1943, March 11, 1943 and April 12, 1944.

The name of ANN SHEPERD was reported to be one of more than 1,000 signers of a petition in August, 1944 which urged the release of MORRIS U. SCHAPPES.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Re: MARCIA HISKEY

It is pointed out that the symbol Confidential Informant TA-1 has not been used in order to avoid confusion with Confidential Informant T-1.

T-1 — MED report dated 5/29/46 at Chicago, Illinois, re CLARENCE F. HISKEY. (NY file 100-14092-22).

TA-2 — [redacted] who furnished this information to SA ARTHUR E. DOOLEY.

TA-3 — Milwaukee Confidential Informant [redacted] By teletype dated 4/27/50 re CLARENCE HISKEY, the Milwaukee Office advised that [redacted] only if he receives [redacted]

TA-4 — [redacted] This information is referred to in the report of SA JOHN E. HOWARD, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 8/20/41, in the case entitled "JUNE VILLAREJO, wa.".

TA-5 — Anonymous source

TA-6 — Anonymous source b7D

TA-7

TA-8 — [redacted]

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VICTORIA STONE

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS(Cont'd)

The confidential informant T-1 as used in this section is identified as follows:

Page 204; Para 3: Letter from DAVID S. TEEPLE, Intelligence Officer, MED, New York, dated November 13, 1944, which reflects information received from Chicago Branch of T-1 secured from a confidential source known to that office. This information was to the effect that CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY'S wallet contained an address book with numerous names. On Sheet Number 7 appeared the name "V. STONE; 39 West 55th Street, New York 19, New York, (for ARTHUR)" (NYF 100-14092-26)

TB-1: [redacted]

TB-2: [redacted]

Information provided SA J. F. MALONE. b7D

TB-3: [redacted]

Information provided SA(A) W. W. COLBY

TB-4: [redacted]

Information provided SA F. X. PLANT.

TB-5: Letter from MID dated November 26, 1943.

TB-6: [redacted]

Referred to in report SA E. G. BURKE dated 11-23-48 at Newark and entitled "PHILIP LEVY; INTERNAL SECURITY-R".

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Confidential Informants (Continued)

TB-7: [redacted]

Referred to in report SA E. G. BURKE dated 11-23-48 at Newark and entitled "PHILIP LEVY; INTERNAL SECURITY-R".

TB-8: ONI
New York City

TB-9: [redacted]

Information provided SA A.W. RICHARDSON in 8-10-43

b7D

TB-10: Albany letter dated 1-28-44 providing information received from "high ranking New York State Department official."

TB-11: [redacted]

Information provided SA C. F. HEINER on 12-13-46

TB-12: [redacted]

Information provided SA E. W. BUCKLEY on 3-14-48.

TB-13: [redacted] who provided information to [redacted] C., who in turn forwarded it to the Bureau by letter dated July 20, 1948.

TB-14: [redacted]

Information provided SA J. J. MANNING on 9-9-46

TB-15: [redacted]

Information provided SA J. G. JOHNSON.

TB-16: [redacted]

TB-17:

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DR. LOUIS MILLER

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1 Information received from [redacted] on 1-2-45.

TC-1 [redacted]

TC-2

TC-3

TC-4 information provided SA J. F. Malone.

TC-5 [redacted]

Information provided SA N.W. Philcox on 1-6-48. Referred to in report of SA G. W. Schneider dated 3-25-49 at NYC and entitled "Dr. LOUIS MILLER; INTERNAL SECURITY - R" b7D

TC-6 [redacted]

Information obtained by SA J. F. Malone in 1945. Referred to in report of same agent dated 6-6-45 at NYC and entitled "Dr. LOUIS MILLER; INTERNAL SECURITY - R"

TC-7 [redacted]

Information originally provided 12-12-41; again provided SA H. H. Hinderaker on 3-28-45; referred to in same report as described in TC-6.

TC-8 [redacted]

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JULIUS HEIMAN

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS CONTD

Confidential Informant TD-1

[redacted] New York City - who requested that his identity be kept confidential.

Confidential Informant TD-2

[redacted]

Confidential Informant TD-3

[redacted] who requested that his identity be kept confidential.

b7D

Confidential Informant TD-4

[redacted] who was interviewed under appropriate pretext.

Confidential Informant TD-5

[redacted] furnished information to SA WILLIAM B. WEITE, JR. as set forth in the report of SA FLOYD L. JONES, dated 3/10/45 at Washington, D. C., entitled, "JULIUS HEIMAN; INTERNAL SECURITY - R".

Confidential Informant TD-6

[redacted] agent, according to information furnish to Special Agent EMORY GREGG, which was forwarded to the New York Office by Bur letter dated December 27, 1948.

Confidential Informant TD-7

Albany Confidential Informant [redacted] who furnished information to New York Offic in letter dated 12/16/44, entitled, "ARTHUR ADAMS; INTERNAL SECURITY - R".

Confidential Informant TD-8

[redacted] New York City - who requested that his identity be kept confidential.

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b7D

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS CONTD

Confidential Informant TD-9

[redacted], who furnished information set forth in Bureau letter dated 11/4/44 entitled, "ARTHUR ADAMS; INTERNAL SECURI R". It is to be noted that [redacted] is a [redacted] from Los Angeles, [redacted], who furnished information regarding Communist matters and matters pe taining to this investigation.

Confidential Informant TD-10

[redacted]as set forth in the report of SA FRANCIS X. PIANT, dated 10/1/46, at New York, entitled, "JULIUS HEIMAN; INTERNAL SECURITY - R".

Confidential Informant TD-11

[redacted]
New York City - who requested that his identity be kept confidential.

Confidential Informant TD-12

[redacted]
New York City - who requested that his identity be kept confidential.

Confidential Informant TD-13

[redacted] who furnishe information to [redacted]., who in turn furnished said information to Bureau by letter dated July 20, 1948. T information was forwarded to the New Yor Office by Washington Field Office letter Bureau, dated 7/22/48, entitled, "JOSE ANTONIO ARZE; INTERNAL SECURITY - R".

Confidential Informant TD-14

Anonymous.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS CONTD

Confidential Informant TD-15	[redacted] b7D
Confidential Informant TD-16	
Confidential Informant TD-17	
Confidential Informant TD-18	
Confidential Informant TD-19	
Confidential Informant TD-20	Anonymous.
Confidential Informant TD-21	Anonymous.
Confidential Informant TD-22	[redacted]
Confidential Informant TD-23	
Confidential Informant TD-24	Washington Field Office Confidential Informant [redacted], as set forth in the report of SA JOHN G. JOHNSON, dated at New York, 1/13/45, entitled, "JULIUS HEIMAN; INTERNAL SECURITY - R".
Confidential Informant TD-25	[redacted] Information provided in the report of Special Agent E. G. BURKE, dated 11/23/ at Newark, entitled, "PHILIP LEVY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R".

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SAMUEL J. NOVICK

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS CONTD.

TE-1 [redacted] as set forth in the report of SA HUGHITT H. HINDERAKER, NY, 3/22/45, entitled "ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA".

TE-2 [redacted] for the [redacted] who made available recent credit reports to SA ALBERT J. TUOHY of the NYO on 1/18/50.

TE-3 Files of the American Council, Toronto, Ontario, Canada on ARTHUR ADAMS which was furnished to NYO by Bureau Laboratory letter 3/7/45.

TE-4 [redacted] as set forth in the report of SA JOSEPH C. LEARNED at NY, 3/12/45, entitled "SAMUEL J. NOVICK".

TE-5 [redacted] b7D who was contacted by SA H. HINDERAKER and SA JOSEPH C. LEARNED.

TE-6 Postal and Cable Censorship, NYC, information provided by SA M. D. Crocker.

TE-7 [redacted] who furnished copy of Program of the National Negro Congress Convention to SA JOSEPH J. PHELAN 4/15/46.

TE-8 [redacted] who furnished information in a report dated 5/9/46 to SA JOHN M. COLLINS.

TE-9 [redacted] who furnished letterhead stationery of AMBLJAN Committee on 2/6/46 to SA W. R. CURRAN. [redacted] furnished information concerning American Russian Institute on 9/8/44 to SA KENNETH M. BIERLY.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS CONTD.

TE-10 [redacted] made available membership lists of International Workers Order on 12/23/47 to SA E.K. DEANE and SE S.W. JENNINGS.

TE-11 Confidential Mail Box maintained by [redacted] set forth in report of SA RICHARD H. BLASSER, 6/16/49, entitled "American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with Soviet Union; Internal Security - R".

TE-12 [redacted] who furnished lists of Sponsors of American Committee for Yugoslav Relief 9/4/47 to SA H. W. LITTLE.

b7D

TE-13 [redacted], who furnished information to SAs George R. Faller and H. H. Hinderaker.

TE-14 [redacted] furnished information to SA E. W. BUCKLEY.

TE-15 [redacted] who furnished information to SA THEODORE C. KIRKPATRICK on 11/24/44.

TE-16 [redacted] who furnished information to SAs GEORGE R. FALLER and H. H. HINDERAKER.

TE-17 [redacted] who furnished information to [redacted]

TE-18 Anonymous.

TE-19 Torn stationery of Transformer Corp. of America, 69 Wooster St., obtained through a coverage of trash of ARTHUR ADAMS on January 17, 1945 by H. H. HINDERAKER.

TE-20 Letter from Bureau, 11/1/44, re ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS containing information from the [redacted] letter entitled "CINRAD".

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS CONTD.

TE-21 [redacted]

TE-22

TE-23

TE-24 b7D

TE-25 Anonymous.

TE-26 Anonymous.

TE-27 Mail cover placed on residence of SAMUEL J. NOVICK, 91 Central Park West, NYC.

TE-28 [redacted] as set forth in report of SA JAMES E. McARDLE, Chicago, 5/9/45, entitled "SAMUEL NOVICK wa.; Internal Security - R".

TE-29 [redacted], who was interviewed by SA FRANCIS X. PLANT and SA(A) WILLIAM D. GRIFFITH.

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ERIC BERNAY

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

TG-1: Anonymous

TG-2: [redacted]

Information provided SA G. E. JENNINGS.

TG-3: Passport Division, U. S. State Department, Washington, D.C. Information provided by Bulet dated 10-30-47 and entitled, "ROBINSON-RUBENS; PASSPORTS AND VISAS". b7D

TG-4: [redacted]

TG-5: [redacted] Information provided SA(A) W. W. BRADBURN on 10-23-45 and SA(A) C. E. STEIN on 1-2 and 31-45.

TG-6: [redacted] Information provided SA J. C. LEARNED

TG-7: [redacted]

Information provided SAS H. H. HINDERAKER, J. G. JOHNSON and J. C. LEARNED

TG-8: Anonymous.

TG-9: [redacted]

Information provided SA(A) C. L. BENNETT on 4-10-46.

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Confidential Informants (Continued)

TG-10: [redacted]
Information provided SAS J. F. MALONE and F. X. Plant.

TG-11: Not used.

TG-12: [redacted]
Information referred to in report of SA J. F. MALONE dated 7-18-46 at NYC and entitled, "ERIC IRVIN BERNAY; INTERNAL SECURITY-R". b7D

TG-13: [redacted]
Information provided SA C. F. HEINER.

TG-14: Confidential Informant [redacted]

TG-15: Confidential Informant [redacted]
Information provided SA C. F. HEINER on 3-3-45.

TG-16: [redacted]
Information provided SA M. A. THOMPSON.

TG-17: [redacted]
Information provided SA D. C. PITCHER.

TG-18: Not used.

TG-19: [redacted]

TG-20:

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Confidential Informants (Continued)

TG-21: [redacted] b7D

TG-22: Not used.

TG-23: [redacted] Information provided SA E. W. BUCKLEY.

TG-24: [redacted]

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JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

TH-1: [redacted] Information provided SA D. E. SHANNON, referred to in report of SA F. X. PLANT dated 1-10-45 at NYC and entitled "JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF; INTERNAL SECURITY - R".

TH-2: [redacted] information provided SA S. W. ROSS; referred in same report described above. b7D

TH-3: [redacted] Information provided SAS D.E. SHANNON and F.X. PLANT, referred to in same report described above.

TH-4: [redacted]. Information provided SA F. X. PLANT, referred to in same report described above.

TH-5: The Office of Postal and Cable Censorship, NYC. Information provided SA M. D. CROCKER, referred to in report of SA F. X. PLANT, dated 6-8-45 and entitled "JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF; INTERNAL SECURITY-R."

TH-6: [redacted] Information provided SA(A) W.W. BRADBURN on 5-21,22,23-45.

TH-7: [redacted] Information provided SA(A)W.W. BRADBURN on 1-27,29,31-45.

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Confidential Informants (Continued)

TH-8: [redacted] Information provided SA(A) W. W. BRADBURN on 5-21,22,23-45.

TH-9: Motor Vehicle Bureau, Department of Licenses, New York City.

TH-10: [redacted] Information provided SA F. X. PLANT, referred to in report of same Agent dated 4-29-46 and entitled, "JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF; INTERNAL SECURITY-R". b7D

TH-11: [redacted] information provided SAS W. R. CURRAN and H. H. HINDERAKER. Referred to in report of SA F. X. PLANT dated 6-8-45 at NYC and entitled "JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF; INTERNAL SECURITY-R".

TH-12: Records at [redacted] New York, New York. Information provided SA(A) W. W. COLBY.

TH-13: [redacted] Information referred to in report of SA R. C. DOWNES dated 7-8-48 at NYC and entitled "CHARLES RECHT; INTERNAL SECURIT

TH-14: Confidential Informant [redacted] Information referred to in report of SA A. R. SWANSON, dated 8-31-43 at NYC and entitled "JACOB M. BUDISH, was.; SECURITY MATTER - C".

TH-15: [redacted]

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Confidential Informants (Continued)

TH-16: [redacted], info. provided SA C. F. HEINER, 9-11-

TH-17: [redacted]
Information provided SA C. F. HEINER 5-27-44; referred to in report of SA F. X. PLANT dated 1-10-45 at NYC, and entitled "JACOB B. ARONOFF, was.; INTERNAL SECURITY - R".

TH-18: Anonymous.

TH-19: [redacted]

TH-20: Anonymous.

TH-21: [redacted]

TH-22:

TH-23: b7D

TH-24:

TH-25: [redacted]
Information provided SA P. J. CATTANEO 6-1-44

TH-26: Bulet to NYO dated 6-9-49 entitled "RUTH GRUBER, was.; INTERNAL SECURITY -R".

TH-27: [redacted]
Information provided SAS H. E. ZELLERS and T. R. OSBORNE on 9-27-41; information provided Bureau by letter of 1-12-44, entitled, "MRS. MARGUERITE GARDNER, aka.; INTERNAL SECURITY-C".

TH-28: [redacted]
Information provided SA T. G. KIRSCHNER on 1-10-44. Info. provided Bureau by lette of 1-12-44, entitled as above (TH-27)

TH-29: State Department Records, New York City
Information provided SA F. X. PLANT.

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EDWARD TIERS MANNING

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

The Confidential Informant T-1 as used in this Section is identified as follows:

1. Page 343; Para. 5:	Memo of CIC Agent WILLIAM W. HUISKING dated 10-27-44 at Chicago, Ill.; attached to report of T. O. JONES, Capt., M.I., Intelligence Officer, dated 11-4-44, at Chicago; both forwarded to NYO by Chicago letter of 11-22-44, entitled "CINRAD" (100-69073-2 p. 27 & ser. 2A).
2. Page 343; Para. 6:	Surveillance logs for 9/12,13/44 of CIC Agents Harley, Rolander, and Ream contained in memo of CIC Agent William W. Huisking dated 10-31-44 at Chicago, Ill.; attached to report of T. O. JONES described in #1 above; forwarded NYO by Chicago letter described in #1 above. (100-69073-2 pp. 11, 18, 19 and Ser. 2A)
3. Page 343; Para. 7:	Report of T. O. JONES described in #1 above; forwarded NYO by Chicago letter described in #1 above. (100-69073-2 p. 3 and Ser. 2A)
4. Page 352; Paras 1 & 2:	Memos of CIC Agent William W. Huisking both dated 10-27-44, at Chicago; both attached to report of T. O. JONES described in #1 above; forwarded NYO by Chicago letter described in #1 above. (100-69073-2 pp. 28 & 30 & Ser. 2A)
5. Page 353; Para. 1:	Investigation of "MED Agents" referred to in the report of SA W. A. BRANIGAN dated 1-31-47 at San Francisco and entitled "CINRAD; INTERNAL SECURITY-R" (NYF 100-47343-1254 p. 368)
6. Page 354; Para 3:	Report of DAVID S. TEEPLE, 1st Lt., Manhattan Engineers District, N.Y., N.Y.

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Confidential Informants (Continued)

7. Page 364; Para. 2: Report of T. O. JONES described in #1 above; forwarded NYO by Chicago letter described in #1 above. (100-69073-2 p. 1 & Ser. 2 A)

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8. Page 494; Para. 2: Exhibit in report of T. O. JONES described in #1 above; forwarded NYO by Chicago letter described in #1 above. (100-69073-2 p. 8 & Serial 2A).

Page 494; Para. 4: Information received from David S. Teeple, 1st Lt., Manhattan Engineers District, N.Y., N.Y. (100-69073-1A 2) b7D

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TJ-1: [redacted] Information provided SA J. D. O'CONNELL on 12-29-46.

TJ-2: [redacted] Information provided SA J. D. O'CONNELL on 12-29-46.

TJ-3: Knoxville Informant [redacted] Referred to in report SA VINCENT E. DRAIN dated 5-13-48 at Knoxville, Tennessee, and entitled, "FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS; INTERNAL SECURITY - C".

TJ-4: New Orleans Confidential Informant [redacted] referred to in report SA A. J. KLEIN, dated 9-14-48, at NYC and entitled, "EDWARD TIERS MANNING, aka.; LGE".

TJ-5: [redacted] referred to in same report as in TJ-3.

TJ-6: Anonymous.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Re: CLARENCE F. HISKEY

It is pointed out the symbol Confidential Informant TK-1 has not been used in this section in order to avoid confusion with Confidential Inform T-1.

T-1	Manhattan Engineers District
TK-2	Intelligence Division of the Army, as set forth in an enclosure with Bulet to New York, 9/15/48, re "CHARLES FRANCIS HISKEY. (NY file 100-14092-77)
TK-3	Major JAMES T. GILBERT, 90 Church Street, New York City; headquarters, 1242 D, ASU, Organized Research Corps, First Army, who furnished the New York Offic with a report of proceedings. (NY file 100-14092-1
TK-4	An un-named agent of the Chicago Branch of CIC, as set forth in MED summary report, 5/15/45, Chicago, re "JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN. (NY file 100-79064-28).
TK-5	Memorandum dated 5/10/44 at Chicago, Illinois, submitted to MED by CIC Agent VERNON K. SCHUMANN, as reflected in MED report re CLARENCE HISKEY, dated 5/29/44 at Chicago. This memorandum reflects that HISKEY'S remarks were made to a CIC agent who is no named. (NY file 100-14092-22).
TK-6	Memorandum dated 5/12/44 at Chicago, Illinois, submitted to MED by CIC Agent CHARLES F. CLARKE, JR., as reflected in MED report re CLARENCE HISKEY date 5/29/44 at Chicago. (NY file 100-14092-22).
TK-7	Letter dated 3/6/45 to SAC, New York from DAVID S. TEEPLE, Captain, Military Intelligence, Army Servi Forces, MED, New York. (NY file 100-63132-30, re MARCIA HISKEY).

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

TK-8 A search of CLARENCE HISKEY'S personal suitcase, briefcase and coat, conducted in his absence by CIC agents LOGAN D. SCOW and CHARLES F. CLARKE, JR. which search was made under written authority of Colonel STRONG, Commander of the Northwest Service Command, as reflected in memorandum dated 5/8/44 at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, which memorandum was submitted by the aforementioned CIC agents. Furthe information concerning this search was also submitt by memorandum dated 5/9/44 at Chicago, Illinois, b CIC Agent CHARLES F. CLARKE, JR. Both memoranda are part of an MED report dated 5/29/44 at Chicago, Illinois, concerning CLARENCE HISKEY. (NY file 10 14092-22, re CLARENCE HISKEY).

TK-9 Letter dated 7/26/46 with enclosures from CHARLES H. BANKS, Lieutenant Colonel, War Department, Washington, D. C., to J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director, FBI, a photostatic copy of which was forwarded to New York by Bulet dated 8/15/46. (NY file 100-14092-67A and 68).

TK-10 [redacted] b7D referred to in reports o SA J. J. WARD, 8/9/46 and 3/13/47, New York City, both entitled "DR. CLARENCE F. HISKEY, was.; IS-R".

TK-11 [redacted] who was at that time MIRIAM SHERWOOD'S [redacted] referred to in repor of SA J. J. WARD, 8/9/46, New York City, entitled "DR. CLARENCE F. HISKEY, was.; INTERNAL SECURITY -

TK-12 Milwaukee [redacted] who is [redacted] (teletyp dated 4/27/50, Milwaukee Office advised that [redacted]

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

TK-13 [redacted] who is the [redacted] of [redacted] This information is referred to i: the report of SA JOHN E. HOWARD, 8/20/41, Milwauko. in case entitled "JUNE VILLAREJO, wa.; INTERNAL SECURITY - R".

TK-14 [redacted] This information is referred to in the report of SA D. G. HUDSON, 11/17/41, Milwaukee, in case entitled "CLARENCE F. HISKEY, wa.; INTERNAL SECURITY - C". b7D

TK-15 [redacted] This information is referred to in the same report as set forth under TK-14.

TK-16 [redacted] This information is also referred to i the same report as set forth under TK-14.

TK-17 [redacted] This information is also set forth in the same report as indicated under TK-14.

TK-18 [redacted] and whose home address is [redacted] This information is also referred to in the same report s set out under TK-14.

TK-19 Anonymous source.

TK-20 Captain BERNARD W. MERKE, Intelligence Officer in Charge of Intelligence and Security, Manhattan Engineering District, New York City.

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TK-21

Physical surveillance of STEVE NELSON conducted by agents of the New York Office during this period as reflected in the report of SA WILLIAM R. CURRAN, dated August 2, 1944 at New York City entitled "STEVE NELSON, was.; INTERNAL SECURITY -

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Confidential Informant T-1 as used in the section entitled CLARENCE F. HISKEY is identified more in detail as follows:

Page 267, last paragraph	War Department letter to the Bureau dated July 26, 1946, a photostatic copy of which was furnished t the New York Office by Bulet 8/15/46; entitled "ARTHUR ADAMS; ESPIONAGE - R"; (NY file 100-14092-68).
Page 268, paragraph 2	a) War Department report dated 5/29/44 at Chicago, Illinois, entitled "CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY; was which report was signed by T. O. JONES, Captain, Military Intelligence; b) Memorandum dated 11-15-44 signed by JOHN A. HORAN, First Lieut., Corps of Engineers. Both forwarded to NYO by letter from MED, New York, dated 11-24-44 from DAVID S. TEEPLE, First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers.
Page 269, paragraph 3	Same source as indicated immediately above concer ing page 5, paragraph 2.
Page 269, paragraph 5	MED summary report of SA VERNON K. SCHUMANN, CIC, dated 5/15/45 at Chicago. (NY file 100-79064-2).
Page 269, paragraph 6	Same source as referred to under page 5, paragra 2.
Page 270, paragraph 1	Same source as referred to under page 5, paragra 2.
Page 270, paragraph 4	Letter to New York Office from MED, New York, da 3/6/45 from DAVID S. TEEPLE, Captain, Military Intelligence. (NY file 100-63132-30).

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Page 270, paragraph 6 and extending through to page 277, the sources of letters attributed to Confidential Informant T-1 are identified more in detail as follows:

Letter #1, dated 5/12/44	Photostatic copy of a memorandum dated 5/25/44 at Canol, Northwest Territory, Canada, submitted by RUSSEL J. McCOMBS, Special Agent, SIC. (NY file 100-63983-1A165, pages 2 and 3).
Letter #2, dated 5/15/44	Photostatic copy of a memorandum dated 5/25/44 at Canol, Northwest Territory, Canada, submitted by RUSSEL J. McCOMBS, Special Agent, SIC. (NY file 100-63983-1A165, page 1).
Letter #3, dated 5/17/44	Photostatic copy of letter which was received from the Chicago Office as an enclosure to a letter dated 7/11/45 re CLARENCE F. HISKEY and EDWARD T. MANNING. (NY file 100-63983-1A171).
Letter #4, dated 5/17/44	Photostatic copy of a transcript of a letter, which transcript was made by RUSSEL J. McCOMBS, Special Agent, SIC, which was submitted in a memorandum dated 5/27/44 at Canol, Northwest Territory, Canada. (NY file 100-63983-1A166, page 3).
Letter #5, dated 5/18/44	Photostatic copy of a transcript of a letter submitted in a memorandum at Canol, Northwest Territory, Canada, dated 5/27/44 by RUSSEL J. McCOMBS, Special Agent, SIC. (NY file 100-63983-1A166, page 2).
Letter #6, dated 5/18/44	Photostatic copy of a letter which was received the Chicago Office as an enclosure to a letter dated 7/11/45, re CLARENCE HISKEY and EDWARD T. MANNING. (NY file 100-63983-1A172).

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Letter #7, dated 5/20/44	Photostatic copy of a transcript of a letter which was submitted in a memorandum dated 5/31/44 at Can Northwest Territory, Canada by RUSSEL J. McCOMBS, Special Agent, SIC. (NY file 100-63983-1A168, pag
Letter #8, dated 5/25/44	Photostatic copy of a transcript of a letter submi in a memorandum dated 5/31/44 at Canol, Northwest Territory, Canada by RUSSEL J. McCOMBS, Special Agent, SIC. (NY file 100-63983-1A168, Page 5).
Letter #9, dated 5/25/44	Same wource as referred to under Letter #8.
Letter #10, dated 5/27/44	Same source as referred to in Letters #8 and #9.
Letter #11, dated 6/2/44	Photostatic copy of a transcript of a letter submitted in a report dated 6/9/44 at Canol, Northwest Territory, Canada by JOHN J. GUTHRIE, Speciad Agent, SIC. (NY file 100-63983-1A167, page 6).
Letter #12, dated 6/4/44	Photostatic copy of a transcript of a letter submitted in a report dated 6/9/44 at Canol, Northwes Territory by JOHN J. GUTHRIE, Special Agent, SIC. (NY file 100-63983-1A167, page 3).
Letter #13, dated 6/19/44	Photostatic copy of a transcript of a letter submitted in a report dated 6/25/44 at Canol, Northwest Territory by JAMES J. GUTHRIE, Special Agent, SIC. (NY file 100-63983-1A169, page 6).
Letter #14, dated 6/15/44	Photostatic copy of a transcript of a letter submitted in a report dated 6/25/44 at Canol, Northw Territory by JAMES J. GUTHRIE, Special Agent, SIC (NY file 100-63983-1A169, page 3).
Letter #15, dated 7/2/44	Excerpt of a letter contained in the copy of a mo randum of MARTIN L. WEBB, First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers for the Officer in Charge, dated 10/30/44, which was received from MED, New York

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	by letter dated 11/6/44 signed DAVID S. TEEPLE, First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. (NY file 100-14092-21 and 100-47343-480).
Letter #16, dated 7/9/44	Same source as indicated for Letter #15.
Letter #17, dated 8/3/44	Excerpt from letter which was furnished to the New York Office by MARTIN WEBB, Lieutenant, MED and as set forth in the report of SA D. M. JARDIN at New York City, 2/2/45, entitled "MARCIA HISKEY" (NY file 100-63132-13).
Letter #18, dated 9/4/44	Excerpt of a letter as set forth in the memorandu for the Officer in Charge, dated 11/15/44, which was received from MED, New York, by letter dated 11/24/44. (NY file 100-14092-23).
Letter #19, dated 9/5/44	Same source as indicated for Letter #17.
Letter #20, dated 9/9/44	Same source as indicated for Letters #15 and #16.
Letter #21, dated 9/14/44	Same source as indicated for Letters #17 and #19.
Letter #22, dated 9/15/44	Excerpt of a letter contained in a memorandum for the Officer in Charge, dated 8/30/44, which was received from MED, New York, by letter dated 11/6 (NY file 100-14092-21).
Letter #23, dated 12/18/44	Photostatic copy of a letter from CLARENCE to MAR HISKEY, which was obtained from MED, New York by letter dated 3/19/45. (NY file 100-63132-1A4.)
Letter #24, dated 5/1/45	Photostatic copy of a letter from MARCIA to CLARE HISKEY, which was obtained from MED, New York, on 6/16/45. (NY file 100-63132-1A11).

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Letter #25, dated 5/14/45	Photostatic copy of a letter obtained from Captai DAVID S. TEEPLE, MED, New York City on 7/11/45. (NY file 100-63132-1A20).
Letter #26, dated 6/6/45	Photostatic copy of a letter obtained from Captai DAVID S. TEEPLE, MED, by letter dated 7/25/45. (NY file 100-63132-1A30).
Page 281, last paragraph	Photostatic copy of a transcript of a letter submitted in a memorandum dated 5/27/44 at Canol, Northwest Territory, Canada, by RUSSEL J. McCOMBS, Special Agent, SIC. (NY file 100-63983-1A166, page 2).
Page 285, paragraph 4	On October 10, 1944, Captain JAMES MURRAY, U. S. Army, made available the MED file at Chicago on Major BENJAMIN FRANK MILIER to agents of the Chicago Office. This information is contained in Chicago letter dated 10/10/44, entitled "CINRAD", (NY 100-47343-422).
Page 286, paragraph 2	MED report dated 5/29/44 at Chicago. (NY file 100-14092-22).
Page 286, paragraph 5	War Department letter with enclosures dated 7/26/ to the Bureau, photostatic copies of which were furnished to the New York Office by Bulet dated 8/15/46. (NY file 100-14092-67A and 68).
Page 288, paragraph 1	Same source as indicated above for page 23, paragraph 5.
Page 290, paragraph 1	Same source as indicated immediately above.
Page 290, last paragraph	Same source as indicated immediately above.

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Page 291, last paragraph	Same source as indicated immediately above.
Page 296, paragraph 2	MED report dated 5/29/44 at Chicago. (NY file 100-14092-22).
Page 296, paragraph 3	Memorandum dated 5/14/43 at Governors Island, New York, submitted by CIC Agents GORDON D. STOTT and RUSSEL TOLSON, who interviewed CLARENCE HISKEY on 5/4/43. This memorandum is included in MED reports 10/29/42 through May, 1944, which reports summarize the above available information in MED files re CLARENCE HISKEY. (NY file 100-14092-1A5).
Page 297, paragraph 1	MED report 10/29/42 at Chicago, Illinois. (NY file 100-14092-1A5).
Page 297, paragraph 2	Same source as indicated immediately above for page 34, paragraph 1.
Page 297, paragraph 3	Same source as indicated for the above two number

Confidential Informant T-1, as used in the Administrative Section entitled CLARENCE F. HISKEY, is identified more in detail as follows:

Page 485, paragraph 1	MED report dated 5/29/44, Chicago, Illinois, re CLARENCE HISKEY. (NY file 100-14092-22).
Page 485, paragraph 3	Notes of MED at Chicago which were received from the Chicago Office by letter dated 6/2/45 to the Bureau and New York City re "ARTHUR ADAMS". (NY file 100-63983-591 and 592).
Page 486, paragraph 3	War Department letter with enclosures dated 7/26, to the Bureau, photostatic copies of which were

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forwarded to the New York Office by Bulet dated 8/15/46. (NY file 100-14092-67A and 68).

Page 486,paragraph 4

Same source as indicated immediately above for page 2, paragraph 3.

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IRENE MILLER

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

TL-1 [redacted]

TL-2 Anonymous

TL-3 Not used.

TL-4 [redacted]

TL-5 Office of Postal and Cable Censorship, New York City. Information provided SA Myron D. Crock

TL-6 [redacted]

TL-7 Same as TL-5

TL-8 [redacted]

TL-9 [redacted] Information provided SA A. B. Novak on 3-26-47; referred to in report of SA J. F. Malley, dated 4-7-49 at NYC and entitled "IRENE MILLER; INTERNAL SECURITY - R".

TL-10 [redacted] Information provided SA J. F. Malone on 1-4-45; referred to in report of same agent dated 3-5-46 at NYC in same case as TL-9. b7D

TL-11 [redacted] Information provided SA F.X. Plant

TL-12 [redacted] Information provided SA J.F. Malone on 7-11-45. Referred to in his report dated 11-6-45 at NYC and entitled "IRENE MILLER; INTERNAL SECURITY-R".

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IRENE MILLER

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

TL-13 [redacted] b7D

Information provided SA T. G. Spencer on 2-13-46

TL-14 [redacted]

Information provided SA E. C. Kemper, Jr. on 6-27-45. Referred to in his report dated 7-7-45 at Washington, D.C. and entitled as TL-12.

JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd.)

TM-1 Chicago letter to Bureau, 3/24/45, reporting information received fro: MED.

TM-2 [redacted] Personnel Security Questionnaire made available by SA C. H. HARRISON of CIC on 10/8/47.

TM-3 [redacted]

TM-4 [redacted] as cont: ed in the report of SA ISIAH T. WC(dated 8/23/45 at Boston in instant b7D

TM-5 Chicago Branch Office MED report d: 5/15/45.

TM-6 [redacted] as contained in report of SA JOHN C. RILEY, Chicag: 9/30/44 entitled "Communist Infilt: of the Radiation Laboratory, Unive: of California, Berkeley, California Internal Security - C."

TM-7 Captain T. O. JONES, Military Inte: gence Officer, engaged in investig: tions relative to DSM Project in Chicago, as contained in the report listed immediately above.

TM-8 War Department letter to Bureau da: 7/26/46 forwarded to New York unde: date of 8/15/46 in the case entitl: "ARTHUR ADAMS; Espionage - R".

TM-9 Notes of MED, Chicago Confidential Informant #1 re CLARENCE HISKEY for ed as an enclosure with Chicago let to Bureau, 6/2/45.

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Re: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS

Confidential Informant T-1, as used in the origin of the investigation pertianing to ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, is identified as follows:

1. A letter dated 7/31/44 from the MED, Intelligence and Security Division, New York Branch, signed by B. W. MENKE, Captain, Corps of Engineers, Intelligence Officer. (NY file 100-63983-6).

2. Three memoranda attached to item #1 above, which memoranda were all dated 7/27/44 and signed E. D. WALSH, Special Agent, CIC. (NY file 100-63983-2, 3, 5).

3. A letter dated 8/31/44 from the same source as described in item #1 above. (NY file 100-63983-7).

4. A report of "War Department - Military Intelligence", dated 5/29/44 at Chicago, Illinois, and entitled "CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, wa." (NY file 100-14092-22).

5. Memorandum dated 11/15/44 and signed by JOHN A. HORAN, First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. (NY file 100-14092-23).

Confidential Informant T-1, as used in the section entitled "ZELMA BAKER MILLER - DR. BENJAMIN F. MILLER", Page 376 and Page 377 is identified as follows:

A letter from Captain JAMES MURRAY, MED, Chicago, Illinois.

Confidential Informant T-1, as used in the origin of investigation pertaining to ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, Administrative Section, is identified as follows:

1. Memorandum dated 7/27/44 and signed by CIC Agents HENRY TATUR and MARTIN L. WEBB. (NY file 100-63983-4).

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2. A letter dated 8/31/44 from the MED, Intelligence and Security Division, New York Branch, signed by B. W. MENKE, Captain, Corps of Engineers, Intelligence Officer. (NY file 100-63983-7).

Confidential Informant T-1, as used in other parts of the Administrative Section of instant report, is identified as follows:

Page 407, last paragraph	Photostatic copy of verbatim transcript of conversation between CLARENCE HISKEY and several people on April 28 and April 29, 1944, provided to the New York Office by Chicago letter, 6/2/45, entitled "ARTHUR ADAMS, was.; INTERNAL SECURITY - R". (NY file 100-63983-592).
Page 414, next to last paragraph	Letter from MED, New York, signed by DAVID S. TEEPLE, First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, Intelligence Officer and dated 11/11/44. (NY file 100-63983-43).
Page 414, last paragraph	Telephonic information received on 11/10/44 from Lieutenant MARTIN WEBB, MED, New York City by SA H. H. HINDERAKER. (NY file 100-63983-59).
Page 415, paragraphs 1 & 3	Captain L. R. JOHNSON, MED representative for the Oakland and Berkeley, California areas and Major H. A. FIDLER, not further identified, as quoted in San Francisco letter of November 18, 1944, entitled "CINRAD". (NY file 100-63983-63A).
Page 426, paragraph 3	Photostatic copy of a letter from MARCIA to CLARENCE HISKEY dated 5/1/45 and provided the New York Office by MED, New York City on 6/16/45. (NY file 100-63132-1A11).
Page 426, paragraph 4	Photostatic copy of a letter from CLARENCE to MARCIA HISKEY dated 5/14/45, provided the New York Office by Captain DAVID S. TEEPLE, MED, New York City on 7/11/45. (NY file 100-63132-1A2(

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Page 426, Paragraph 5	Photostatic copy of a letter from MARCIA to CLARENCE HISKEY dated 6/6/45, provided the New York Office by Captain DAVID S. TEEPLE, MED, New York City, on 7/25/45. (NY file 100-63132-1A30).
Page 502 of section on DAVID STONE MARTIN	MED, Chicago, Illinois, report dated 5/29/44 at Chicago, (NY file 100-14092-22).

Confidential Informant TN-1, as used in the section entitled "BACKGROUND AND EARLY ACTIVITIES", is identified as follows:

Page 28, paragraph 2	[redacted] report dated 10/12/44 at Toronto, Canada captioned "ARTHUR ADAMS - NEW YORK CITY" and signed by T. M. GUERNSEY, forwarded to the New York Office by Bulet 11/1/44, entitled "CINRAD".
Page 29, last paragraph	[redacted] report dated 10/16/44 and signed by T. M. GUERNSEY, b7D
Page 30, Paragraphs 3 & 4	[redacted] report dated 1/10/45 and signed by S. T. WOOD, forwarded to the New York Office by Bulet 1/27/45 in instant case.
Page 30, paragraph 5 and including to last paragraph on page 31	[redacted] report dated 1-23-45 and signed by S. T. WOOD, forwarded to the New York Office by Bulet dated 2-1-45 in instant case

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Page 32, paragraph 1 — [redacted] reports dated February 3 and 10, 1945 and signed by S. T. WOOD, which reports were forwarded the New York Office by Bulet dated 2/17/45 in instant case.

Page 77, paragraph 4 — [redacted] report dated 1/10/45 and signed by S. T. WOOD, forwarded to the New York Office by Bulet 1-27-45 in instant case.

Page 77, paragraph 5 — [redacted] report dated 10-16-44 and signed by T. M. GUERNSEY.

Confidential Informant TN-1, as used in the section entitled "BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES - SABINA ROTHKOFF, wa." and in the section entitled "ALEXANDER ADAMS", is identified as follows:

1. [redacted] report signed S. T. WOOD, dated 2-10-45, which was forwarded to the New York Office by Bulet dated 2-19-45 in instant case.

2. [redacted] report signed S. T. WOOD, dated 2-17-45 and forwarded to the New York Office by Bulet dated 2-26-45 in instant case.

3. Photostatic copy of passport application of SABINA ROTHKOFF, which was forwarded to the New York Office by Bulet dated 2-28-45 in instant case.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

TN-2: Confidential source referred to in Bureau letter 1-29-45 in instant case.

TN-3: [redacted]; referred to in WFO report of SA F. L. JONES, dated 3-9-45 in instant case.

TN-4: Office of Postal and Cable Censorship, NYC; information provided SA M. D. CROCKER between February 1945 and June, 1945.

TN-5: [redacted]
Information provided SA T. G. SPENCER on 2-13-45; referred to in report of SA F. X. PLANT, dated 3-5-46 at New York City in instant case.

b7D

TN-6: [redacted]
Information provided SAA W. W. BRADBURN; referred to in report SA H. H. HINDERAKER dated 4-28-45 at NYC in instant case.

TN-7: [redacted]
Information provided SAA W. W. BRADBURN; referred to in report of SA H. H. HINDERAKER dated 4-28-45 at NYC in instant case.

TN-8: [redacted]
Information provided SAA W. W. BRADBURN on 5-21,22,23-45

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TN-9: [redacted]
Information provided SA E. C. KEMPER, JR., referred to in report SA L. J. LANE, dated 6-27-45 at Washington, D.C., in instant case.

TN-10: [redacted]
Information provided NYO by Albany letter of 12-16-44 in instant case.

TN-11: ONI, 3rd ND Flimsy dated 1-15-43.

b7D

TN-12: Anonymous.

TN-13: [redacted]
Information provided SA W. W. BRADBURN; referred to in report of SA H. H. HINDERAKER dated 11-11-44 at NYC in instant case.

TN-14: [redacted]
Information provided in May, 1944; referred t in report of SA JOHN C. RILEY, dated 9-30-44, at Chicago, Ill,, and entitled, "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF RADIATION LABORATORY, UNIVERS OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA: INTERNAI SECURITY-C". According to Chicago teletype c 5-4-50 [redacted] has provided reliable and unreliable information, has said he will not testify under any circumstances, and his present whereabouts are unknown.

TN-15: ISMAIL AKHMEDOV
Formerly head of 2nd Section, 4th Department (Soviet Military Intelligence); Information provided NYO by Bureau letter of 12-27-48 in instant case.

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TN-16: Anonymous

TN-17: Bureau letter to NYO dated 11-4-44 and entitled as in instant case.

TN-18: Same source as TN-17.

TN-19: [redacted]
Information provided SA F. L. JONES; referred to in his report dated 12-15-44 at Washington, D.C., in instant case.

b7D

TN-20: Records of Westchester County Sheriff's Office in custody of Deputy Sheriff JOHN HOY. Information provided on 2-23-44; referred to in report of SA F. X. PLANT dated 6-13-45 at NYC and entitled, "MAURICE BLUMLEIN; INTERNAL SECURITY-R"

TN-21: [redacted]

TN-22: Mail Cover on MAURICE BLUMLEIN at St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, NY, during period 7-19-45 to 8-31-45.

TN-23: Lt. (jg) MAX MOGUL
574 Minnerford Avenue, Bronx, New York;
Information provided SA H. W. LITTLE in April or May 1944.

TN-24: [redacted]
Information provided SA H. P. LARSON and SE ALBERT E. FAILER.

TN-25: [redacted]
Information provided SA E. W. BUCKLEY.

TN-26: Anonymous.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Continued)

TN-27: Bureau letter to NYO dated 10-3-23 in re KENNETH DURANT.

TN-28: [redacted] b7D

Information provided SA G. J. ALBERS on 9-25-48.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS CONTD.

TN-29 [redacted] Refer to in the report of SA HUGHITT H. HINDERAKER dated 9/15/45 at New York in instant case.

TN-30 [redacted] Information provided SA M. B. CALHOUN and referred to in his report dated 12/15/44 at Atlanta, Georgia, in instant case.

TN-31 Anonymous.

b7D

TN-32 [redacted]

TN-33 [redacted] Referred to in the report of SA W. L. BRUMLEVE dated 5/11/41 at Little Rock in the case entitled "MIKE SBAR, WAS., ET AL; INTERNAL SECURITY - C".

TN-34 Lt. JOHN A. RUDLOFF, Security Officer, OWI, 250 West 57th Street, New York City. Information provided SA J. O. MONTGOMERY and referred to in the report of SA HUGHITT H. HINDERAKER dated 4/28/45 at New York in instant case.

TN-35 [redacted] Information provided SA DAVID LAWRIE and referred to in the report of SA J. P. DALEY dated 12/28/48 at New York City and entitled "DR. SIMON LYON RUSKIN; ESPIONAGE - R".

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TN-36 [redacted] and his information is referred to in the report of SA O. H. DUGGINS dated 10/8/43 at New York City entitled "TAKASHI OHTA, WA.; ALIEN AND ENEMY CONTROL - JAPANESE".

TN-37 Anonymous.

TN-38 Anonymous.

TN-39 Anonymous.

TN-40 Mr. J. CONNOLLY, Foreman, Station G, U. S. Post Office, New York City, who provided information to SA GRIFFIN SMITH. b7D

TN-41 Anonymous.

TN-42 [redacted]

TN-43

TN-44

TN-45

TN-46 Anonymous.

TN-47 [redacted]

TN-48

TN-49 [redacted] who provided information to SAS HUGHITT H. HINDERAKER, J. G. JOHNSON and J. C. LEARNED.

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TN-50 [redacted] Information provided SA HUGHITT H. HINDERAKER and referred to in his report dated 4/28/45 at New York City in instant case.

TN-51 [redacted]

TN-52 [redacted] Information provided to agents of the Portland Office on 3/1/45 and referred to in the report of SA E. L. BARTON at Portland dated 3/3/45 in instant case. b7D

TN-53 [redacted]

TN-54 Anonymous.

TN-55 Anonymous.

TN-56 [redacted]

TN-57

TN-58 Anonymous.

TN-59 [redacted] Information provided SA A. IMLE and referred to in the report of SA HUGHITT H. HINDERAKER dated 9/25/45 at New York City in instant case.

TN-60 Anonymous.

TN-61 Anonymous.

TN-62 Anonymous.

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TN-63	Anonymous.
TN-64	[redacted] Information provided New York by New Haven teletype of 12/4/45 entitled, "NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WA., ET AL".
TN-65	SA LEONARD H. LANGEN.
TN-66	[redacted]
TN-67	[redacted]
TN-68	[redacted] Information provided SA JOHN J. MANNING on 9/9/46 and referred to in the report of SA T. H. WALDRON dated 1/21/47 at New York City, entitled, "ANN SHEPHERD, WA.; SECURITY MATTER - C".

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TN-69 [redacted], who made available records concerning the account of ARTHUR ADAMS on May 21,22,23, 1945 to SAA William W. Bradburn. Summarized information as given by this informant was set forth in the report of SA Hughitt H. Hinderaker, New York, 9/15/45.

b7D

TN-70 [redacted] who made available records on January 27, 29, 31, 1945 to SAA William W. Bradburn.

TN-71 [redacted], who made available records on January 27, 29, 31, 1945 to SAA William A. Bradburn.

TN-72 [redacted]. This informant's information is set forth in the report of SA Hughitt H. Hinderaker, New York, 10/27/44. It is to be noted this same informant furnished information concerning the Subject's account in December, 1944 to SAA Charles E. Stine.

TN-73 [redacted], furnished information to SAA William W. Bradburn on February 28, 1945. This information is mentioned in the report of SA Hughitt H. Hinderaker, New York, 4/28/45.

TN-74 [redacted] furnished information to SAA William W. Bradburn concerning the reopening of [redacted] on July 9, 1945. Information concerning [redacted] is set forth in the report of SA Hughitt H. Hinderaker, New York, 9/15/45.

TN-75 [redacted] who telephonically furnished information to SA

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[redacted] 12/19/45. This information concerning the [redacted] is set forth in the report of SA Francis X. Plant, New York, 2/18/46.

TN-76 [redacted] who furnished information to SAA William W. Bradburn as set forth in report of SA Hughitt H. Hinderaker, New York, 9/15/45.

TN-77 [redacted] City, who furnished information to SA Hughitt H. Hinderaker, New York, as set forth in Agent Hinderaker's report dated 12/29/44. This same informant advised SAA Charles E. Stine on January 25, 1945, that [redacted] is mentioned in report of SA Hinderaker dated 4/28/45. b7D

TN-78 [redacted] who furnished information to SAA Charles E. Stine on January 25, 1945. This information is mentioned in report of SA Highitt H. Hinderaker, New York, 4/28/45.

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TN-79 [redacted]

TN-80 [redacted] Information provided New York Office by teletype dated 3/6/45 in entitled case (NY File #100-63983-394).

TN-81 SAS J. E. MC ARDLE and DON C. SWANSON who conversed with the subject on 9/28 and 9/29/44 on a train en route from Chicago, Illinois, to New York City. This information is referred to in the report of SA J. E. MC ARDLE dated 3/12/45 at Chicago in instant case. b7D

TN-82 Anonymous.

TN-83 United States State Department. Information of 5/13/46 provided New York Office by bulet 6/25/46 of instant case. Information of 11/27/46 provided New York Office by bulet of same date in instant case. Information of 8/19/46 provided New York Office by bulet of 11/22/46 in instant case.

TN-84 Anonymous.

TN-85 [redacted] Information provided SAS H. H. DAVIS and B. GOODENOW on 9/13/47.

NY 100-63983

MIRIAM SHERWOOD

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

The Confidential Informant T-1 as used in this Section is identified as follows:

Page 321, Para. 1: Memo of MARTIN L. WEBB, 1st Lt., Corps of Engineers, dated 11-28-44 at NYC; forwarded NYO by letter from Manhattan Engineers District, N.Y., N.Y., signed by DAVID S. TEEPLE, 1st Lt., Corps of Engineers, Intelligence Officer, and dated 11-28-44 (NYF 100-69057-1)

Page 323, Para 1; Line 1: Same as above.

Line 3: Letter of 5-20-44; photostatic copy of transcript of letter; submitted in memo dated 5-31-44 at Canol, Northwest Territory, Canada, by Russell J. McCombs, SA CIC (NYF 100-63983-1A 168 p. 2)
Letter of 5-25-44; same source as letter of 5-20-44 (NYF 100-63983-1A 168 p. 5)
Letter of 5-27-44; same source as letter of 5-20-44 (NYF 100-63983-1A 168 p. 6)
Letter of 6-4-44; photostatic copy of transcript of letter submitted in report dated 6-9-44 at Canol, Northwest Territory, by John J. Guthrie, SA, CIC (NYF 100-63983-1A 167 p. 3)
Letter of 6-19-44; same source as letter of 6-4-44 (NYF 100-63983-1A 169 p
Letter of 7-2-44; Excerpt of letter contained in memo of MARTIN L. WEBB, 1st Lt., Corps of Engineers, dated 10-30-44 at NYC and received in NYO by letter from Manhattan Engineers District, NYC dated 11-6-44 and signed by DAVID S. TEEPLE, 1st Lt., Corps of Engineers. (NY File 100-11092-21; 100-47343-480)
Letter of 7-9-44; same source as letter of 7-2-44(NYF 100-11092-21 & 25)
Letter of 9-9-44; same source as letter 7-2-44(NYF 100-11092-21 & 25)

NY 100-63983

Confidential Informants (Continued)

Page 325, Para. 3: Memo of MARTIN L. WEBB, 1st Lt., Corps of Engineers, dated 11-28-44 at NYC; forwarded NYO by letter from Manhattan Engineers District, NY, NY, signed by DAVID S. TEEPLE, 1st Lt. Corps of Engineers, Intelligence Officer, and dated 11-28-44(NYF 100-69057-1)

Para 4: Report Lt. WHITAKER, Manhattan Engineers District, NYC, dated 12-2-44; forwarded NYO by letter from Manhattan Engineers District dated 12-4-44 at NYC and signed DAVID S. TEEPLE, 1st Lt., Corps of Engineers, Int. Officer (NYF 100-69057-12)

TO-1 [redacted] b7D furnished an index card drawer to SAS FRANK J. SMITH and J. D. REED on October 27, 1947. This drawer contained approximately 1,200 index cards, apparently maintained by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The cards contained data concerning contributions to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. She received the cards through the Leo Letter Service, 19 West 44th Street, and was assigned to type envelopes addressed to the names on the cards. It was noted that the reverse side of the envelopes bore the printed words "PAUL ROBESON, V.A.L.B."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1356925-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 2
Page 85 ~ Referral/Consult;
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STANDARD FORM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 11, 1950

FROM: SAC GUY HOTTEL, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 101-2118)

Re Cleveland letter dated June 8, 1950.

Mr. TOM JONES, Assistant to the General Manager, Atomic Energy Commission, has advised that he could not remember any of the details regarding HISKEY and the investigation of HISKEY by the Manhattan Engineering District. Mr. JONES said he was in charge of the Security Office at the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago and that as such HISKEY's case would have come directly under his supervision. JONES further advised that when HISKEY left the University of Chicago to go to Mineral Wells, Arctic Circle, his case was transferred to the Head Office of the Manhattan Engineering District, in Washington, D.C., and that any correspondence from or to HISKEY intercepted by censorship would have been sent to Washington instead of to Chicago. Mr. JONES could not remember HISKEY having made any mention of going to the Arctic Circle via Alaska, or of MIRIAM SHERWOOD having written to HISKEY in regard to his having missed going to Nome, Alaska. Mr. JONES advised that he seems to remember that subsequent to HISKEY's entrance into the U. S. Army and his transfer to the Arctic Circle, he requested a furlough in order to visit Alaska, however, he believes the furlough was refused.

Mr. JONES suggested that the files of G-2, Department of the Army, might contain some information regarding HISKEY subsequent to his being called into the Army. He stated ordinarily duplicates of any such information would have been sent to General GROVES, however, it was possible that some was overlooked and among this might be the correspondence referred to by JAMES MURRAY.

For the information of the Bureau, [redacted] was questioned on August 1, 1950, by Assistant U. S. Attorney WILLIAM HITZ, Washington, D.C., in connection with a Federal Grand Jury Hearing in the case of [redacted]. This statement was made by [redacted] outside the Grand Jury room while not under oath. b3

EX. - 83

WOC:dm
100-17720
cc: New York (Info.)

RECORDED - 4 | 101-2118-85
INDEXED - 4 AUG 11 1950
1

COPIES DESTROYED
125 MAR 8 1961

52 AUG 21 1950

MEMO TO DIRECTOR, FBI
RE: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY

August 11, 1950

The files of G-2, Department of Army, reflect that HISKEY's mail was being censored during the latter part of 1944 and the first part of 1945 and that Lieutenant Colonel JOHN LANSDALE, JR., had requested that photostatic copies of all mail received or sent by HISKEY be sent to his office in Washington. Letters transmitting photostatic copies of HISKEY's correspondence contain notations that the photostatic copies were delivered personally to Colonel LANSDALE or to Major CLAUDE C. PIERCE. Photostatic copies of HISKEY's correspondence could not be found in the files of G-2, Department of the Army.

Major C. F. SCOTT, in charge of Summary and Procurement Section of G-2, advised that he was of the opinion that G-2 did not retain any copies of HISKEY's correspondence but had forwarded them to Colonel LANSDALE, of the Manhattan Engineering District, and that it would be necessary to obtain the correspondence from whatever agency that now has HISKEY's MED file.

WILLIAM BURKE, Security Office, Atomic Energy Commission, has previously advised that HISKEY's MED file is in the possession of the FBI Headquarters.

No further action is being taken in this matter by the Washington Field Office unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

WOC:dm
100-17720
cc: New York (Info.)

FD-122
(10-19-49)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 7, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bufile 101-2118

Card 7/1 10/26/50 ET

___ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above captioned individual.

X The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

_____

_____

RACE _____ SEX _____ NATIVE BORN _____ NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN _____

COMMUNIST _____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE _____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM _____ TAB FOR COMSAB _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS 2 Grace Court

Brooklyn, N.Y. Summer cottage Westbrookville, Sullivan County, NY

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

_____

_____

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Strategic and Vital Industry List)

RECORDED - 6 101-2118-86

1

SEP 8 1950

WJMCG:mat
100-14092

55 OCT 28 1950

FIVE

A.E. Leonard

81ST C[illegible] 2d Session HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES [illegible]ORT No. 2901

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST CLARENCE HISKEY

AUGUST 11, 1950.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WOOD, of Georgia, from the Committee on Un-American Activities, submitted the following

REPORT

CITING CLARENCE HISKEY

The Committee on Un-American Activities, as created and authorized by the House of Representatives through the enactment of Public Law 601 section 121, subsection Q (2), of the Seventy-ninth Congress, and under House Resolution 5 of the Eighty-first Congress, caused to be issued a subpena to Clarence Hiskey, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 85 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The said subpena directed Clarence Hiskey to be and appear before said Committee on Un-American Activities on May 24, 1949, at the hour of 10:30 a. m., then and there to testify touching matters of inquiry committed to said committee, and not to depart without leave of said committee. The subpena served upon Clarence Hiskey is set forth in words and figures, as follows:

By authority of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America, to C. E. Owens and/or C. E. McKillips: You are hereby commanded to summon Clarence Hiskey, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 85 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., to be and appear before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives of the United States, of which Hon. John S. Wood, is chairman, in their chamber in the city of Washington, on May 24, 1949, at the hour of 10:30 a. m., then and there to testify touching matters of inquiry committed to said committee; and he is not to depart without leave of said committee. Herein fail not, and make return of this summons.

Witness my hand and the seal of the House of Representatives of the United States, at the city of Washington, this 10th day of May, 1949.

JOHN S. WOOD, *Chairman.*

Attest:

[SEAL] RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk, United States House of Representatives.

The said subpena was duly served as appears by the return made thereon by C. E. Owens, investigator, House of Representatives, who was duly authorized to serve the said subpena. The return of the

INDEXED - 122 101-2118-87
NOT RECORDED
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51 SEP 26 1950

service by the said C. E. Owens, being endorsed thereon, is set forth in words and figures as follows:

Subpena for Clarence Hiskey before the Committee on Un-American Activities. Served the within-named individual in the office of the Department of Chemistry, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, 85 Livingston, Brooklyn, N. Y.

C. E. OWENS,
Investigator, House of Representatives.

The said Clarence Hiskey, pursuant to said subpena, and in compliance therewith, appeared before the said committee on May 24, 1949, to give such testimony as required under and by virtue of Public Law 601, section 121, subsection Q (2), of the Seventy-ninth Congress, and under House Resolution 5 of the Eighty-first Congress. The said Clarence Hiskey having appeared as a witness and having been asked the questions, namely:

Mr. Hiskey, what employee of the SAM project advised you that John Hitchcock Chapin was in Cleveland, Ohio, at the time you visited him in Cleveland during the latter part of April 1944?

Mr. Hiskey, while you were employed by the University of Tennessee, did you at any time ever attend any Communist Party meetings?

Did you ever pay dues to the Communist Party of the United States?

Did you ever attend a meeting of the central control commission of the Communist Party?

Did you ever assist any member or members of the Communist Party in the attempted infiltration of the Tennessee Valley Authority?

Mr. Hiskey, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party of the United States?

Mr. Hiskey, do you know Paul Crouch, C-r-o-u-c-h?

Mr. Hiskey, I ask you if you have ever seen this individual [Paul Crouch]?

Have you ever attended any Communist Party meetings where this individual [Paul Crouch] was present?

Have you ever known him [Paul Crouch] as a member of the Communist Party of the United States?

Who is Kenneth May?

Mr. Hiskey, while in Knoxville, Tenn., or its vicinity, did you ever pay Communist Party dues to an individual named David Stone Martin?

Have you ever been a member of the Young Communist League?

Did you, while you were attached to the atomic energy installations, turn over information to any unauthorized person?

which questions were pertinent to the subject under inquiry, refused to answer such questions; and as a result of the said Clarence Hiskey's refusal to answer the aforesaid questions, your committee was prevented from receiving testimony and information concerning a matter committed to said committee in accordance with the terms of the subpena served upon the said Clarence Hiskey.

The record of the proceedings before the committee on May 24, 1949, during which the said Clarence Hiskey, after having been duly sworn, refused to answer the aforesaid questions pertinent to the subject under inquiry, is set forth in fact as follows:

The Committee on Un-American Activities met pursuant to call at 11 a. m. in room 226, Old House Office Building, Hon. John S. Wood (chairman) presiding.

Committee members present: Hon. John S. Wood, chairman; Francis E. Walter, Burr P. Harrison, Morgan M. Moulder, Richard M. Nixon, Francis Case and Harold H. Velde.

* * * * * * *

Mr. WOOD. Let the Committee be in order.

The record will show that Mr. Walter, Mr. Moulder, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Case, Mr. Velde, and the chairman are present.

* * * * * * *

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Hiskey, do you solemnly swear that the testimony you will give this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. HISKEY. I do.

* * * * * * *

Mr. WOOD. We will adjourn until 3 o'clock.

The Committee on Un-American Activities met pursuant to call at 3:40 p. m. in room 226 Old House Office Building, Hon. John S. Wood, chairman presiding.

Committee members present: Hon. John S. Wood, chairman; Francis E. Walter, Burr P. Harrison, Morgan M. Moulder, Richard M. Nixon, and Harold H. Velde.

* * * * * * *

Mr. RUSSELL. At that time you declined to answer pertinent questions on the ground that to answer might tend to incriminate you. In a report issued by the committee on September 28, 1948, it was stated that you had been a chemist engaged in chemical research on the SAM project which had to do with the development of the atomic bomb. It was stated in the report mentioned that you were ordered to active duty in the United States Army for limited military service on April 28, 1944. It was stated that you had in your effects a personal notebook which contained notes on the atomic bomb project in Chicago, Ill.; that on the day you were called to active duty in the Army you met one Arthur Adams in Chicago, who was described in this report as a Soviet agent who had secured information relating to the atomic bomb.

The report states that you made a trip to Cleveland, Ohio, shortly after you were notified that you were to be inducted into the United States Army to meet with one John Hitchcock Chapin, a chemical engineer employed on the atomic project. It was stated in the report that you urged Chapin to meet with Arthur Adams and furnish him with information as to the progress being made in the development of the atomic bomb.

It was stated in the report that at the meeting which took place in Cleveland, Ohio, in the hotel room of Chapin, you received a key from Chapin which you later gave to Arthur Adams in order that the key could be returned to Chapin at the time Adams met him, so as to assure Chapin that the person he was meeting was actually Arthur Adams.

It was stated in this report, Mr. Hiskey, that even the very fact that Mr. Chapin was in Cleveland was a secret within the Manhattan Engineering District project itself.

Mr. Hiskey, do you wish to confirm or deny the statements which have just been read to you?

Mr. HISKEY. On advice of counsel, I refuse to answer that question on the ground that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, what employee of the SAM project advised you that John Hitchock Chapin was in Cleveland, Ohio, at the time you visited him in Cleveland during the latter part of April 1944?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend——

* * * * * * *

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, while you were employed by the University of Tennessee, did you at any time every attend any Communist Party meetings?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever pay dues to the Communist Party of the United States?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever attend a meeting of the central control commission of the Communist Party?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever assist any member or members of the Communist Party in the attempted infiltration of the Tennessee Valley Authority?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party of the United States?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, do you know Paul Crouch, C-r-o-u-c-h?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

(The witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, will you swear Mr. Paul Crouch as a witness?

Mr. WOOD. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth so help you God?

Mr. CROUCH. I do.

Mr. RUSSELL. Will you stand, please (addressing Mr. Hiskey)?

(Mr. Hiskey stood at the witness table.)

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, I ask you if you have ever seen this individual?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Have you ever attended any Communist Party meetings where this individual was present?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Have you ever known him as a member of the Communist Party of the United States?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question—perhaps I will check with counsel.

(The witness, Mr. Hiskey, conferred with counsel.)

Mr. WOOD. You may be seated now, Mr. Hiskey, if you desire.

(Mr. Hiskey reseated himself at the witness table.)

Mr. RUSSELL. Are you acquainted with David Stone Martin?

Mr. HISKEY. I'm taking back my remark that I just made. I started to answer your last question, and I want to check with counsel on it.

Mr. RUSSELL. All right.

Mr. HISKEY. Would you give me the question again, please?

Mr. RUSSELL. The last one?

Mr. COLLOMS. Before the Stone Martin thing.

Mr. RUSSELL. Have you ever known him as a member of the Communist Party of the United States.

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring further with counsel). I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. WALTER. Now, at this point, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question.

Mr. WOOD. Very well, Mr. Walter.

Mr. WALTER. What section of the Constitution gives anyone a right to claim immunity to answer a question on the ground it might degrade him?

Mr. COLLUMS. Are you asking that of counsel or the witness?

Mr. WALTER. I am asking the witness that question. You declined to answer on the ground it might degrade you. I would like to know what section of the Constitution you are now setting up.

Mr. HISKEY. Customary usage when invoking the fifth amendment.

Mr. WALTER. Customary where?

Mr. HISKEY. Well, I have to ask my counsel to answer that question for you, but I am told by him the customary usage in invoking the fifth amendment is to use the words "tend to degrade or incriminate me."

Mr. WALTER. I have heard that reason given for declining to answer a question on numerous occasions, but I do not know—and I have some knowledge of the Constitution—what section gives anyone the right to refuse to answer a question on the ground that it might be degrading.

Mr. HISKEY. May I ask counsel to answer?

Mr. COLLOMS. I will answer that if I may.

Mr. WALTER. No; I don't care to have you.

Mr. WOOD. There would be no objection, Mr. Attorney, to your conferring with your client if he desires to answer on your advice.

(The witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. HISKEY. Do you object to my using the word "degrade"? Is that what you want?

Mr. WALTER. No; I do not object to your using the word "degrade" but I do not like to have read into these proceedings excuses for not answering questions that are not bona fide or reasons that the Constitution has not provided for. And nowhere in the Constitution is the expression used that you and other witnesses who have testified before this committee have given as reasons why they would not answer a question.

Mr. HISKEY. Well, you recall we had this discussion before, and I dropped the word "degrade."

Mr. WOOD. You desire to drop it now?

Mr. HISKEY. Well, I have dropped it consistently. I may have inadvertently put it in before.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask one question at this point.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Velde.

Mr. VELDE. How would your acquaintanceship with Mr. Crouch tend to incriminate you?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. WOOD. I was preparing to ask you how would it tend to incriminate you to answer whether or not you knew Kenneth May, the question that you were asked in executive session. Your answer at that time was that an answer to that question would tend to incriminate you; was it not?

Mr. HISKEY. That is correct.

Mr. WOOD. And would that be your answer to it now?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOOD. Could you explain to the committee in what manner it would tend to incriminate you and what reasons you have for so stating to say whether or not you know Kenneth May?

Mr. HISKEY. No; I refuse to answer that question, too, on the grounds it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. WALTER. Who is Kenneth May?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. WALTER. How could your answering the question incriminate you if you do not even know who the person is that you are being asked about?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.

(The witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. WOOD. Proceed Mr. Counsel.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, while in Knoxville, Tenn., or its vicinity, did you ever pay Communist Party dues to an individual named David Stone Martin?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you still hold the Reserve commission in the United States Army?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I do.

Mr. RUSSELL. Have you ever been a member of the Young Communist League

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.

* * * * * * *

Mr. NIXON. Mr. Hiskey, under the Constitution, as you of course have been advised by counsel, you can refuse to answer questions on the ground that they will tend to incriminate you. The reason that this hearing was moved from executive into open session was that in executive you followed the same line.

Now, the matters in the committee report which the chief investigator has read to you involve, at least in the minds of the members of the committee, rather serious charges, and I was curious as to whether or not, when you were employed in the atomic installations during the war period, at that time you did execute or sign any kind of loyalty oath to the United States. Do you recall whether you did or not?

Mr. HISKEY. There was a general personnel form which I filled out.

Mr. NIXON. Yes.

Mr. HISKEY. Which is about all that I can recall.

Mr. NIXON. You do not recall whether that involved the usual statement of loyalty to the Government or not?

(The witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. NIXON. If you do not remember, it is all right. Say that you do not.

Mr. COLLOMS. I am just going to ask him whether he remembers or not.

(The witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. HISKEY. I don't know specifically whether there was such an oath on there, but I wouldn't have any objection to taking such an oath anytime.

Mr. NIXON. That is what I meant. Well, here is your oath (looking at a document handed him by a staff member) when you became a second lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service. I guess it was in the Army.

Mr. WOOD. Present it to him, please.

(Mr. Nixon handed the document to Mr. Hiskey.)

Mr. NIXON. Do you recall having signed that when you went into the Army?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes; what's wrong with it?
Mr. WOOD. Is that your signature that is on it?
Mr. HISKEY. Oh, sure.
Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that that be made part of the record?
Mr. WOOD. I was just going to direct that it be made part of the record.
Mr. NIXON. This will be placed in the record, but for purposes of asking a question I would like to read from the oath:

"I, Clarence Francis Hiskey, having been appointed a second lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter."

Now, in the opinion of the members of the committee, having heard the charges which were involved in the committee's report of last year, the charges involved without any question reflected upon the matter of loyalty, because they reflected upon whether or not you were involved in turning over information to a foreign government in an unauthorized manner.

Now, my first question is: Do you believe that turning over atomic information to, shall we say, Arthur Adams, or any other representative of the Russian Government would be a disloyal act?

Mr. HISKEY. (After conferring with counsel). I most certainly do.
Mr. NIXON. Did you turn over any such information?
Mr. HISKEY. (After conferring with counsel). I refuse to answer that question on the grounds——
Mr. NIXON. Can't you see the implication of your answer, Mr. Hiskey? You have indicated you have signed a loyalty oath to the Government of the United States. You said that you would be perfectly willing to execute one. You have said that it would be a disloyal act to turn over information. I asked you the simple question as to whether you did. A "No" answer to that question would indicate clearly you were completely loyal to the United States.

Now, I think that in the interest of the committee's investigations, you could answer "No" in the event you had not turned over information, and I would like to give you another opportunity. Did you, while you were attached to the atomic energy installations, turn over information to any unauthorized person?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I still refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.
Mr. NIXON. But you would consider it to be a disloyal act for somebody to turn over such information; would you not?
Mr. HISKEY. I most certainly would.

* * * * * * *

Because of the foregoing, the said Committee on Un-American Activities was deprived of answers to pertinent questions propounded to said Clarence Hiskey relative to the subject matter which, under Public Law 601, section 121, subsection Q (2), of the Seventy-ninth Congress, and under House Resolution 5 of the Eighty-first Congress, the said committee was instructed to investigate, and the refusal of the witness to answer questions, namely:

Mr. Hiskey, what employee of the SAM project advised you that John Hitchcock Chapin was in Cleveland, Ohio, at the time you visited him in Cleveland during the latter part of April 1944?

Mr. Hiskey, while you were employed by the University of Tennessee, did you at any time ever attend any Communist Party meetings?

Did you ever pay dues to the Communist Party of the United States?

Did you ever attend a meeting of the central control commission of the Communist Party?

Did you ever assist any member or members of the Communist Party in the attempted infiltration of the Tennessee Valley Authority?

Mr. Hiskey, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party of the United States?

Mr. Hiskey, do you know Paul Crouch, C-r-o-u-c-h?

Mr. Hiskey, I ask you if you have ever seen this individual? [Paul Crouch].

Have you ever attended any Communist Party meetings where this individual [Paul Crouch] was present?

Have you ever known him [Paul Crouch] as a member of the Communist Party of the United States?

Who is Kenneth May?

Mr. Hiskey, while in Knoxville, Tenn., or its vicinity, did you ever pay Communist Party dues to an individual named David Stone Martin?

Have you ever been a member of the Young Communist League?

Did you, while you were attached to the atomic energy installations, turn over information to any unauthorized person?

which questions were pertinent to the subject under inquiry, is a violation of the subpena under which the witness had previously appeared, and his refusal to answer the aforesaid questions deprived this committee of necessary and pertinent testimony which places the said witness in contempt of the House of Representatives.

○

SAC, Washington Field

December 7, 1950

Director, FBI

FASCIANINO LEONARDO FRANCK, was.
INTERNAL S CURITY - C
Washington Field file 100-[illegible]
Bureau file 100-115831

095421

RECORDED - 73

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EX-116

Reurlet November 21, 1950, captioned, "Clarence Francis Hickey, Internal Security - C," advising that the above-captioned subject is one of the individuals who was indicted on November 20, 1950, for contempt of Congress. The Bureau file shows that the last report submitted by your office on the subject was that of Special Agent James J. Tolave dated April 28, 1950.

You are instructed to immediately submit an up-to-date report suitable for dissemination.

LOP:new

DEC 7 4 24 AM '50
RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Candy

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59 DEC 27 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Sandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
Attention: Mr. C. E. HENNRICH

DATE: 11-21-50

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Inquiry at the office of the U. S. Attorney, Washington, D. C. revealed that on the morning of November 20, 1950 the U. S. Grand Jury for the District of Columbia returned an indictment against CLARENCE HISKEY and eleven other individuals alleging contempt of Congress in connection with hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives. The eleven other defendants are listed hereafter.

Indictment against HISKEY is drawn on three counts and alleges vidation of 2 USC 192. HISKEY is charged on three counts with refusal to answer the following questions:

(1) Whether the defendant knew PAUL CROUCH

(2) Whether the defendant was acquainted with DAVID STONE MARTIN

(3) Who was KENNETH MAY ?

A copy of this indictment is enclosed herewith for the assistance of the Bureau.

Assistant U. S. Attorney CHARLES MURRAY, who presented the above cases, was contacted and advised that Bench Warrant was issued for the arrest of HISKEY and copies of the indictment for warrant were transmitted to U. S. Attorney J. VINCENT KEOUGH, Eastern District of New York, with the request that bond in the form of $1500 be set in the event HISKEY is located. MURRAY stated the subpoena was sent to New York on the basis that subpoena was issued for him in May 1949 at which time he was at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, New York City. Mr. MURRAY advised that no word has been received from counsel on behalf of HISKEY, and he was not aware of any attorney representing HISKEY. He observed that no attorney of record was noted in connection with the original proceedings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

With reference to the substance of the indictment, Mr. MURRAY indicated that they do not have a great deal in the HISKEY case. He commented that HISKEY had been very "cozy" and careful in his responses to questions, and that some of the more pertinent questions put to HISKEY were conceded by the government to be such that he would have incriminated himself if required to respond. With reference to the three questions which constitute

MAT:EJG
100-17720

cc: New York

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED - 78 100-2118-88

DEC 12 1950

INDEXED - 78

ENC. 53

EX-116 COPIES DESTROYED

55 JAN 5 1951

125 MAR 8 1961

DIRECTOR, FBI
RE: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY

the three counts of the indictment, Mr. MURRAY stated that the defense may be able to successfully show that mere acquaintance with these individuals would deprive him of the defense in a conspiracy charge involving such individuals if he were compelled to admit that he did know them. At any rate, certain cases have tended that way. He observed that HISKEY had not made a showing to this effect at the time the questions were asked.

The other eleven individuals indicted for contempt are listed as follows, and appeared in the Washington Press today, notably the Washington Post.

JULIUS EMSPAK
THOMAS J. FITZGERALD
THOMAS QUINN
JAMES J. MATLES
PHILIP BART
FRANK FANZINO
TALMADGE RALEY
PASQUALE LEONARD JAMES BRANCA
ESTHER TICE
FRANK HASHMALL
LOUIS BERMAN

In connection with most of the above individuals, Mr. MURRAY advised that he had been in touch with their attorneys, and arraignment was set for Friday, November 24. He stated that HISKEY would also be arraigned Friday if he is located in time for this arraignment.

In connection with the above inquiry, Assistant U. S. Attorney WILLIAM HITZ was contacted, and advised that tomorrow November 22, he contemplates presenting three contempt cases to be returned Monday, November 27, 1950 for refusal to answer questions before the Tydings Committee (sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations). These three cases are as follows: EARL BROWDER, PHILIP JACOB JAFFE, FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD.

Mr. HITZ also advised that next week he plans to present five additional cases of contempt in refusal to respond to questions put by HCUA indictments to be returned Monday December 4, 1950. These cases follow. STEVE NELSON, GIOVANNI ROSSI LOMANITZ, DAVID J. BOEHM, IRVING DAVID FOX and MARCEL SCHERER.

ENCLOSURE

101-2111-88

101-2118-88

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU: Copy of indictment & newspaper clipping

WFO 100-17720
RE: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Holding a Criminal Term

(Grand Jury Impaneled on October 3, 1950 and Sworn in on October 4, 1950)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	
	:	CRIMINAL NO.
v.	:	
CLARENCE HISKEY	:	Grand Jury Original (2 U. S. C. 192)

INTRODUCTION

The Grand Jury charges:

On May 24, 1949, at and within the District of Columbia, the committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives was conducting an inquiry pursuant to authority conferred upon it by law, and particularly subsection (q) (2), Section 121 of The Legislative Re-organization Act of 1946, 60 St. L. p. 828 and House Resolution 5 of the Eighty-first Congress. The defendant, Clarence Hiskey appeared as a witness before that committee at the place and on the date above stated, and was asked questions all of which were pertinent to the question then under inquiry before the committee. At the time and place stated the defendant refused to answer those pertinent questions. The allegations of this introduction are adopted and incorporated into the counts of this indictment which follow, each of which counts will in addition simply describe the question which was asked of the defendant and which he refused to answer.

COUNT ONE

Whether the defendant knew Paul Crouch.

COUNT TWO

Whether the defendant was acquainted with David Stone Martin.

101-2116-88

COUNT THREE

Who was Kenneth May?

United States Attorney in and
for the District of Columbia

A True Bill:

Foreman

Julius Caspar
Thomas D. Fitzgerald
Thos. Quinn
Jas. D. Mathes
Cirilio Bode

Frank Pangino
Salvador Raley
Pasquale Leonardo De Bonis
Esther Dick
Frank Hashmall
Louis Brown

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 14, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 101-2118)

Remylet November 21, 1950.

Inquiry at the Office of Clerk, Criminal Division, U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C., on August 13, 1951, disclosed that the docket of case No. C-1750-50 concerning subject CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY reflected an order of acquittal entered April 13, 1951. U. S. District Court Judge BURNITA SHELTON MATTHEWS was the presiding judge.

It was noted that two of the three counts of the original indictment had been dropped; namely, the two counts involving HISKEY's acquaintanceship with PAUL CROUCH and with DAVID STONE MARTIN. The order of acquittal pertained to the remaining one count of the indictment; that is, whether HISKEY knew who was KENNETH MAY. RUC.

CC - New York (Info)

CEG:BR
100-17720

RECORDED-20
INDEXED-20

101-2118-89
AUG 15 1951

EX-129

57 OCT 4 1951

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK MI FILE NO. 100-9425

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	8/14/51	7/19, 31; 8/1/51	JWS/e rk JOHN W. SCHALLER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
APT UR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FARRELL SCHMERING states CLARENCE HISKEY joined Communist Party in Wisconsin in 1936, that he, SCHMERING, was personally acquainted with HISKEY from either 1932 or 1933 and attended numerous Communist Party meetings at HISKEY's home in Madison, Wisconsin. SCHMERING states HISKEY was looking for either the 93rd or 94th element while at the University of Wisconsin and was planning, if he discovered it, to name it after LENIN. Dr. R. C. HERRIN advised CLARENCE HISKEY was a research assistant under HERRIN's supervision, Madison, during school term 1936-37. HISKEY spoke favorably concerning Communism, indicating he favored the Russian system and considered the Russian system to be superior to the United States system, economically and politically. Dr. HERRIN can recall no specific statement made by HISKEY.

- R U C -

DETAILS: At Milwaukee, Wisconsin

FARRELL SCHMERING, 1309-A North 14th Street, advised that he was a member of the Communist Party, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from 1930 to 1939. As a result

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		101-2118 NOT RECORDED 139 AUG 27 1951

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4 New York (100-63983)
2 Milwaukee

FBI

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65 AUG 31 1951

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—59255-1

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-331980-777

of subject's activity SCHERING stated that he knew that CLARENCE HISKEY joined the Communist Party in 1930. SCHERING stated that HISKEY was born in La Crosse and that he, SCHERING, was personally acquainted with HISKEY from either 1932 or 1933. At this time HISKEY was attending the University of Wisconsin, was interested in Science and was studying blood factors in diabetic patients. SCHERING stated that HISKEY was also either looking for the 93rd or 94th element and indicated to SCHERING that if he was successful in his search he would name his discovery after LENIN. SCHERING stated that he attended numerous Communist Party meetings with CLARENCE HISKEY from either 1932 or 1933 up to the time he, SCHERING, severed his connections with the Communist Party in 1935. SCHERING stated that many of these Communist Party meetings were held at the home of CLARENCE HISKEY, the exact address being unknown to SCHERING, but which was located on Langdon Street and which could be pointed out by SCHERING.

SCHERING also stated that MARCIA CONDE was a student at the University of Wisconsin, arriving in Madison, Wisconsin at about 1932. SCHERING stated that MARCIA CONDE was also an active member of the Communist Party. SCHERING stated specifically that he could not recall when CONDE joined the Communist Party but believed it was prior to his, SCHERING's joining.

At Madison, Wisconsin

Dr. K. C. [illegible], Professor of Psychology at the University of Wisconsin, stated that he recalled CLARENCE HISKEY as a research assistant under his, [illegible]'s supervision during the school year 1936-37. Dr. [illegible] stated that he did not know HISKEY prior to that time and has had no contact with him since then and stated that during the second semester of this term, which would be the first half of 193 , HISKEY's remarks and statements made during general conversation with Dr. [illegible] left the clear impression in Dr. [illegible]'s recollection that HISKEY spoke favorably concerning Communism. HISKEY indicated that he favored the Russian system and considered the Russian system to be superior to the United States system, both economically and politically.

Dr. HERLIN advised that the clear impression that he obtained from HISAEY's utterance was still retained by him but that he could no longer recall any specific words or phrases used by HISAEY nor could he recall any details of the times, places or background of the general conversations which he believed formed the basis of his impressions.

- RETURNED UPON COMPLETION -
TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

A D M I N I S T R A T I V E

REFERENCE

New York tel dated 7/11/51.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-16821

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	AUG 13 1951	7/25,26,30/51	WALTON O. CONE WOC:dtk

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, was.	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: PAUL MICHAEL CROUCH identifies CLARENCE HISKEY as a member of the Communist Party in Tennessee in 1939-40, and a "very active member in the scientific field". CROUCH met HISKEY at KENNETH MAY's housewarming party in California, in latter half of August or first part of September, 1941. HISKEY allegedly spent most of evening at party talking to scientists and professors. CROUCH stated HISKEY attended at least one meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in late 1939 or 1940, but did not participate in any meetings of the various high officials of the Communist Party.

RUC

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

PAUL MICHAEL CROUCH was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER at Washington, D. C., on July 25, 1951. CROUCH advised that he was a former Communist Party organizer in Tennessee in the late thirties and held the same position in Alameda County, California, in the early forties.

CROUCH stated that he knew CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY well while in Tennessee, having seen and talked with him on numerous occasions and was thoroughly familiar with his appearance; that he, CROUCH, was sure of recognizing HISKEY any time he saw him. CROUCH furnished the following information regarding CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY:

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		101-2118-

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2 - San Francisco
3 - Washington Field (2 100-16821)
(1 100-17720)

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147 AUG 27 1951

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CROUCH first met CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY at Knoxville, Tennessee, about September 1939. At the time of this first meeting, HISKEY had just arrived in Tennessee and CROUCH had just been assigned to Tennessee as a District Organizer for the Communist Party. CROUCH recalls that HISKEY was in the Communist Party in Tennessee the balance of 1939 and all of 1940, serving as a very active member in the scientific field and working with several other professors at the University of Tennessee and at Fisk University. HISKEY had two professors that he was in contact with at the University of Tennessee; however, CROUCH does not recall their names. Two other professors at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, namely ADDISON T. CUTLER and DAVID ROBISON, were close contacts of HISKEY.

CROUCH stated that HISKEY's work in the Communist Party at this time was in this scientific field and that scientific apparatus was not handled by CROUCH as District Organizer, but was supervised by DAVID ROBISON, who was a member of the District Buro of the Communist Party of Tennessee, acting under the supervision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in New York City, through MARCEL SHERER, a member of that Committee. CROUCH said it was the policy of the Party at that time to handle all matters concerning the establishment of an apparatus involving scientists and scientific research through the Central Committee and through the District Organizers.

It was CROUCH's recollection that HISKEY, while in Tennessee, paid his Communist Party dues through FRANCIS MARTIN, section organizer of the Party in Knoxville, Tennessee. CROUCH met HISKEY frequently at Communist Party meetings and social gatherings at MARTIN's home. On one occasion CROUCH recalls that HISKEY attended a meeting of the Communist Party held in the residence of DAVID STONE MARTIN, brother of FRANCIS MARTIN, and a TVA employee. DAVID MARTIN left the Communist Party, according to CROUCH, in 1939, after the Hitler-Stalin Pact and later returned to the Party Fold in a halfhearted way for about three months time, at which time DAVID MARTIN decided to leave the Party entirely and he was still out of the Communist movement in April 1941, when CROUCH left Tennessee.

During the Summer of 1941, while CROUCH was District Organizer for the Communist Party in Alameda County, California, MARCEL SHERER, for at least the period from late summer through December 1941, was also in Alameda County. CROUCH said SHERER possibly was there longer but that he had no personal knowledge to this effect. He stated SHERER possibly left Alameda County for brief periods of time during the late summer and through December 1941, but he spent a substantial portion of this period of time in Alameda County, California. SHERER, according to CROUCH, confined his

activity to the establishment of a Local of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technical Employees Union, which is a CIO affiliate. He stated that SHERER's efforts were directed mainly among the employees of the Shell Oil Company and the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California, and that he also worked with Communist Party organizers in building the Communist Party at the Shell Oil Company and the Radiation Laboratory. Both of these establishments were located in the vicinity of Berkeley, California. CROUCH stated that the nature of the Communist Party's interest in the Shell Oil Company and the Radiation Laboratory was not revealed to CROUCH by SHERER or by the other Communist Party leaders in California. The only information that was given to CROUCH was that SHERER and those working with him from the Communist Party were engaged in a top secret conspiratorial project, the nature of which was closely guarded by the leaders of the Party.

CROUCH advised that the scientific work and organization of the scientific apparatus in Alameda County, was handled by KENNETH MAY who was also a Communist Party organizer and who worked under the direct supervision of RUDY LAMBERT who was a member of the District Buro of the Communist Party of California, with headquarters in San Francisco. He stated LAMBERT was a full time Party official in charge of all underground illegal apparatus in the State of California. He further advised that LAMBERT's activities were supervised by MARCEL SHERER insofar as the work in Alameda County, California, was concerned. CROUCH further advised that during the Summer of 1941, while SHERER was working personally in Alameda County, California, he, CROUCH, saw CLARENCE HISKEY at the residence of KENNETH MAY, who as noted above, was also a Communist Party organizer in Alameda County, California at the time. CROUCH stated, as previously indicated, that he was well acquainted with HISKEY and his appearance and is sure that the person he recognized as HISKEY at MAY's residence in late August or early September 1941, was the same CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY he had known in Tennessee in late 1939, and 1940. CROUCH further stated that he is sure that he saw HISKEY in the latter part of August or the first part of September 1941, and believed that it was in the latter part of August that he saw him. CROUCH stated that he fixes the time he saw HISKEY as being at KENNETH MAY's housewarming party which he feels sure was given in the latter part of August 1941. CROUCH stated that there were a number of people present, including professors from the University of California and scientists from the Radiation Laboratory.

According to CROUCH, also present at MAY's party were RUDY LAMBERT, STEVE NELSON, AL BARBOSA, and Mrs. PAUL CROUCH, all of whom were members of the Communist Party. He stated that there were several other people present whom he personally knew to be members of the Communist Party;

however, he cannot remember their names at this time. There were also several persons from the University of California and the Shell Oil Company whom CROUCH knew to be Communist Party members; however, he cannot remember their names at this time. He stated that all those present at MAY's housewarming party were not necessarily members of the Communist Party as MAY's party was not restricted to include only Communist Party members. CROUCH said the housewarming was in celebration of KENNETH MAY's new home which had been given to MAY by his father-in-law.

CROUCH noted that HISKEY, while at MAY's housewarming party, spent most of his time in conversation with professors and scientists. CROUCH assumes, from his experience as a Communist Party organizer, that HISKEY was acting on SHERER's instructions to make contacts among the professors and scientists with a view to recruiting those individuals into the Communist movement. CROUCH stated that at this party he talked with HISKEY only to the extent of exchanging greetings but that from the few words passed between them CROUCH understood that HISKEY was in California for a vacation.

CROUCH also recalls seeing HISKEY in New York City during at least one meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in late 1939 or early 1940. CROUCH does not know why HISKEY attended the Central Committee meeting. HISKEY did not attend any of the joint meetings of the Politburo and District Organizers or similar meetings of top functionaries of the Communist Party often held during the course of the Central Committee meetings.

CROUCH stated that he understood; however, he is not sure, that Captain WILLIAM WADMAN, Chief of the University of California Police at Berkeley, California, had some knowledge of HISKEY's presence in San Francisco, California, in August 1941. CROUCH said he was of the belief that Captain WADMAN either observed HISKEY personally at some meeting in San Francisco, or saw his car in the vicinity of some meeting in the vicinity of San Francisco, in August 1941. CROUCH stated that he does not know at this time where he got the information that Captain WADMAN might have some knowledge of HISKEY.

PAUL MICHAEL CROUCH advised Agents of the FBI, Miami Office, in 1949, that Professors ADDISON T. CUTLER and DAVID ROBISON, previously mentioned in this report, were both active Communist Party leaders in the State of Tennessee and participated in closed district meetings of the Communist Party.

The files of the Office of Price Administration were reviewed by Special Agent O. MICHAEL SMASAL in September 1949, pertaining to ADDISON T. CUTLER. This file reflected that CUTLER was born November 21, 1903, at New York, New York. At the time of CUTLER's application with the Office of Price Administration in 1942, he was residing at 1619 Philips Street, Nashville, Tennessee. The OPA File further reflected the following employments for CUTLER:

June to September 1922	-	Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company, Middletown, Ohio, as a salesman.
February to June 1925	-	PAUL A. SORG Paper Company, Middletown, Ohio.
September 1927 to August 1929	-	University of North Carolina, Assistant Professor of Economic Statistics.
September 1929 to August 1937	-	Columbia University, Instructor in Economics.

In 1942, at the time he signed the application, CUTLER was employed by Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, as a Professor of Economics.

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were reviewed by Special Agent O. MICHAEL SMASAL in September 1949, at which time the following information regarding ADDISON T. CUTLER and ADDISON CUTLER was noted.

ADDISON CUTLER

Schappes Defense Committee, as a sponsor (pamphlet in case of MORRIS U. SCHAPPES, Page 10).

The Schappes Defense Committee has been described as a front organization with a strictly Communist objective, namely, the defense of a self-admitted Communist who was convicted of perjury in the Courts of New York. (HCUA report dated March 29, 1944).

ADDISON T. CUTLER

ADDISON T. CUTLER, Fisk University, Tennessee, sent greetings to the International Labor Defense, (program of the Third Biennial National Conference).

The International Labor Defense has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

ADDISON T. CUTLER, contributor of Science and Society, (New Masses, April 27, 1937, Page 26).

Science and Society has been cited as a Communist publication in the HCUA report of March 29, 1944.

ADDISON T. CUTLER, signer of an Open Letter to American Liberals, (Soviet Russia Today, March, 1937, Pages 14 and 15).

The Open Letter to American Liberals has been cited as a Communist letter by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of 1948.

ADDISON T. CUTLER, a member of the Non-Partisan Committee for the Reelection of Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO, (letterhead October 3, 1936).

ADDISON T. CUTLER, contributor to the "New Masses", (New Masses, January 5, 1937, Page 26, and May 18, 1937, Page 26).

The "New Masses" has been described as a Communist periodical by former Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942.

ADDISON T. CUTLER, signer for the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, (News release, December 26, 1941).

The above organization has been cited by former Attorney General TOM CLARK as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

ADDISON T. CUTLER, supporter of the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, (letterhead July 3, 1934).

The above organization has been cited as a Communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of 1948.

ADDISON T. CUTLER, Columbia University, sponsor for the Mother BLOOR Celebration, (Daily Worker, July 5, 1937, Page 2).

ADDISON T. CUTLER, member of the Committee for I. AMTER's candidacy (Daily Worker, October 21, 1946, Page 2).

ADDISON T. CUTLER, signer of an appeal, Committee for Boycott Against Japanese Agression, (Daily Worker, February 24, 1938, Page 4).

The above committee has been cited as a Communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of 1948.

ADDISON T. CUTLER, speaker at New York City for the American Student Union, (Daily Worker, March 19, 1937, Page 2).

The American Student Union has been cited as a Communist front by the HCUA in its report dated March 29, 1944.

ADDISON T. CUTLER, contributor, Fight, (Fight, January, 1934, Page 7).

Fight has been cited as the official organ of the American League Against War and Fascism, later known as the American League for Peace and Democracy, in the HCUA report of March 29, 1944.

The U. S. Attorney General has declared that the American League for Peace and Democracy comes within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, in June 1950, advised that DAVID ROBISON was then Executive Director of the Hollywood Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council.

The Hollywood Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council, which is the Southern California Chapter of the National Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council in New York, has been characterized by T-2, of known reliability, as one of the most important front organizations in the Hollywood area and one whose policies and all important issues are completely in Communist hands.

Confidential informant T-3, of known reliability, in May 1947, advised that DAVID ROBISON was known to the informant as a member of the Communist Party in Hollywood, California.

Confidential informant T-4, of known reliability, advised that control of the Hollywood Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council is entirely with individuals known to him to be members of the Communist

Party. T-4 also identified DAVID ROBISON as a member of the Communist Party.

The DAVID ROBISON mentioned by CROUCH above is possibly identical with the DAVID ROBISON who was Executive Director of the Hollywood Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council and is reportedly a member of the Communist Party in Hollywood as noted above.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

T-1 [redacted] who furnished information to Special Agent J. ROBERT SULLIVAN on April 24, 1950, as reflected in the report of Special Agent ARTHUR C. WITTENBURG dated March 31, 1951, at Los Angeles, California, entitled EARLE STRATHMORE PITTMAN, ET AL, Espionage - R. BUFILE 65-59290

T-2 [redacted] who furnished information to Special Agent GRAHAM A. DAY on April 27, 1948, and June 1, 1948, as reflected in the above report. b7D

T-3 [redacted] who furnished information to Special Agent GEORGE D. THOMSON in May 1947, as reflected in the above report.

T-4 [redacted] who furnished information to Special Agent MARCUS M. BRIGHT on July 21, 1950, as reflected in the above report.

LEADS

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Will interview Captain WILLIAM WADMAN, Chief of the University of California Police, to ascertain whether he has any information regarding

WFO 100-16821

HISKEY's presence in Berkeley, California, in August or September 1941, as alleged by PAUL MICHAEL CROUCH.

REFERENCE: Miami Letter dated July 12, 1951.

SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-10-2012

101-2118

VIA LIAISON

Date: May 2, 1952

To: Mr. Donald L. Nicholson
Chief, Division of Security
Office of Security and Consular Affairs
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, wa.
MIRIAM SHERWOOD HISKEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the name check forms dated April 25, 1952, submitted by your Department on Clarence Francis Hiskey and Miriam Sherwood Hiskey, requesting information in our files, since the Hiskeys have applied for passports for travel abroad.

For your information there are attached hereto the following reports which set forth information on Clarence Hiskey and Miriam Hiskey:

Report of Special Agent Francis X. Plant, dated May 30, 1945, at New York, New York, entitled "Miriam Rebecca Sherwood, was., Internal Security - R."

Report of Special Agent W. Hammond Floyd, dated November 29, 1951, at New York, New York, entitled "Mrs. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was., Internal Security - R."

Report of Special Agent W. Hammond Floyd, dated February 7, 1952, at New York, New York, entitled "Mrs. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was., Internal Security - R."

RECORDED - 160 101-3112-90

MAY 6 1952

AJM:awy

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

Report of Special Agent W. Hammond Floyd, dated March 27, 1952, at New York, New York, entitled "Mrs. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was., Internal Security - R."

Report of Special Agent C. E. Jennings, dated April 16, 1941, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, entitled "Clarence Hiskey, Internal Security - R."

Report of Special Agent J. M. Mannix, dated May 17, 1941, at Knoxville, Tennessee, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, wa., Internal Security - R."

Report of Special Agent R. A. Newby, dated August 26, 1941, at Birmingham, Alabama, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, wa., Internal Security - R."

Report of Special Agent D. O. Hudson, dated November 17, 1941, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, wa., Internal Security - Hatch Act."

Report of Special Agent G. W. Hutchison, dated November 23, 1941, at Knoxville, Tennessee, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, wa., Internal Security - C."

Report of Special Agent C. B. Wheeler, dated December 9, 1941, at Chicago, Illinois, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, wa., Internal Security - Hatch Act."

Report of Special Agent Rollin A. Stanley, dated February 5, 1942, at New York, New York, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was., Internal Security - C."

Report of Special Agent William T. Love, Jr., dated April 15, 1944, at New York, New York, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was., Security Matter - C."

Report of Special Agent William T. Love, Jr., dated July 7, 1944, at New York, New York, entitled "Clarence Francis Hiskey, was., Internal Security - C."

Report of Special Agent Jerome M. Garland, dated July 13, 1946, at Washington, D.C., entitled "Clarence Hiskey, Internal Security - R."

Report of Special Agent John J. Ward, Jr., dated August 9, 1946, at New York, New York, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was., Internal Security - R."

Report of Special Agent John J. Ward, dated March 13, 1947, at New York, New York, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was., Internal Security - R."

Report of Special Agent John J. Ward, Jr., dated March 25, 1949, at New York, New York, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was., Internal Security - R."

Report of Special Agent John J. Ward, Jr., dated September 7, 1949, at New York, New York, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was., Internal Security - R."

Report of Special Agent Leon O. Prior, dated September 29, 1949, at Miami, Florida, entitled "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was., Internal Security - R."

Report of Special Agent August Kayne, dated August 8, 1951, at Chicago, Illinois, entitled "Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, was., Internal Security - R."

Report of Special Agent Charlton C. McSwain, dated July 31, 1951, at Knoxville, Tennessee, entitled "Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, Internal Security - R."

Report of Special Agent Walton O. Cone, dated August 13, 1951, at Washington, D. C., entitled "Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, was., Internal Security - R."

Report of Special Agent John W. Schaller, dated August 14, 1951, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, entitled "Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, Internal Security - R."

Report of Special Agent Frank G. Johnstone, dated August 3, 1951, at Baltimore, Maryland, entitled "Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, was., Internal Security - R."

Report of Special Agent Charles F. Brusch, dated September 18, 1951, at San Francisco, California, entitled "Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, was., Internal Security - R."

For your further information agents of the Manhattan Engineer District and Counter Intelligence Corps agents conducted investigation of Hiskey during World War II. Reports submitted by agents of the Manhattan Engineer District are now in the possession of the Atomic Energy Commission. Reports of the Counter Intelligence Corps are in the possession of the Intelligence Division of the Army. You may desire to contact the Atomic Energy Commission and the Intelligence Division of the Army for information in their possession relative to the Hiskeys.

You also may wish to contact the House Committee on Un-American Activities relative to information in their possession concerning the Hiskeys since the Hiskeys appeared before the above committee in 1948.

For your further information on June 10, 1946, John Hitchcock Chapin, a close associate of Clarence Hiskey's, and an employee of the Manhattan Engineer District during the last war, was interviewed by Bureau agents. He stated he first made the acquaintance of Hiskey at the Sam Laboratories (laboratories of the Manhattan Engineer District), Columbia University, and that Hiskey first spoke to him concerning Arthur Adams (known Soviet agent) on a visit which Hiskey made to him in Cleveland, Ohio, about the time Hiskey was separated from the Manhattan Engineer District (April, 1944). Chapin related that he and Hiskey discussed a number of things, among them the possibility of he, Chapin, meeting Adams. Chapin stated the purpose of meeting Adams was not made entirely clear to him but that he believed that Adams was a Russian and that Adams desired to make some demands on him. Chapin stated that he gave Hiskey a key which Adams was to give to him when and if they ever met in person. Chapin stated that some months later in Chicago in the Fall of 1944, a man saying that he was a friend of Hiskey's phoned Chapin and said that he might drop in on Chapin at his home. Approximately

two or three days later Arthur Adams came to Chapin's home on 4330 South Drexel Boulevard, Chicago. Adams at that time gave Chapin the key which Chapin had given to Hiskey and Chapin agreed to meet Adams in the Stevens Hotel a few days later. Chapin stated he met Adams in the Stevens Hotel and that he talked to Adams for an hour or so. At this meeting Chapin stated he got the impression that Adams was probably a Russian agent. Chapin stated that Adams indicated to him that he, Adams, would be pleased if Chapin would give him information on the work that he, Chapin, was engaged in. Chapin stated that he indicated an unwillingness to do this.

John Chapin was reinterviewed on August 26, 1946, at which time he stated that Clarence Hiskey had advised him of Adams' identity as a Russian agent and that arrangements were made with Hiskey for Chapin to meet Adams on Chapin's return to Chicago. According to Chapin he was to advise Hiskey of his return to Chicago by directing a letter to Hiskey in care of his wife, Marcia Hiskey, who would show the letter to Adams. Chapin admitted he wrote the letter and forwarded it to Marcia Hiskey and subsequently was contacted by Adams. He continued by stating that at the meeting that he had with Adams at the Stevens Hotel Adams asked Chapin if Chapin was desirous of obtaining employment in Russia. Chapin stated that he was unable to recall how Adams brought up the subject of his, Chapin's, securing information for Adams relative to his, Chapin's, work, but he recalled that Adams suggested three possible alternatives:

(1) Chapin would be provided with a camera and he would photograph documents and bring them to Adams.

(2) Chapin would secure documents and bring them to Adams who would photograph them.

(3) Chapin would dictate from the documents and bring the results to Adams.

Chapin claimed he did not give Adams a definite answer as to whether or not he would do any of these things, and further claimed that Adams made no proposal for paying him. Chapin advised that Clarence Hiskey never told him he would receive financial remuneration from Adams. Chapin

admitted that although Hiskey had never definitely informed him that he, Hiskey, had been supplying Adams with information, the implication that he, Hiskey, had been so doing was always there.

The above information is being set forth to point out Clarence Hiskey's possible involvement in Soviet espionage with Arthur Adams, a known Soviet espionage agent.

It would be appreciated if you would advise this Bureau your decision relative to issuing a passport to Hiskey and his family.

Attachment

copy;bw

MR. D. M. LADD

August 16, 1951

MR. A. H. BELMONT

ARTHUR ADAMS
CLARENCE HISKEY, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

26997

Remymemo August 15, reflecting a discussion with Mr. Fred Strine of the Department on the weakness of the proposal by U. S. Attorney Saypol that this case be presented to the FGJ for the SDNY.

Mr. James McInerney of the Department called on August 16 to advise that he had talked to Saypol regarding this and had instructed Saypol that no action was to be taken to present this case to the FGJ until a conference had been held between Saypol and the Department. Mr. McInerney referred to my conversation with Mr. Strine of August 15 in which I had pointed out that there were issues such as technical surveillances, etc., employed by MED investigators. He wanted to know the details of this. I referred him to our summary report of July 1950 and previous information we has sent to the Department. He said he would look into this.

AHB:LL

101-2118-1

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August 15, 1951

MR. LADD

A. H. BELMONT

ARTHUR ADAMS;
CLARENCE HISKEY; et al
ESPIONAGE - R.

On the afternoon of August 15, 1951, Mr. Hennrich and I spoke to Mr. Fred Strine and Mr. Hal Kofsky, of the Department. It is noted that Mr. Strine is taking Mr. McInerney's place while he is gone and that Mr. Foley is absent from the Department. Mr. Ford is out of Washington, D. C.

I pointed out that the Department has been kept fully advised by reports and memoranda of the various ramifications of the Arthur Adams case ever since approximately 1945 and that repeatedly the Department has advised us that it was not felt that the information developed was satisfactory from the standpoint of initiating prosecution. I then reminded Mr. Strine that the recent development in this matter is that the U. S. Attorney, SDNY, has advised that he intends to present the case to a Federal Grand Jury with a view toward prosecuting Clarence Hiskey. I advised that it was my understanding that Mr. Saypol had requested the Departmental opinion on this and the Department had advised him that it did not appear to be a sound case, but nevertheless indications are that Saypol is going ahead with the presentation.

I pointed out to Mr. Strine that it appeared somewhat unusual that Mr. Saypol would go ahead with the presentation of this case to the Grand Jury in view of the repeated opinions of the Department. I mentioned that if an indictment were returned, there probably would be considerable publicity and it would probably be necessary to go to trial. I pointed out that if the matter goes to trial, the Department will inescapably have responsibility for the results of the trial. In this respect, I pointed out that a great deal of the investigation was performed by Armed Forces investigators of MED (Manhattan Engineer District) and as Mr. Strine was aware, a number of methods had been utilized during the investigation which might be subject to attack by the defense. There is also a question of what documentary evidence can be introduced, inasmuch as much of it was classified. I pointed out that inasmuch as the Bureau did not conduct a great deal of the investigation, we are not in a position to stand back of the investigation as we ordinarily can and consequently I thought it was desirable to bring this whole set of circumstances to the attention of the Department in order that the Department can consider whether it is advisable to proceed with the Grand Jury hearing. I advised Mr. Strine that this is not a matter to be passed on by the FBI, but because the Department will necessarily carry the responsibility for the trial, these things should be considered in advance.

AHB:tlc

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Mr. Strine advised that he had gone over this case several years ago and had come to the conclusion that the case was not sound from a prosecutive standpoint. He advised that he was thoroughly in agreement that it was undesirable to proceed with the matter and he stated that he would talke to Mr. Peyton Ford with this thought in mind and see whether Mr. Ford would not deem it advisable to discuss this thoroughly with USA Saypol before the matter had gone before the Grand Jury.

I requested Mr. Strine to let me know what action the Department is taking on this.

0954[illegible]

APRIL 30, 1952 - URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R.

INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM SECURITY OFFICER AEC THIS DATE THAT HISKEY, WIFE, MIRIAM, AND DAUGHTER APPLIED FOR PASSPORT STATE DEPARTMENT TO VISIT ENGLAND, FRANCE AND POSSIBLY ITALY. PLANS TO DEPART MAY FIFTEEN NEXT. REASON FOR TRIP GIVEN AS CULTURAL PURPOSES. ADVISE SAAG T. J. DONEGAN.

HOOVER

~~100-69057~~

AJM:BRG
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b3

NOTE: T. J. Donegan presently conducting grand jury hearings in the case of [redacted]

[redacted]

RECORDED - 100 [redacted]

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May 2, 1952 ...URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, WA., IS DASH R. REBUTEL APRIL THIRTY LAST. ADVISE SA AG T. J. DONEGAN THAT BUREAU ADVISED STATE DEPARTMENT ON CONFIDENTIAL BASIS THAT USA'S OFFICE IN NEW YORK HAS UNDER CONSIDERATION THE RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED ON CLARENCE HISKEY IN CONNECTION WITH USA'S STUDY OF THE ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF ARTHUR ADAMS AND HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES SINCE POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT DONEGAN MAY DESIRE TO TAKE FURTHER ACTION WITH STATE DEPARTMENT THROUGH JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. ASCERTAIN FROM DONEGAN WHETHER HE DESIRES ANY FURTHER ACTION TAKEN BY BUREAU DUE TO HISKEY'S CONTEMPLATED TRIP. PLACE APPROPRIATE STOPS SO YOUR OFFICE WILL BE ADVISED OF DEPARTURE OF HISKEY FAMILY AND ARRANGE FOR BAGGAGE SEARCH TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER SUBJECT DEPARTING WITH CLASSIFIED GOVERNMENT INFORMATION. THROUGH YOUR INFORMANTS AND SOURCES ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN COVERAGE AS TO HISKEY'S WHEREABOUTS AT ALL TIMES.

HOOVER

100-69057

AJM:rd

NOTE: New York by tel dated 4-30-52, was advised Hiskey has applied for passport and plans to depart USA May 15, 1952, for England, France and possibly Italy. New York was instructed to advise SA AG T. J. Donegan.

RECORDED 100-101-2418

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 2 1952

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-11-2012

Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney — May 2, 1952

Director, FBI

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to your memorandum dated March 3, 1952, your reference 146-7-51-2052 JMM:OHW:bjn, in the case entitled, Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, was., Internal Security - R, in which you requested that Mr. Thomas Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, be furnished with reports concerning Adams and his associates, stating that Mr. Donegan would consider the possibility of instituting prosecutive action against Clarence Hiskey and Arthur Adams for conspiring to commit espionage.

For your information, on April 30, 1952, Mr. William Burke of the Violations and Visitors Control Branch, Security Division, Atomic Energy Commission, advised that Clarence Hiskey, his wife, Miriam, and daughter have applied to the United States State Department for passports for travel abroad. The Hiskey family expects to depart the United States May 15, 1952, and will visit England, France and possibly Italy.

For your further information, our New York Office has been instructed to advise Mr. Donegan of the above.

[redacted]

AJM:rd

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MAY 19 1952 F201

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : W. A. Branigan

DATE: May 2, 1952

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, wa.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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G. I. R.-3

PURPOSE:

To request liaison to advise Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley of the State Department, on a confidential basis, that the United States Attorney's office in New York City has under consideration the results of investigations conducted on Clarence Hiskey in connection with the United States Attorney's study of the espionage activities of Arthur Adams and his known associates.

BACKGROUND:

Mr. William Burke of the Security Division of AEC advised Supervisor Carl Dissly on 4-30-52, that he was advised by Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley, of the State Department, that Clarence Hiskey, his wife, Miriam, and daughter, have applied for passports to visit England, France and possibly Italy. Further, that Hiskey and his family plan to depart the United States May 15, 1952.

Clarence Hiskey was a close associate of Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, a known Soviet espionage agent, during Hiskey's employment with SAM Laboratory in New York and MET Laboratory in Chicago in the early 1940's. It should be noted that Hiskey introduced John Chapin, another Metlab employee, to Arthur Adams and requested Chapin to furnish information to Adams concerning his, Chapin's, work at the Metlab (Atomic work) at Chicago.

Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan is presently presenting the [redacted] before a Federal Grand Jury [redacted] Donegan, in presenting the [redacted] before the Federal Grand Jury [redacted] b3

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EX-47

MAY 26 1952 F201

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that liaison advise Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley of the State Department, on a confidential basis, that the United States Attorney's office in New York City has under consideration the results of investigations conducted on Clarence Hiskey in connection with the United States Attorney's study of the espionage activities of Arthur Adams and his known associates.

ACTION:

That this memorandum be furnished liaison for expeditious handling.

Mrs Shipley was so informed. 5/5/52

RECORDED - 46

95

MAY 8, 1952 - URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, IS DASH R. REURTEL MAY SEVEN LAST ADVISING SAAG DONEGAN REQUESTED BUREAU TO ASCERTAIN FROM STATE DEPT DECISION WHETHER HISKEY WILL BE ISSUED A PASSPORT. ADVISE DONEGAN, STATE DEPT ADVISED THIS DATE THAT NO DECISION MADE TO DATE. STATE DEPT QUOTE SITTING UNQUOTE ON CASE PENDING OUTCOME OF FEDERAL GRAND JURY IN NEW YORK CITY.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Laughlin	
Mr. Mohr	
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Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

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DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, IS-R. BUFILE ONE ZERO ONE DASH TWO ONE ONE EIGHT. WFO FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE SEVEN SEVEN TWO ZERO. REBUTEL MAY SECOND LAST. APPROPRIATE STOPS PLACED IN ORDER THAT THIS OFFICE WILL BE ADVISED OF DEPARTURE OF HISKEY FAMILY. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR PUTGOING BAGGAGE SEARCH TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER SUBJ DEPARTING WITH CLASSIFIED GOVT INFO. INFORMANT AND APPROPRIATE SOURCES HAVE PROMISED TO KEEP THIS OFFICE ADVISED OF HISKEY-S WHEREABOUTS. SAAG DONEGAN ADVISED SINCE BUREAU HAS TAKEN ALL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES REGARDING HISKEY-S CONTEMPLATED TRIP, HE DOES NOT DESIRE BUREAU TO TAKE ANY FURTHER ACTION EXCEPT POSSIBLY TO ASCERTAIN STATE DEPT-S DECISION WHETHER HISKEY WILL BE ISSUED A PASSPORT. DONEGAN DID INQUIRE WHETHER SECURITY OFFICER AEC HAD BEEN CONTACTED AS REQUESTED IN NYTEL MAY FIRST LAST. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE THIS OFFICE WHETHER AEC HAS BEEN CONTACTED IN THIS MATTER. WFO REQUESTED TO SUTEL INFO REQUESTED IN NYTEL MAY FIRST LAST.

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State Dept have made no decision ~~to date~~. Marches pmtt. They are "sitting" on case pending outcome of grand jury in N.Y.C. 5/8/52

cc Mr. McGrath
"orig Mr. Belmont" Agr

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 3, 1952

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, wa
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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PURPOSE:

To advise that Hiskey has applied for a passport for travel abroad and plans to depart the United States May 15 next and that the Bureau does not contemplate placing Hiskey under surveillance. To advise of the action already taken relative to captioned matter.

BACKGROUND:

Clarence Francis Hiskey was a close associate of Arthur Adams, a known Soviet espionage agent. He was employed during World War II by the Manhattan Engineer District on the atomic bomb. He introduced John Chapin (physicist with the Manhattan Engineer District) to Arthur Adams resulting in Adams requesting Chapin to furnish Adams with information concerning the atomic bomb.

Mr. William Burke of the Atomic Energy Commission advised the Bureau on April 30, 1952, that Hiskey had applied to the State Department for a passport for himself, his wife and daughter for travel to England, France and possibly Italy and further that Hiskey desired to depart the United States May 15, 1952. The following action was immediately taken:

(1) The Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan was advised of the above by NY Office on April 30, 1952. Donegan [redacted] case to a Federal Grand Jury [redacted] b3

(2) By memorandum dated May 2, 1952, Mr. Nicholson of the State Department was furnished with all pertinent reports on Clarence Hiskey and his wife, Miriam, and it was specifically pointed out in the above memorandum Hiskey's part in introducing Chapin to Adams and Hiskey's possible involvement in Soviet espionage.

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EX. - 47

101-2118-96

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(3) By memorandum dated May 2, 1952, Liaison was requested to advise Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley of the State Department on a confidential basis that the United States Attorney's office in New York City has under consideration the results of investigation conducted on Clarence Hiskey in connection with the United States Attorney's study of the espionage activities of Arthur Adams and his known associates.

(4) By teletype dated May 2, 1952, the New York Office was instructed to advise Mr. Donegan of the information that was furnished Mrs. Ruth Shipley and requested to ascertain from Mr. Donegan whether he desired the Bureau to take any action in connection with Hiskey's departure from the United States.

New York was also instructed to place appropriate stops so that the New York Office would be advised of Hiskey's departure and to make arrangements for a search by Customs upon his departure to ascertain whether or not he possessed any government classified information.

(5) By memorandum dated May 2, 1952, Mr. James M. McInerney of the Department of Justice was advised of Hiskey's contemplated travel abroad.

(6) The New York Office by teletype dated May 1, 1952, advised that Donegan wanted the Bureau to contact the Atomic Energy Commission for the purpose of determing whether the Atomic Energy Commission considers Hiskey's knowledge of the atomic bomb too valuable to risk Hiskey's possible disappearance behind the Iron Curtain. By memorandum dated May 2, 1952, Liaison was instructed to ascertain the above from the Atomic Energy Commission.

OBSERVATIONS:

Since Mr. Donegan during the last two weeks has been presenting the [redacted] before the Federal Grand Jury and

[redacted] b3

him uncertain as to his fate in the above matter. The possibility exists that he is taking this opportunity to avoid possible prosecution and might be contemplating permanent residence in some foreign country, possibly Russia.

If Hiskey departs the United States either via passport or otherwise, without doubt wide publicity will be given his departure or disappearance in view of his work with the Manhattan Engineer District and his knowledge of the atomic bomb.

Even though the above possibilities exist, it is felt undesirable for the Bureau to initiate a surveillance on Hiskey since our objectives would be to ascertain his whereabouts at all times, and whether he leaves the country, which objectives can be accomplished through other means. It would appear that the State Department and the Atomic Energy Commission would be most concerned in allowing Hiskey to depart the United States. However, the Atomic Energy Commission knows of Hiskey's knowledge of the atomic bomb and his worth to an unfriendly country and is in a position to make a strong protest to the State Department in allowing Hiskey to depart the United States. The Bureau is not in that position and cannot take affirmative action in prohibiting Hiskey to depart the United States. Therefore, to conduct a surveillance on Hiskey would appear to be undesirable.

It should be noted, however, that the New York Office has been instructed through its informants and sources to ascertain, if possible, at all times the whereabouts of Hiskey.

ACTION:

For your information and to advise that this matter will be closely followed.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : W. A. Branigan

DATE: May 2, 1952

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, wa.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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Clarence Francis Hiskey Summary

PURPOSE:

To request Liaison to ascertain from the Atomic Energy Commission whether the Atomic Energy Commission considers Hiskey's knowledge of the atom bomb too valuable to risk Hiskey's possible disappearance behind the Iron Curtain.

BACKGROUND:

Mr. William Burke of the Security Division of the Atomic Energy Commission advised Supervisor Karl Dissly on April 30, 1952, that he was advised by Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley of the State Department that Clarence Hiskey, his wife, Miriam, and daughter, have applied for passports to visit England, France, and possibly Italy. Further, that Hiskey and his family plan to depart the United States May 15, 1952.

The New York Office, by teletype dated April 30, 1952, was advised of the above and instructed to advise Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan immediately since Donegan is presenting the [redacted] before a Federal Grand Jury in New York and [redacted] b3

The New York Office, by teletype dated May 1, 1952, advised that Donegan wanted the Bureau to contact the Atomic Energy Commission for the purpose of determining whether the Atomic Energy Commission considers Hiskey's knowledge of the atom bomb too valuable to risk Hiskey's possible disappearance behind the Iron Curtain.

(Donegan also wanted to know where AEC obtained their information that Hiskey had applied for a passport. We already had that information since Mr. Burke, on 4-30-52, when advising Supervisor Dissly of the Hiskey application for a passport, stated that he had received his information from Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley of the State Department.)

AJM: rmc

RECORDED - 42

INDEXED - 42

MAY 21 1952

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MAY 9 1952

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Liaison immediately and expeditiously ascertain from the Atomic Energy Commission whether or not they consider Hiskey's knowledge of the atom bomb too valuable to risk Hiskey's possible disappearance behind the Iron Curtain.

ACTION:

That this be forwarded to Liaison for immediate and expeditious handling.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: May 7, 1952

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, wa.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

G. I. R. -3

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Reference is made to the memorandum dated May 2, 1952, from W. A. Branigan to Mr. Belmont. Mr. Arthur Rolander, Chief of the Security Division, Atomic Energy Commission, and Mr. William Burke of the Security Division were both contacted in this matter. They advised that since they received the information from the State Department that Hiskey was attempting to obtain a passport they immediately conducted a rather extensive inquiry to determine if Hiskey's knowledge of the atom bomb was too valuable to risk his possible disappearance behind the Iron Curtain. They advised that they have contacted supervisors of projects where Hiskey was employed and have consulted people with whom he worked on the same projects. They have also consulted their Technical Section which would be the final judge on the importance of the material in Hiskey's possession. Mr. Rolander advised that they have come to the conclusion that the information which is officially in Hiskey's possession regarding the atomic bomb is now considered old information and at the present time is not of sufficient importance to state that the disappearance of Hiskey behind the Iron Curtain would be considered a threat to this country.

Mr. Rolander stated that the Atomic Energy Commission certainly is not of the opinion that Hiskey should be given a passport or should be permitted to leave the United States, but he feels that it is up to the State Department to deny him a passport and he does not feel that the Atomic Energy Commission can make the statement that the information officially in Hiskey's possession is of sufficient importance at this time to prevent his leaving the United States.

NWP:nck

G. I. R. -3

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EX. 47

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May 7, 1952

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EX-140

SAC, New York URGENT

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REURTEL MAY ONE LAST. AEC RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM DEPARTMENT OF STATE THAT HISKEY ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN PASSPORT AND AEC IMMEDIATELY CONDUCTED EXTENSIVE INQUIRY TO DETERMINE IF HISKEY'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE ATOM BOMB WAS TOO VALUABLE TO RISK HIS POSSIBLE DISAPPEARANCE BEHIND IRON CURTAIN. AEC CONTACTED SUPERVISORS OF PROJECTS WHERE HISKEY WAS EMPLOYED AND CONTACTED PEOPLE WITH WHOM HE WORKED ON SAME PROJECTS. ALSO CONTACTED TECHNICAL SECTION WHICH WOULD BE FINAL JUDGE OF IMPORTANCE OF MATERIAL IN HISKEY'S POSSESSION. AEC ARRIVED AT CONCLUSION THAT INFORMATION WHICH IS OFFICIALLY IN HISKEY'S POSSESSION REGARDING ATOM BOMB IS NOW CONSIDERED OLD INFORMATION AND AT PRESENT TIME IS NOT OF SUFFICIENT IMPORTANCE TO STATE THAT DISAPPEARANCE OF HISKEY BEHIND IRON CURTAIN WOULD BE CONSIDERED A THREAT TO THIS COUNTRY. AEC NOT OF THE OPINION HISKEY SHOULD BE GIVEN PASSPORT TO LEAVE US BUT FEEL IT IS UP TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO DENY HISKEY PASSPORT AND AEC DO NOT FEEL THEY CAN MAKE STATEMENT INFORMATION OFFICIALLY IN HISKEY'S POSSESSION IS OF SUFFICIENT IMPORTANCE TO PREVENT HIS LEAVING US.

COPIES DESTROYED
126 MAR 8 1961

HOOVER

RECEIVED READING ROOM MAY 7 4 11 PM 52

101-2118

JEW:DH

Note: ReNYtel stated SAAG, J. Donegan desired to be advised source of AEC's information re Hiskey leaving U.S. and whether AEC considers Hiskey's knowledge of atom bomb too valuable to risk his possible disappearing behind the Iron Curtain.

68 MAY 27 1952 40P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY - 1 1952

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 42 1 6-34 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT CORRECT TIME 7-34 P

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, IS - R. BUFILE ONE ZERO ONE DASH TWO ONE ONE EIGHT. WFO FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE SEVEN SEVEN TWO ZERO. REBUTEL APRIL THIRTY LAST WHICH INSTRUCTED NYO TO ADVISE SAAG T.J. DONEGAN THAT INFO WAS RECEIVED FROM SECURITY OFFICER AEC THIS DATE THAT CLARENCE HISKEY, HIS WIFE MIRIAM, AND DAUGHTER APPLIED FOR PASSPORT, STATE DEPARTMENT, TO VISIT ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND POSSIBLY ITALY, AND THEY PLANNED TO DEPART MAY FIFTEEN NEXT. SAAG DONEGAN WHEN ADVISED STATED HE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF POSSIBLE THE SOURCE OF AEC-S INFO IN THIS MATTER AND WHETHER AEC CONSIDERS HISKEY-S KNOWLEDGE OF ATOM BOMB TOO VAULABLE TO RISK HISKEY POSSIBLY DISAPPEARING BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN. DONEGAN THOUGHT SINCE INFO CAME FROM AEC THAT POSSIBLY AEC WAS KEEPING TRACK OF HISKEY-S CURRENT MOVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES. DONEGAN WOULD ALSO LIKE TO [redacted]

[redacted] FGJ 7 SDNY. IN THIS REGARD [redacted]

RECORDED-109 WAS SERVED WITH A SUBPOENA TO TESTIFY [redacted] b3

BEFORE THE FGJ APRIL SIXTEEN LAST. [redacted]

EX-140

END OF PAGE ONE

TWO COPIES WFO

PAGE TWO

FGJ THAT [redacted]

[redacted] b3

BE CALLED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY. [redacted]

[redacted] NO OTHER INQUIRIES ARE CONTEMPLATED BY

THE NYO IN THIS MATTER. SAAG DONEGAN ALSO ADVISED THAT [redacted]

[redacted] BEFORE FGJ, [redacted]

[redacted] AND DONEGAN HAS UNDER ADVISEMENT WHETHER TO CALL [redacted] BEFORE

FGJ. BUREAU REQUESTED TO CONTACT [redacted] TO OBTAIN

[redacted] BY DONEGAN. WFO REQUESTED TO DETERMINE [redacted]

[redacted]

SCHEIDT

44

HOLD PLS

Pl - Mr Marchessault

5-9-52

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 9 2:45 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC DEFERRED

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, IS DASH R. RENYTEL MAY SEVEN LAST.

PASSPORT DIVISION, SD, HAS ADVISED SUBJECT SUBMITTED APPLICATION FOR PASSPORT FROM NYC, MARCH TWENTY FIVE LAST TO PERMIT HIMSELF, WIFE, AND CHILD TO MAKE QUOTE SUMMER MONTHS UNQUOTE VISIT TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE AS QUOTE TOURIST UNQUOTE FOR INDEFINITE DURATION. PASSPORT DIVISION PRESENTLY HOLDING SUBJECT'S FILE FOR CONSIDERATION AND ACTION ON ABOVE REQUEST THEREFORE FILE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FOR COMPLETE REVIEW. SUGGEST ANY ADDITIONAL INFO DESIRED THEREFROM IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE BE REQUESTED THROUGH BUREAU. NY ADVISED OF ABOVE TELEPHONICALLY, INSTANT DATE. RUC.

HOOD

JRC/mmd

100-17720

RECORDED - 78 101-2118-100

MAY 15 1952

EX. 4

F-201

68 MAY 26 1952

May 28, 1952

SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, WA. INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REURTEL MAY SIXTEEN LAST AND WFO TEL MAY SEVENTEEN LAST CONCERNING THE OBTAINING FROM STATE DEPT. A COPY OF HISKEY'S LETTER TO PASSPORT DIVISION IN WHICH HE ADVISED STATE DEPT. THAT HE HAS BEEN OFFERED A JOB BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. ADVISE SAAC T. J. DONEGAN THAT STATE DEPT. HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO LOCATE PERTINENT LETTER THUS FAR. POSSIBILITY LETTER WITHIN STATE DEPT. AND SEARCH FOR SAME CONTINUING.

101-2118
AJMtemr

RECORDED - 122

101-2118-101

EX-130

20 JUN 3 1952

RECEIVED READING ROOM
MAY 28 10 PM '52

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125 MAR 8 1961

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 28 1952
TELETYPE

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

6 JUN 6 1952

D. M. Ladd

May 23, 1952

A. H. Belmont

J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 100-17828)

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 101-2118)

PURPOSE:

Information received that Department may attempt [redacted]

Bufiles do not reflect any information which might indicate [redacted]

b3

DETAILS:

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. L. B. Nichols to Mr. C. A. Tolson, dated May 21, 1952, advising that information was received in the form of rumor that the Department [redacted]

Accordingly, Bureau files on Oppenheimer and Hiskey were reviewed in order to ascertain if any information appeared therein indicating possible perjury violations. The results are set forth as follows:

J. Robert Oppenheimer

Testimony:

Oppenheimer testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, 81st Congress, First Session, Executive Session, on June 7, 1949. Joseph Volpe, General Counsel, Atomic Energy Commission, was present with Oppenheimer during his testimony.

JEM:rmc

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64 JUN 11 1952

101-2118-

NOT RECORDED
147 MAY 26 1952

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-17828-30

Oppenheimer was asked whether or not (Joseph Woodrow) Weinberg, (Giovanni Rossi) Lemanitz, and (David) Bohm were ever in his home at any of the times that (Steve) Nelson was there. Oppenheimer replied, "I am virtually certain that is not the case. I remember no such incident in my home.....I had no knowledge of any acquaintance between Nelson and these three individuals....."
(100-17828-231)

It should be noted that at no time during his testimony was Oppenheimer asked if he had ever been a Communist Party member.

Investigation:

Paul and Sylvia Crouch advised in March and April, 1950, that they recalled seeing J. Robert Oppenheimer at three Communist Party functions in California in 1941 as follows:

1. At a closed CP meeting in July, 1941, at 10 Kentlworth Court, Berkeley, California. Joseph Weinberg, Bernard Fox, and David Bohm were present.

2. At a housewarming party at Kenneth May's home in Albany, California, in August, 1941. Steve Nelson and most of the outstanding Communists in Alameda County in California were present.

3. At a fund-raising party held in a private home in the Fruitvale Section of Oakland, California, in 1941, most of the persons present were Communist Party members.

Paul and Sylvia Crouch testified to substantially the same information before the California Committee on Un-American Activities during the week of May 8, 1950, and before the McCarran Committee on May 8, 1951, and July 17, 1951. (100-17828-180, 201, 234, 249 & 256)

The other individuals named by the Crouches as being in attendance at various functions when Oppenheimer was present have declined to be interviewed.

J. Robert Oppenheimer was interviewed by Bureau

agents on April 29, 1950, and on May 2, 1950. He admitted residing at 10 Kentlworth Court, Berkeley, California, in July, 1941. He denied ever being a Communist Party member or ever attending a Communist Party meeting. He denied that any Communist Party meetings were ever held in his home.

Observations:

It would appear that there is insufficient data upon which to base a perjury indictment concerning Oppenheimer inasmuch as no witness has been located who can place Weinberg, Lomanitz or Bohm at the home of J. Robert Oppenheimer at the same time that Steve Nelson was present.

Clarence Francis Hiskey

Testimony:

Clarence Francis Hiskey gave testimony under oath on three different occasions, twice before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948 and 1949 and once before the Federal Grand Jury in New York on April 18, 1952. On these occasions he refused to furnish answers to pertinent questions relating to espionage, Communist activities, and his association with Arthur Adams on the grounds of self-incrimination.

Observations:

[redacted] b3

in New York (Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan is [redacted]) on April 18, 1952, he advised that he has been offered a job by the government of India as Assistant Director of their Institute at New Delhi, India, and that he so notified the Passport Division of the State Department for the purpose of obtaining a passport. We are in the process of obtaining a copy of his letter to the State Department at the request of Donegan, since Donegan [redacted] made before the Federal Grand Jury, [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

This is for your information. These matters will be closely followed for pertinent developments.

copy;dp

Mr. Tolson

May 21, 1952

L. B. Nichols

I was confidentially informed on the morning of May 20th, that a rumor was going around town that a deal had been made by the Attorney General's confirmation the Attorney General would initiate prosecution against [redacted] went to the grand jury yesterday; [redacted] b3

While up at the Capital yesterday I ran into Constantine Brown. Brown told me he heard the new Attorney General [redacted]

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont

LBN:CMC

DIRECTORS NOTATION:

"Yes." H.

101-2112-
NOT RECORDED
147 MAY 20 1952

6 9 JUN 13 1952

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 16 1952

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 77 16 9-03 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

[redacted] SAAG DONEGAN ADVISED THAT [redacted] APPEARED BEFORE FGJ AND INTRODUCED [redacted] BEFORE FGJ AND [redacted]

[redacted]

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 15 | 101-2118-102

EX. - 80 5 JUN 11 1952

TWO COPIES WFO

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 77-3118-280

See WFO tel 5/17/52
Ed Memo Brantley for Lieuinto
Set up by Lt 5/19/52 AJM:mso

PAGE TWO

[redacted] b3

[redacted]

[redacted] INFORMED GRAND JURY [redacted]

[redacted]

END PAGE TWO

CORR L 9 LAST WD "HE"

PAGE THREE

[redacted]

[redacted] DONEGAN STATED [redacted] b3

[redacted]

BEFORE THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY. [redacted]

BEFORE FGJ AND [redacted] WILL RE DASH APPEAR BEFORE

FGJ [redacted]

[redacted] TESTIFY AND WILL RE DASH APPEAR FRIDAY, MAY TWENTY

THIRD. [redacted]

[redacted]

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

See WFO tel 5-17-52

5-17-52

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 17 11 A. M.

DIRECTOR AND SAC DEFERRED

ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, IS DASH R. RE NEW YORK TEL MAY SIXTEEN LAST. PASSPORT FILE OF CLARENCE HISKEY IN PERSONAL POSSESSION OF R. B. SHIPLEY, CHIEF, PASSPORT DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF STATE. BUREAU LIAISON REQUESTED TO OBTAIN PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF LETTER REQUESTED IN REF TEL.

HOOD

LGZ:DEG

100-16821

RECORDED - 15 100-2118-103

JUN 11 1952

EX. - 80

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: June 5, 1952

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, wa.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
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Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

The attached memorandum to you from Mr. Branigan dated May 19, 1952 [redacted], while testifying before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City on May 16, 1952, stated that [redacted] Special Assistant to the Attorney General Donigan has requested that the Bureau [redacted]

ACTION:

This matter will be followed, and you will be kept informed of developments.

b3

RRR:lw

ENC ADDENDUM: 6-5-52 (lw) [redacted] in any Grand Jury hearing [redacted] to Washington as he had testified before the Federal Grand Jury [redacted] No further request is being made by the Liaison [redacted] RRR

RECORDED - 15 101-2118-103

6352

Memo Brannigan to Belmont for Liaison to get photostat 5/19/52 - ATM:ind

FBI

EX. - 80

5

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : W. A. Branigan

DATE: May 19, 1952

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, aka.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Sandy

PURPOSE:

[redacted]

BACKGROUND:

[redacted]

Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donigan is presently presenting the [redacted] before a Federal Grand Jury in New York with the objective in mind of returning, if possible, an indictment [redacted]

On May 16, 1952, [redacted] testified before the Federal Grand Jury, [redacted]

[redacted] the Federal Grand Jury that since [redacted]

b3

Mr. Donigan requested that an attempt be made to obtain a [redacted]

[redacted]

1 ENCL

Attachment
101-2118
AJM:rea

RECORDED - 15 101-2118-103
EX - 80
ENCLOSURE
JUN 11 1952

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Liaison, through Mrs. R. B. Shipley, obtain 3 Photostats (2 for New York and 1 for the Bureau) of Clarence Hiskey's letter to the Passport Division of the State Department in which he advises that he has been offered a job by the Government of India as Assistant Director of their Institute at New Delhi, India.

DEFERRED

JUNE 5, 1952

SAC, NEW YORK

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, VA, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R. REBUTEL MAY TWENTY EIGHT IA ST. STATE DEPARTMENT THUS FAR UNABLE TO LOCATE HISKEY'S LETTER TO PASSPORT DIVISION. SEARCH CONTINUING. ADVISE SAAG T. J. DONEGAN OF ABOVE.

101-2118

HOOVER

AJM:jgf

RECORDED 101-2118-104

17 JUN 11 1952

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126 MAR 8 1961

Tolson
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Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 5 28 10-32AM

DIRECTOR DEFERRED

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, WAS. IS DASH R. REBUTEL JUNE TWENTY SEVEN. LAST. ASSISTANT TO AG T. J. DONEGAN STATES HE WILL HANDLE REQUEST OF MRS. RUTH SHIPLEY FOR HISKEY-S LETTER OF MAY FOURTEEN, LAST THROUGH DEPARTMENT.

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101-2118-105

13 JUL 2 1952

END

NY R 5 WA JD

68 JUL 11 1952

EX-164

COPY

Director, FBI (100-331280) 6/27/52

SAC, New York (100-63983)

ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, was;
IS - R

There are transmitted herewith two photostatic copies of a letter dated June 24, 1952, at New York, from THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General to Mr. JAMES MC INERNEY, Assistant Attorney General at Washington, D. C.

Therein, Mr. DONEGAN states that after a review of the available material, [redacted] b3 before a Federal Grand Jury in New York during April 18-June 23, 1952, it is his opinion that there is insufficient evidence at this time on which to base prosecutive action.

These photostats were made from a copy of the letter supplied by Mr. DONEGAN. They are forwarded for the Bureau's information. Photostatic copies are being retained in the file of the New York Office.

(1)
Copy for file of Clarence F. Hiskey (101-2118)

1 ENCL

101-2118-
NOT RECORDED
132 JUL 25 1952
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 101-3411

Encs. (2)

JTO'B:JR

COPY

COPY

Room 1801, United States Court House
Foley Square, New York 7, N.Y.

June 24, 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Honorable James M. McInerney
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Arthur Adams, Clarence Hiskey, et al.
Espionage.
(Your file: JMM:OHW:bjn,146-7-51-2052)

b3

Sir:

In accordance with your request, I have reviewed the available material in the above-entitled matter. In addition, I have examined the principal individuals in this case before a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York during the period from April 18 to June 23, 1952. A copy of the Grand Jury testimony, which consists of 974 pages, is being sent to you under separate cover.

It is clear that [redacted]

I note from your letter of March 7, 1952 that former United States Attorney Irving Saypol expressed his opinion that [redacted]

basis for Mr. Saypol's opinion was tha[redacted]

COPY | ENCLOSURE

COPY

Honorable James M. McInerney June 24, 1952

You will note from [redacted]

[redacted] b3

As a result of [redacted]
the Grand Jury, [redacted]

[redacted]

It is my conclusion that as of this time there is [redacted]

Since the statute of limitations is not operative in this situation, it is believed that it is practical and reasonable to keep this case in such a pending status in accordance with the recommendation of the Grand Jury.

Respectfully,

THOMAS J. DONEGAN
Special Assistant to the
Attorney General.

COPY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 30 1952

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

C L R

WASH FROM NEW YORK 67 6X 30 8-40 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, WAS, ISR. REBUTEL JUNE TWO SEVEN LAST AND NYTEL JUNE TWO EIGHT. SAAG DONEGAN ADVISED ON JUNE THIRTY HE CONTEMPLATES CONTACTING MR. WATERMAN IN JAMES MC INERNEY-S OFFICE, DEPT OF JUSTICE, AND REQUEST WATERMAN TO MAKE REQUEST OF PASSPORT DIVISION, STATE DEPT, ON BEHALF OF DEPT. DONEGAN WILL REQUEST THAT WATERMAN HAVE STATE DEPT SEND COPY OF HISKEY LETTER TO WATERMAN AT DEPT. DONEGAN LEAVING NY FOR EXTENDED TRIP IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

COPIES DESTROYED
126 MAR 8 1961

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EX-164
13 JUL 2 1952
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SCHEIDT
65 JUL 14 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 9, 1952

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, wa.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Tolson
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Nichols
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Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Ness
Gandy

b3

PURPOSE:

To request that liaison obtain [redacted] taking any contemplated action before a Federal Grand Jury based [redacted]

BACKGROUND:

[redacted]

Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan is presently presenting [redacted] before a Federal Grand Jury in New York with the objective in mind of returning, if possible, [redacted]

On May 16, 1952, [redacted] testified before the Federal Grand Jury, when questioned [redacted] in March of 1952 [redacted] advised the Federal Grand Jury that [redacted]

Mr. Donegan requested that [redacted] de before the Federal Grand Jury (presumably to ascertain whether contempt or perjury action lies).

[redacted]

AJM:rd

Re addendum -
Tel to NY to ask Donegan if he will handle request thru usual - 6/24/52 - AJM:KC

RECORDED - 5

13 JUN 30 1952

EX. - 3

[redacted] b3

[redacted] might be used before a Grand Jury hearing [redacted]

[redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

[redacted]

ACTION:

That this be forwarded to liaison for appropriate handling.

Mrs Shipley marked a copy available 6/10/52

ADDENDUM: (lw) 6-27-52 This matter has been checked on several times in the past few days. On June 27, 1952, Mr. A. J. Nicholas, Assistant to Mrs. Shipley, Passport Division, Department of State, advised that

[redacted]

June 27, 1[illegible] URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK

G.I.R.

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, WAS., IS DASH R. REURTEL MAY SIXTEEN LAST ENTITLED QUOTE ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, IS DASH R, UNQUOTE, AND BUTEL JUNE FIFTH LAST IN CAPTIONED MATTER. IMMEDIATELY ADVISE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL T. J. DONEGAN THAT ON JUNE TWENTYSEVEN, NINETEEN FIFTY-TWO, MR. A. J. NICHOLAS, ASSISTANT TO MRS. RUTH SHIPLEY, PASSPORT DIVISION, DEPT. OF STATE, ADVISED THAT MRS. SHIPLEY HAS BEEN IN TOUCH WITH QUOTE SOMEONE IN MR. JAMES MC INERNEY'S OFFICE, UNQUOTE, OF THE DEPARTMENT AND THAT SHE NOW DESIRES THAT [redacted]

[redacted]

RECORDED - 135

HOOVER 101-2118-108

JUL 16 1952

AJM:kc

ADDENDUM:

EX. - 140

b3

[redacted] Mr. Donegan is presenting [redacted] before a Federal Grand Jury in New York. On 5/16/52, [redacted]

[redacted]

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COPIED

25 MAR 8 1961

SEPTEMBER 4, 1952 - URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK

RECORDED - 11

110

EX-121

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, IS DASH R. STATE DEPARTMENT ADVISED AT REQUEST OF AEC DOCTORS S. S. BHATNAGAR, SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESERVE AND INDIAN AEC, AND HOMI JEHANGIR BHABHA, CHAIRMAN, INDIAN AEC, BOTH MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, WERE TO ARRIVE NEW YORK CITY ON SEPTEMBER THREE LAST VIA BOAC AIRLINES, FLAGSHIP MONARCH, AT EIGHT TWENTYFIVE A.M. PURPOSE CONSULTATION WITH US AEC. THEY WILL REMAIN IN US APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS. ACCORDING TO STATE DEPARTMENT, CONSIDERABLE PRESSURE WAS EXERTED BY DR. S. S. BHATNAGAR ON STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ISSUANCE OF PASSPORT TO HISKEY SO THAT HE COULD PROCEED TO INDIA. STATE DEPARTMENT BELIEVES BHATNAGAR AND HISKEY CLOSELY ASSOCIATED AND MAY BE OF SAME POLITICAL LEANINGS. THROUGH AVAILABLE SOURCES ASCERTAIN WHETHER BHATNAGAR CONTACTS HISKEY AND ADVISE BUREAU OF PERTINENT RESULTS.

HOOVER

AJM:BRG

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126 MAR 8 1961

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SEP 4 1952

60 SEP 18 1952

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U S DEPT

8

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: September 2, 1952

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: CLARENCE HISKEY
ESPIONAGE - R

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Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

You will recall that the Bureau has a pending and active case on Clarence Hiskey of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York. You will further recall that Hiskey was denied a passport to go to India, where he desired to obtain a position as Assistant Director of the Indian Natural Physics Laboratory.

Mr. A. J. Nicholas, Passport Division, Department of State, informed Mr. Roach that at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission Drs. S. S. Bhatnagar, Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Reserve and Indian AEC, and Homi Jehangir Bhabha, Chairman, Indian AEC, members of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission, are proceeding to the United States for consultation with the U. S. AEC and will arrive in New York City on September 3, 1952, via BOAC Airlines, Flagship Monarch, at 8:25 a.m. Drs. Bhatnagar and Bhabha will remain in the United States for approximately two weeks. During the course of Hiskey's attempts to get a U. S. passport to proceed to India considerable pressure was exerted by Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar to have Hiskey come to India, it therefore being the Department of State's impression that Hiskey and Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar are closely associated and may be of the same political leanings.

Mr. Nicholas stated that he desired to pass this information on to the Bureau, believing that it may be of interest to us and that we may desire to put a close check on the Indian visitors while in the United States, particularly as their contacts with Hiskey are concerned.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended this memorandum be referred to the Espionage Section for its information and such further action as deemed appropriate.

RRR:lw

RECORDED - 11
INDEXED - 11

EX-121

101-2118-110

SEP. 5 1952

Sent to N.Y. 9-4-52 AM

SEPTEMBER 11, 1952 DEFERRED

SAC, NEW YORK

RECORDED - 16 101-2118-111

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R. REURTEL SEPTEMBER SIX LAST. AEC ADVISED THAT DR. S. S. BHATNAGAR AND DR. HOMI JEHANGIR BHABHA CONTACTED MEMBER OF AEC ON SEPTEMBER NINE LAST FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING RAW MATERIAL IN AE FIELD. NO MENTION MADE BY THEM OF HISKEY.

HOOVER

AJM:DJB

MAIL

SEP 11 4 28 PM '52
RECEIVED READING ROOM
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U S DEPT. OF JUSTICE

G.I.R.-2

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 16 1952

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Laughlin	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

WASH AND WASH FIELD 19 FROM NEW YORK 6 3-01AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC DEFERRED

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, ISR. REBUTEL SEPT. FOUR LAST. REBUTEL INDICATED STATE DEPT ADVISED DR. S. S. BHATNAGAR AND DR. HOMI JEHANGIR BHABHA, CHAIRMAN, AEC OF INDIA AND BOTH MEMBERS OF INDIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, WERE TO ARRIVE NYC VIA BOAC AIRLINES SEPT. THREE FOR PURPOSE CONSULTATION WITH U.S. AEC. BOTH WILL REMAIN IN U.S. APPROX TWO WEEKS. STATE DEPT ALSO ADVISED CONSIDERABLE PRESSURE WAS EXERTED BY DR. S.S. BHATNAGAR ON STATE DEPT FOR ISSUANCE OF PASSPORT TO HISKEY SO THAT HE COULD PROCEED TO INDIA. STATE DEPT BELIEVES BHATNAGAR AND HISKEY CLOSELY ASSOCIATED AND MAYBE OF SAME POLITICAL LEANINGS. BUREAU REQUESTED NY ASCERTAIN THRU AVAILABLE SOURCES IF BHATNAGAR CONTACTS HISKEY. JOHN ADAMS, DISTRICT SUPERVISOR INS, IDLEWILD AIRPORT, ADVISED DR. S.S. BHATNAGAR TRAVELLING ON DIPLOMATIC PASSPORT D ZERO ZERO THREE EIGHT TWO SIX AND DR. HOMI JEHANGIR BHABHA TRAVELLING ON DIPLOMATIC PASSPORT D ZERO ZERO THREE EIGHT TWO SEVEN ARRIVED BLIGHT FIVE ZERO NINE BOAC WEDNESDAY, SEPT THREE AT EIGHT TWENTY FIVE AM. BOTH WERE DESTINED FOR INDIAN EMBASSY, WASH, DC. MAGNUS LARSEN, SUPT, TWO GRACE COURT, BROOKLYN,- ADVISED CLARENCE HISKEY, WIFE AND CHILD RETURNED FROM VACATION SEPT FIRST AND ARE PRESENTLY RESIDING IN THEIR REGULAR APARTMENT, SIX Y AT TWO GRACE COURT, BROOKLYN, TELEPHONE ULSTER FIVE FIVE FIVE FOUR TWO. LARSEN WILL ADVISE THIS OFFICE IF HE LEARNS THAT HISKEY IS TAKING ANY TRIPS. SINE DRS. BHATNAGAR AND BHABHA PROCEEDED TO WASH, DC, ON SEPT. THREE, WFO IF POSSIBLE WILL CHECK TOLLCALLS FROM INDIAN EMBASSY BEGINNING WITH SEPT. THREE AND

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EX-120 SEP 16 1952

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128 MAR 8 1961

END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO

CONTINUING FOR APPROX TWO WEEKS TO DETERMINE IF ANY CALLS ARE MADE TO NYC NUMBER ULSTER FIVE FIVE FIVE FOUR TWO, HISKEY-S HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER. NYO WILL CHECK TOLL CALLS FROM ULSTER FIVE FIVE FIVE FOUR TWO FOR XX TWO WEEKS PERIOD BEGINNING SEPT. THREE TO DETERMINE IF ANY CALS ARE MADE TO INDIAN EMBASSY. WAS, DC. SUGGEST BUREAU CONSIDER ADVISABILITY OF CONTACTING AEC, WASHINGTON, IN EFFORT TO DETERMINE IF ABOVE INDIAN OFFICIALS SOUGHT OR WILL SEEK U.S. AEC INTERCESSION WITH STATE DEPT ON HISKEY-S BEHALF.

BOARDMAN

Dean, met with B+B 3 PM 9-9-52. They discussed AEC developments in raw material field. Will probably have future discussions re this. No mention made of Hiskey. cwb

END 4EEEEEEEEEEEEEE

TWO COPIES REC'D

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 5, 1952

FROM : SAC, New York (100-14092)

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

Rebutel dated 9/4/52; NYtel dated 9/5/52.

Rebutel dated 9/4/52 advised that Doctors S.S. BHATNAGAR, Secretary of Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Reserve, of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission, and HOMI J. BHABHA, Chairman, Indian Atomic Energy Commission were to arrive in New York on 9/3/52 for the purpose of consultation with the United States Atomic Energy Commission. They were to remain in the United States for approximately two weeks. According to the State Department considerable pressure had been exerted on the State Department by Dr. BHATNAGAR for issuance of a passport to HISKEY so that he could proceed to India to work for the Indian Atomic Energy Commission. The New York Office was requested to determine whether BHATNAGAR contacted HISKEY.

New York teletype dated 9/5/52 advised that the two Indian scientists above mentioned arrived in New York City on 9/3/52 as scheduled and proceeded immediately to the Indian Embassy in Washington, D.C.

A review of the records of the New York Telephone Company by SE THOMAS MC GUIRE, fails to reflect that any toll calls were made to Washington, D.C. by HISKEY for the period 9/1/52 through 9/23/52.

As instructed by the Bureau the NYO has placed stops with Customs and Immigration in New York so that this office may be notified if HISKEY attempts to leave the United States.

According to the "New York Times" of 10/16/52, HISKEY submitted his resignation as professor of Chemistry at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn because of "economic pressures on both the Institute and myself in these trying times." The article went on to state that HISKEY had, on the previous Monday, refused to tell a Senate Internal Security Subcommittee whether he had ever been a member of the CP.

This case is being carried in a closed status by the New York Office.

JDE:MMcP

RECORDED - 3 100-2118-113

INDEXED - 5

5X-111

NOV 19 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : W. A. Branigan *walsh*

DATE: March 30, 1953

FROM : J. W. Lewis

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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There are attached search slips concerning the captioned subject.

101-2118
Attachment
JWL:cdd

ENCL. ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

101-2118-114
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63 APR 3 1953

7256

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : W. T. Whaley

DATE: June 15, 1953

SUBJECT: CLARENCE HISKEY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

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Mr. J. J. McGuire, telephonically contacted the writer at 5:35 P.M., 5-14-53, and advised that Roy Cohn, who was with Judge Kaufman, had requested the home address of Mr. Hiskey.

SA R. L. Schroeder, week-end Supervisor at New York, advised that Mr. Hiskey lived at 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York. He also maintains a summer residence at Westbrookville, Sullivan Company, New York.

Mr. McGuire was furnished the above addresses and stated that he would furnish same to Mr. Cohn.

Recommendation:

This is for your information.

WTW:dmd

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100-2118-115
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55 JUN 24 1953

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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Miss Gandy

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 27, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY

In connection with the request set out in Mr. Branigan's memorandum to Mr. Belmont dated July 1, 1953, attached hereto is a transcript of Hiskey's testimony before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations:

Volume 93 - Executive Session - Confidential
United States Information Service
dated Friday, June 19, 1953

This volume contains the testimony of Clarence Francis Hiskey, accompanied by Albert L. Colloms, attorney, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

This volume should be returned to my office so it may be returned to Roy Cohn's office of the Committee.

Attachment

cc: Mr. Belmont

MP

Memo to Belmont from Branigan re Kefauver Hearings re Franklin Nichols 8-3-53 JWL:hde 121-2118 - 116

RECORDED-53

EX-103

7/29/53 attachment returned to mr nichols for return to Roy Cohn JT

8-3-53 JWL

5. JT

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 1, 1953

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, wa.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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Miss Gandy

Roy Cohn, Counsel, Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, advised Mr. J. J. McGuire on June 14, 1953, that he expected to call Hiskey before the Committee in Executive Session sometime that week.

Hiskey was a Communist employed in the early 1940's on Atom Bomb research in New York City and Chicago. He was reliably reported to be a Communist Party member. He is believed to have furnished information to Soviet espionage agent Arthur Adams concerning Atom Bomb research. Hiskey was indicted for contempt of congress November 20, 1950 for refusal to answer questions concerning these matters before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on September 9, 1948. He was acquitted of this charge on April 13, 1951.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that it be ascertained whether Hiskey testified before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations and if so that the transcript of his testimony be obtained for review.

101-2118

JWL:lct:wjw

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EX-103

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SAC, New York (100-14092) August 3, 1953

Director, FBI (101-2118

RECORDED-53

EX-103

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Through a confidential source it has been ascertained that the subject testified on 6-19-53, at New York City in an Executive Session of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

At that time Hiskey stated he was currently employed by the International Biochemical Corporation, which he said is a small company. He testified that his work involves "the isolation of a potent principal in a pregnant mammalian liver extract which relieves the clinical symptoms of diabetic neuropthis and osteoarthritis."

Due to the confidential nature of the above-mentioned proceeding, this information must not be disseminated. You are instructed to verify subject's employment and to submit appropriate changes for the subject's Security Index card.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

cc - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Sullivan

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: August 3, 1953

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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Attached is a Photostat of the transcript of Hiskey's testimony on 6-19-53, in an Executive Session of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. The original transcript contained in Volume 93, was returned to Mr. Nichols 7-29-53, to be returned to Roy Cohn.

Hiskey testified he has never known Dr. Harold Urey to be a member of the Communist Party. Hiskey declined to answer all other questions concerning espionage and Communist Party membership on grounds of possible self incrimination. Hiskey's testimony contains no new information except that he said he is now employed by the International Biochemical Corporation.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that New York be instructed to verify subject's employment. A memorandum to New York is attached.

Attachment
JWL:jdb
101-2118
cc - 116-18315 (Urey)
cc - Mr. Nichols
Records and Communications Div.

RECORDED-17 101-2118-118
AUG 5 1953

INDEXED-43
EX-124

AUG 25 1953

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 116-18315-4

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-18-2012

Hiskey

EXECUTIVE SESSION -- CONFIDENTIAL

File No. . . .

Harry Lawrence

STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT OF

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE

New York, N. Y.
[redacted]
June 19, 1953

Volume 93

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EXECUTIVE SESSION - CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1953

United States Senate,

Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations,

New York, N. Y.

The subcommittee met (pursuant to Senate Resolution 40 agreed to January 30, 1953) at 11:30 a., in executive session in room 905 of the Federal Court House, Foley Square, New York, N.Y., Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Chairman, presiding.

PRESENT:

SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY, Republican, Wisconsin.

PRESENT ALSO:

ROY COHN, Committee Counsel.
DAVID SCHINE, Committee investigator.

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Washington, D. C.

SENATOR McCARTHY: Doctor, will you raise your right hand. In the matter now in hearing before the committee, do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

MR. HISKEY: I do.

SENATOR McCARTHY: Will you identify counsel.

MR. COLLOMS: Albert L. Colloms, 342 Madison Avenue.

SENATOR McCARTHY: Give your full name.

TESTIMONY OF CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY,
ACCOMPANIED BY ALBERT L. COLLOMS,
ATTORNEY, 342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

MR. HISKEY: Clarence Francis Hiskey.

MR. COHN: What do you do right now?

MR. HISKEY: I am a chemist.

MR. COHN: Where are you employed?

MR. HISKEY: I am employed with a small company, the International Biochemical Corporation.

MR. COHN: And what type of work do you do?

MR. HISKEY: I am working on the isolation of a potent principal in a pregnant mammalian liver extract which relieves the clinical symptoms of diabetic neuropthis and osteo-arthritis.

MR. COHN: Have you ever worked on the atom bomb in any way, directly or indirectly, or have anything to do with it?

(Witness consulted counsel.)

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MR. HISKEY: I must refuse to answer that on the grounds of the Fifth Amendment.

MR. COHN: Do you know Mr. Harold C. Urey?

MR. HISKEY: Yes, everybody does.

SENATOR McCARTHY: Did you ever work for the Atomic Energy Commission?

MR. HISKEY: When was the Atomic Energy Commission established?

SENATOR McCARTHY? Do you know that you ever worked for it or not?

MR. HISKEY: I never worked for them.

SENATOR McCARTHY: Did you work for any government agency?

MR. HISKEY: Yes, I worked for the TVA.

SENATOR McCARTHY: And any other government agency?

(Witness consulted counsel.)

MR. HISKEY: I was an officer in the U. S. Army.

SENATOR McCARTHY: Anything else?

(Witness consulted counsel.)

MR. HISKEY: I worked for Columbia University and they might have had a contract.

SENATOR McCARTHY: Any other work for any other agency?

MR. HISKEY: Not that I recall.

SENATOR McCARTHY: What kind of work did you do at Columbia?

MR. HISKEY: I was a teacher there of chemistry.

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MR. COHN: Were you working under Dr. Harold Urey at Columbia?

MR. MISKEY: Yes, he was head of the department.

MR. COHN: Did he employ you?

MR. MISKEY: Yes.

MR. COHN: At the time he employed you, were you a member of the Communist Party?

MR. MISKEY: I refuse to answer under the privilege of the Fifth Amendment.

MR. COHN: At the time he employed you, were you engaged in espionage in the United States?

MR. MISKEY: I refuse to answer that question on the same grounds.

MR. COHN: Did Dr. Urey ever discuss with you the question of whether you were a Communist?

MR. MISKEY: I refuse to answer that question.

MR. COHN: Was Dr. Urey to your knowledge a Communist?

MR. MISKEY: I refuse to answer that question.

SENATOR McCARTHY: You refuse to answer that question?

MR. MISKEY: To my knowledge, no. That I don't refuse. To my knowledge I don't know anything about his political views.

SENATOR McCARTHY: Just a minute. I am not asking about his political views. Is it your testimony that you never knew that Urey was a member of the Communist Party?

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MR. HISKEY: I have never known that he was a member of the Communist Party.

SENATOR McCARTHY: Did he ever discuss with you the question of whether or not he was a member?

MR. HISKEY: No, I don't think so.

SENATOR McCARTHY: Did he ever attend any Communist meetings with you?

MR. HISKEY: No, no, I refuse to answer that question.

SENATOR McCARTHY: You refuse to answer. I may say, Doctor, that you should weigh these answers carefully because you may be doing an injustice to a friend of yours. You are entitled to refuse to answer only if theanswer would incriminate you.

MR. HISKEY: You gave me a question --

SENATOR McCARTHY: The question is did Urey ever attend a Communist meeting with you.

MR. HISKEY: I refuse to answer that question because you are asking if I attended a Communist meeting.

SENATOR McCARTHY: You refuse to answer that question?

MR. HISKEY: Yes, I do.

SENATOR McCARTHY: You understand that if Urey did not attend a Communist meeting with you, you could simply say no, and that would not incriminate you. You understand that.

MR. HISKEY: I don't quite get it. If you ask me if I

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attended a Communist meeting with Urey or if he attended a Communist meeting with me, you are asking me if I have attended aCommunist meeting.

SENATOR McCARTHY: No. I am asking you if Urey ever attended one with you.

MR. HISKEY: Why don't you ask the question this way: Do I know whether Urey ever attended a Communist meeting. That would give you the answer that you want.

SENATOR McCARTHY: Do you refuse to answer whether or not he ever went to a meeting with you?

MR. HISKEY: Because you are asking whether I went to a meeting.

SENATOR McCARTHY: I will take your suggestion.

(Witness consulted his counsel.)

SENATOR McCARTHY: You are entitled to refuse to answer.

MR. COLLOMS: Mr. Senator, may I suggest when he says he refuses to answer it is always on the ground of the Fifth Amendment?

SENATOR McCARTHY: Mr. Counsel, we have the rule of the committee that you can freely advise with your client and discuss any matter with him. We do not, however, take statements from counsel.

MR. COLLOMS: I am not making a statement. I am merely asking that we take this line of answers as being the same all the way through.

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SENATOR McCARTHY: You heard what I said. You will talk to the client. If you want to advise him, all right.

(Witness consulted his counsel.)

MR, HISKEY: Let it be shown in the record that when I refuse to answer, I am invoking the Fifth Amendment.

SENATOR McCARTHY: There is no general invocation of the Fifth Amendment. Each time you want to invoke it, you will have to state so on the record.

MR.HISKEY: Then let us go back and ask all those questions over, and I will invoke it each time. Do you want me to do that.

SENATOR McCARTHY: Let me ask you the questions. What type of work were you doing at Columbia?

MR. HISKEY: I was a teacher.

SENATOR McCARTHY: Did you work for any government agency other than those you have named?

MR. HISKEY: I worked for Columbia University when I was at Columbia.

SENATOR McCARTHY: Other than Columbia, TVA, and Army, you did not work for the government?

MR. HISKEY: No,

SENATOR McCARTHY: Did you ever work in the Atomic Energy plant?

MR. HISKEY: Well, that is a question that I refuse to answer on the ground that it might tend to incriminate me.

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SENATOR McCARTHY: Did you ever work in an atomic energy plant while you were on the payroll of the government working for the government?

MR. HISKEY: I refuse to answer that question.

SENATOR McCARTHY: You are ordered to answer that question.

MR. HISKEY: Did I what?

SENATOR McCARTHY: Read the question.

(Question read by the reporter.)

MR. HISKEY: You mean when I was working for the Army or the TVA?

SENATOR McCARTHY: I think the question is clear.

MR. HISKEY: When I was working for the TVA there was no atomic energ program, so that would take care of that. When I was in the Army, I was stationed at places that had no relation to the atomic energy program.

MR. COHN: How about when you were at Columbia?

MR. HISKEY: I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.

SENATOR McCARTHY: You were asked the simple question whether you ever worked for the atomic energy program. We will exclude any work that you were doing as an espionage agent. You are entitled to refuse to answer if you were working in atomic energy for some foreign government, you understand.

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(Witness consults his counsel.)

MR. NISKEY: I am not quite sure what is involved here so I am going to hold up my answer until I understand. I want you to withdraw the inference that I was engaged in atomic espionage or any kind of espionage.

SENATOR McCARTHY: Were you engaged in atomic energy espionage?

MR. NISKEY: I refuse to answer that question.

SENATOR McCARTHY: You refuse to answer?

MR. NISKEY: You can't run it in and make the assumption I was, because the Fifth Amendment --

SENATOR McCARTHY: You do not interrupt me when I am talking. Do you understand that?

MR. NISKEY: I was talking, Senator, and you interrupted me.

SENATOR McCARTHY: I am asking you a question. The first question is, were you engaged in Atomic energy espionage, and your answer is that you refuse to answer on the ground that it might incriminate you.

MR. NISKEY: And I went on to explain.

SENATOR McCARTHY: We will take the explanation later. You tell me how that you feel a truthful answer to that question might tend to incriminate you?

MR. NISKEY: Yes.

SENATOR McCARTHY: That is about as definite proof as

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we can get here that you were an espionage agent, because if you were not, you would simply say no, That would not incriminate you. The only time it would incriminate you would be if you were an espionage agent. So when you refuse to answer on the ground it would incriminate you, that is telling us you were an agent.

MR. HISKEY: I don't think you understand the whole purpose of the Fifth Amendment, Senator. That amendment was put into the Constitution to protect the innocent man from just this kind of star chamber proceeding you are engaging in.

SENATOR McCARTHY: You object to being asked these questions?

MR. HISKEY: Yes, I do.

SENATOR McCARTHY: For your information, the provision of the Fifth Amendment came down from the old English law. The purpose of that is to avoid making a man convict himself of a crime, the theory being that no man should convict himself. That is the purpose of the provision of the Fifth Amendment.

MR, HISKEY: Yes.

SENATOR McCARTHY: Just a minute. When you say,"If I told the truth it would incriminate me", that means that you know that a truthful answer would incriminate you.

Now, the next question is, are you a member of the Communist Party?

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MR. HISKEY: May I make a comment on that?

SENATOR McCARTHY: No, I do not want any comment on the Fifth Amendment. We do not need any instructions from you on the Fifth Amendment. The question is, are you a member of the Communist Party today?

MR. HISKEY: I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

SENATOR McCARTHY: Are you engaged in espionage work today?

MR. HISKEY: I refuse to answer that question on the grounds it may tend to incriminate me.

MR. COHN: Does the company for which you work have any classified material?

MR. HISKEY: No, sir.

MR. COHN: Does it do any government work?

MR. HISKEY: No, sir.

MR. COHN: None of any kind?

MR. HISKEY: No, sir.

MR. COHN: Has it ever?

MR. HISKEY: No, sir.

SENATOR McCARTHY: I have not gotten an answer to my other question yet. Did you ever do any work for this government or for any agency that was working for the government on the Atomic Energy Program?

(Witness consulted his counsel.)

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MR. HISKEY: I worked for the Manhattan Project, if that is what you want me to say. That was the project in which I worked for Columbia University, and they had contracts with the U. S. Government.

MR. COHN: The Manhattan Project was the atomic energy project for the atom bomb.

MR. HISKEY: At the time I worked on it it was more of a collection of professors who went to the government with an idea, and asked to get some money to finance the experiment.

SENATOR McCARTHY: What years did you work on the Manhattan Project?

(Witness consulted his counsel.)

MR. HISKEY: Let me see. I came to Columbia in the fall of 1941. That is right. My work with the atomic energy work there began, I guess, about December of January of that academic year. That would be December of 1941 or January of 1942. But I still taught in the school while working and just helping out. Then later I worked full time until 1944 when I was inducted into the Army, or not inducted, or when I was ordered up.

SENATOR McCARTHY: Was that the last work you did on atomic energy?

MR. HISKEY: Yes.

SENATOR McCARTHY: 1944?

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Washington, D. C.

ARC

MR. NISKEY: Until April 1944.

MR. COHN: Were you working under Dr. Harold Urey during any of that time?

MR. NISKEY: Part time.

MR. COHN: Wereyou in direct contact with Dr. Urey?

MR, NISKEY: Yes.

SENATOR McCARTHY: Did Dr. Urey ever discuss with you any espionage work?

MR. NISKEY: I refuse to answer that question on the ground that it may tend to incriminate me.

SENATOR McCARTHY: You are instructed that you are under subpoena, subject to the call of the committee. We will contact your counsel if we need you, and tell you where and when.

MR. COHN: There is one other question. Can you tell us any names of any Communist working on the Manhattan project?

MR. NISKEY: I refuse to answer that question.

SENATOR McCARTHY: On the grounds of self-incrimination.

MR. NISKEY: On the grounds it may tend to incriminate me.

(Thereupon at 11:53 a.m., the subcommittee proceeded to consideration of other business.)

Alderson Reporting Company
Washington, D. C.

ARC

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 15, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: CLARENCE HISKEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
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While discussing another matter, Roy Cohn advised Mr. McGuire Sunday evening that he contemplated calling Clarence Hiskey before the Committee in Executive Session sometime this week. He asked for the latest address of Hiskey.

He was advised that Hiskey lived at 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, and also maintained a summer home in Westbrookville, Sullivan County, New York.

Cohn also indicated he was thinking of calling before the Executive Session of the Committee Harold Urey, the atomic bomb scientist, inasmuch as he was one of the people selecting students under the State Department Exchange Student Program; however, he had not made up his mind definitely as to whether Urey would be called.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont

JJM:arm

0-1 my (1) 10/12/53 gmt/lb

Memo to Belmont from Branigan 1-1-53 JWL

McMahon re Urey

RECORDED - 49
107-2118-119
AUG 6 1953

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 116-183-15

Consolidation:
make copy for
116-183-15
re Urey

AUG 31 1953 Information
324

LEWIS

SAC, New York (100-63983) September 29, 1954

RECORDED - 84 100-334606-2115-120

Director, FBI (100-331280)

ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, was., ET al
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to your five letters dated 9-1-54 captioned as follows:

(1) "Victoria Stone, Internal Security - R, Internal Security Act of 1950," urfile 100-68393.

(2) "Julius Heiman, Internal Security - R," urfile 100-61647.

(3) "Mrs. Clarence Francis Hiskey, nee Miriam Rebecca Sherwood, Internal Security - R," urfile 100-69057.

(4) "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was., Internal Security - R," urfile 100-14092.

(5) "Dr. Louis Miller, Security Matter - C," urfile 100-70396.

Relets were submitted so that those individuals would be considered under the Immunity Bill. As you know, all of the above-mentioned individuals are contacts or associates of Arthur Alexandrovich Adams. For your information, the Bureau is bringing the Adams case to the attention of the Internal Security Division of the Department so that it may consider any, or all, of Adams' contacts and associates under Senate Bill 16.

Extra copies of this memorandum are furnished you so that copies may be placed in case files of the above-mentioned individuals.

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Gandy

JWL:elk
cc - 100-334606 (Victoria Stone)
cc - 61-10540 (Julius Heiman)
cc - 100-335065 (Miriam Sherwood Hiskey)
cc - 101-2118 (Clarence F. Hiskey)
cc - 100-339703 (Dr. Louis Miller)

YELLOW DUPLICATE SEP 30 1954 MAILED

330

OCT 4 1954

100-331280 - 001

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-10-2012

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (101-2118) DATE: 9/1/54

FROM : SAC, New York (100-14092)

SUBJECT: DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The subject's name is being submitted for consideration under the Immunity Bill.

HISKEY was born CLARENCE SZCZECHOWSKI at Milwaukee, Wisconsin on 6/5/12. He resides at 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn, NY and is employed as a Chemist by the International Biochemical Corp., 732 64th St., Brooklyn, NY.

Informants have stated that HISKEY belonged to the CP in Wisconsin between 1931 and 1935 and in Knoxville, Tennessee in 1939 and 1940.

HISKEY was employed as a chemist at the Sam Laboratory at Columbia University from July 1942 to the Fall of 1943 and by the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago until April 1944 when he was ordered to active duty as an officer in the Chemical Warfare Division of the U.S. Army.

While employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago HISKEY is known to have been in contact with ARTHUR ADAMS, Soviet espionage agent.

MARCIA SANDS HISKEY the subject's wife at that time and MIRIAM REBECCA SHERWOOD the subject's present wife, were friendly with ARTHUR ADAMS during the time that HISKEY was in the service and advised HISKEY of their numerous contacts with ADAMS.

HISKEY was interviewed on 6/11/46 at which time he stated he met ADAMS by chance in the Liberty Music Shop in the Fall of 1941. He next had a casual meeting with ADAMS in Chicago in October or November, 1943. From that time until May, 1944 he saw ADAMS about five or six times. HISKEY stated that ADAMS had been to Russia and thought well of the Russian system, but at no time asked for any information regarding the work HISKEY was doing.

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 84
INDEXED - 84 101-2118-120

1 - NY 100-121105

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HISKEY was called before the House Un-American Activities Committee in September, 1948 at which time he refused to answer pertinent questions regarding his CP and espionage activities. He also refused to discuss his CP activities when called before the Senate Internal Security sub-committee in October, 1952.

It would appear that a full disclosure by HISKEY of his knowledge of ARTHUR ADAMS would reveal the nature and scope of ADAM'S activities while in the US.

SAC, New York

June [illegible], 1954

Director, FBI (66-2725)

IDENTITIES OF PERSONS REFUSING
TO TESTIFY AND INVOKING FIFTH
AMENDMENT BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES
Clarence F Hiskey

The Bureau is in receipt of a tabulation prepared by the Civil Service Commission setting out names of former United States Government employees who on various occasions appeared before Congressional Committees and refused to testify.

Attached hereto for the completion of your files are the names of such persons together with the other data appearing on the Civil Service Commission tabulation.

A file review at the Bureau reflects that the persons on the attached list reside in your Division and are subjects of individual case files. For your information, the Civil Service Commission list contained the names of additional such subjects who had refused to testify under the circumstances outlined. A review of those cases, however, reflect that such information was already in the possession of your office.

These data should be channelized into appropriate individual case files. In reporting this material in individual cases, you are reminded that the authority for such information, i.e. the various committee reports noted, must be consulted since the citations listed by the Civil Service Commission have not been verified at the Bureau.

Enclosure

100-[illegible]:dlf

cc - Buffile 100-256194 (John Litt)
cc - Buffile 101-3057 (Saul Carson)
cc - Buffile 100-353542 (Charles J. Coe)
cc - Buffile 100-368704 (Edward J. Fitzgerald)
cc - Buffile 77-14177 (Charles Sidney Plato)
cc - Buffile 100-[illegible]1180 (Harold Glasser)
cc - Buffile 65-58958 (Sidney Glassman)

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JUN 23 1954

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cc - Bufile 100-334195 (Harry Grundfest)
cc - Bufile 101-2118 (Clarence F. Hiskey)
cc - Bufile 100-214374 (Julius J. Joseph)
cc - Bufile 100-352945 (M. William Pomerance)
cc - Bufile 100-11820 (Lee Pressman)
cc - Bufile 101-2141 (Jane M. Reed)
cc - Bufile 100-36774 (Elizabeth Winston Todd)
cc- Bufile 100-36774 (Herwin Scott Todd)
cc- Bufile 100-98242 (Nathan Witt)

MR. A. H. BELMONT

January 28, 1954

V. P. KEAY

CLARENCE HISKEY; LEON JOSEPHSON; LOUISE BERMAN;
LEMENT HARRIS; PHILIP LEDY; ISMAIL EGE.
PUBLIC REPORT, PART 15, JENNER COMMITTEE,
DATED OCTOBER 28 AND 29.
INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Bureau furnished testimony of above-captioned individuals as contained in Public Report, Part 15, Jenner Committee, dated October 28 and 29, 1953, as given before Public Sessions of the Jenner Committee on October 28 and October 29, 1953.

A review of Bureau files reflects that the testimony contained in this Public Report has been previously furnished the Bureau in Volumes 21 and 22, Public Session testimony, Jenner Committee, dated October 28 and October 29, respectively. Volumes 21 and 22 have been previously reviewed and all necessary action has been taken.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

File Public Report, Part 15, Jenner Committee and the original of this memorandum in the Jenner Control File, 62-88217.

Attachment

~~62-88217~~

BAM:bab

Leo: 101-2118 (Hiskey)
cc: 100-48754 (Josephson)
cc: 100-17189 (Berman)
cc: 100-15251 (Harris)
cc: 100-351199 (Ege)

1 - Mr. Nichols

1 101-2118-
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53 FEB 11 1954

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Mr. D. M. Ladd

November 27, 1953

Mr. A. H. Belmont

ISMAIL EGE, also known as ISMAIL GUSSEYNOVICH AKHMEDOFF
CLARENCE F. HISKEY
LEON JOSEPHSON
MRS. LOUISE R. BERMAN
LEMENT UPHAM HARRIS
PHILIP LEVY
TESTIMONY BEFORE PUBLIC SESSION, SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNAL SECURITY (JENNER COMMITTEE) AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10-29-53 (Vol. 21) and 10-29-53 (Vol. 22)

Jenner Committee furnished stenographic transcripts of testimony at New York City, of captioned persons before Committee. Espionage Section handling review of Ege and Levy testimony. Photostats made and originals returned to Committee. Hearings were in connection with Committee's inquiry into "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments."

Hiskey, Josephson, Berman and Harris have all been subjects of extensive investigation by Bureau and all included on Security Index. All have appeared before Congressional Committees before. In instant appearance questioning was based on a "security memorandum" in possession of the Committee and in each instance the witness invoked the privilege of the Fifth Amendment when questioned about his activities as reflected in said memorandum and as to his Communist Party membership. With reference to the "security memorandum," Bufiles reflect that in April, 1953, Robert Morris of Jenner Committee, asked the Bureau if publication of a 51-page report would jeopardize Bureau investigations and an examination of the proposed report showed it to be identical (with minor exceptions) with memorandum dated November 27, 1945, prepared by Bureau, "Soviet Espionage in the United States," and disseminated to high Government offices, the majority of the contents of which has been publicized previously by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

This public session testimony suggests no investigative leads requiring action by the Bureau.

Attachments (2)
1 - Mr. Nichols

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100-2118 (Hiskey)
100-45754 (Josephson)
100-17139 (Berman)
100-15251 (Harris)

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135 DEC 2 1953
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ACTION:

File original of this memorandum and Photostats of Volume 21 and Volume 22 in the Jenner Control file, 62-82217.

File yellow copies of this memorandum in the main files of the witnesses as indicated.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-18-2012

Mr. D. M. Ladd

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 4, 1953

Mr. A. H. Belmont

26995

ISMAIL GUSSEVICH AKHMEDOFF; PHILLIP LEVY; LEON JOSEPHSON; MRS. LOUISE R. BERMAN; CLARENCE F. HISKEY; LEMENT UPHAM HARRIS; ARTHUR OSBALD STEINBERG
Testimony Before Executive Session, Senate Subcommittee On Internal Security (Jenner Committee) At New York, New York, October 28, 1953, (Volume 32).

Jenner Committee confidentially furnished stenographic transcript of Executive Session testimony of captioned persons in connection with its inquiry into "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments." Akhmedoff review being handled by Espionage Section. Photostats were made and original returned to Committee. Executive Session testimony may not be disseminated outside the Bureau. The Public Session testimony of Levy was previously reviewed by Espionage Section; his Executive Session testimony is substantially the same as the Public Session and nothing new noted therein requiring Bureau action. The Public Session testimony of all of the balance of the individuals except Steinberg have been previously received and reviewed. They were uncooperative witnesses invoking the privilege of the Fifth Amendment to pertinent questions. They employed the same tactics in Executive Session.

Steinberg originally described by Igor Gouzenko, Russian code clerk who broke the Canadian espionage case, as the American link in this network. Bureau investigation exposed no espionage activity. When interviewed, admitted association while at McGill University with persons involved in Canadian case, principally Raymond Boyer, who was also at McGill University, but denied personal knowledge of or implication in espionage. [redacted] later advised that after further interviews with Gouzenko they had revised their original analysis of Steinberg's involvement and expressed doubt if he had ever actually engaged in espionage while in Canada. Case closed and Security Index card cancelled April 23, 1953. In his testimony, Steinberg admitted knowing and working with Raymond Boyer while at McGill University and that he had met Fred Rose on one occasion at a cocktail party at Boyer's home. He denied any knowledge of or participation in Communist or espionage activities. His testimony presents no new information not already known to the Bureau. (U)

1 ENCL.

Attachment

RSY:bjs

cc: Mr. Nichols
~~101-2118 (Hiskey)~~
100-48754 (Josephson)
100-14189 (Berman)
100-15251 (Harris)
100-343506 (Steinberg)

101-2118-~~1~~

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 8 1954

cc: ~~100-3350 (Levy)~~ (with attachment)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-82421-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo to Ladd
Re: ISMAIL GUSSEYHOVICH AKHUEDOFF; etc.

26996

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) File original of this memorandum and Photostat of Volume 32, Executive Session testimony in the Jenner control file 62-88217.

(2) File yellow copies of this memorandum in the main files as indicated.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

FD-122
(1-2-51)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (101-2118)

DATE: August 31, 1953

FROM : SAC, New York (100-114092)

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY wa
IS-R

Card U.T.D.
9-16-53 MAM

___ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

_X_ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

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NATIVE BORN_____ NATURALIZED_____ ALIEN_____

COMMUNIST_____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY_____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE_____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify)_____

TAB FOR DETCOM_____ TAB FOR COMSAB_____ RACE_____ SEX_____

DATE OF BIRTH_____ PLACE OF BIRTH_____

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address)_____

International Biochemical Corp.

732 64th St., Brooklyn, NY

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Vital Facility List)

_____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS_____

101-2118-

2 SEP 2 1953

ARS:CMD

SEP 18 1953

Leonard

BOARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-2118) DATE: 9/15/55

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-14092)

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was
~~SM-C~~
15-R

Card U.T.D.
10-18-55

REFERENCE

SAC Letter 55-30, 4/12/55.

SUCCINCT RESUME OF CASE

ROBERT F. FRIES, Chicago, Illinois, advised in 1941, that he had known HISKEY all his life and that subject became interested in Communism when he attended the University of Wisconsin in the 1930's. HISKEY tried to convert FRIES to Communism and appeared to be well read in MARX and LENIN and other Communist writers. HISKEY was on the staff of the "Faculty Communist," a publication at the University of Wisconsin.

DETCOM

FARRELL SCHNERING, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a CP member from April, 1931 to December, 1935, and former member of the District Committee of District 8, CP, advised that the subject and his wife joined the CP about 1933, while attending the University of Wisconsin, and were CP members as of December, 1935, when SCHNERING left the CP.

On 6/14/49, PAUL CROUCH advised that he was District Organizer of the CP in Knoxville, Tennessee about 1939, and that he met HISKEY. HISKEY was in the CP from September, 1939 to end of 1940, in Tennessee. He saw HISKEY in NYC in late 1939 or early 1940, during at least one meeting of Central Committee of CP.

HISKEY was employed as a chemist at the SAM Laboratory, Columbia University, from July, 1942 to the fall of 1943, and by the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago until April, 1944, when he was ordered to active duty in the U.S. Army.

RECORDED-99 100-2118-121

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RM

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ESPIONAGE

INTSEC

CRC:EXK

HISKEY is known to have been in contact with ARTHUR ADAMS, Soviet espionage agent, in April, 1944, at Chicago, Illinois. (G-2)

MARCIA SANDS HISKEY, subject's former wife and MIRIAM SHERWOOD, the subject's present wife, were friendly with ADAMS during the time HISKEY was in the service and advised HISKEY of their numerous contacts with ADAMS, during 1944. (G-2)

HISKEY was interviewed by Bureau agents on 6/11/46, regarding his contacts with ADAMS. HISKEY admitted meeting ADAMS in 1941, and having seen him at various times up until May, 1944. HISKEY denied knowing ADAMS was a Russian agent or even furnishing ADAMS information. b7D

[redacted](reliable) advised that HISKEY in a subsequent conversation with his wife, MARCIA, regarding the FBI's questioning of him, stated that the interrogation was an effort to weave a plot against the CP and labor and was an effort to drive "the Party" underground.

JOHN H. CHAPIN was interviewed by Bureau agents on 8/26/46, regarding his contacts with ARTHUR ADAMS and advised that HISKEY had approached him and made arrangements for him to contact ADAMS. CHAPIN advised that from the conversation ensuing between him and HISKEY he had no doubts that ADAMS was a Russian agent.

Bureau letter to NY, 10/24/46, advised that the Department had declined prosecution of HISKEY for espionage because of lack of evidence.

In September, 1948 and May, 1949, HISKEY appeared before the HCUA and refused to answer pertinent questions

relating to his CP or espionage activities regarding giving atomic bomb information to a Russian espionage agent.

On 11/20/50, HISKEY was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., for Contempt of Congress. He was acquitted of the contempt charge on 4/13/51, in USDC, Washington, D. C.

In October, 1952, HISKEY appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and refused to answer questions regarding CP membership.

Bureau advised on 9/4/52, that Dr. S.S. BHATNAGAR, Secretary of Natural Resources and Scientific Reserve and Indian AEC, and Dr. HOMI JEHANGIR BHABHA, Chairman of AEC of India and both members of Indian AEC came to U.S. in September, 1952, and Dr. S. S. BHATNAGAR exerted considerable pressure on U.S. State Department for issuance of passport to HISKEY so that HISKEY could proceed to India. State Department believed subject and BHATNAGAR were closely associated and possibly of same political learnings. BHATNAGAR and BHABHA were in consultation with U.S. AEC on their two week visit to US.

Bureau advised on 8/3/53, that subject testified on 6/19/53, at NYC in an Executive Session of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. At such time he was employed by the International Biochemical Corporation.

[redacted] reliable) advised that C. F. HISKEY, 2 Grace Ct., Brooklyn, NY, was a subscriber to the "National Guardian," as of August, 1953. b7D

[redacted] (reliable) on 1/3/55, made available information which indicated that the subject had a 12 month subscription to "New World Review," in 1951.

[redacted] (reliable) advised on 7/11/55, that the subject spoke at a meeting for the benefit of the "National

Guardian," held 7/3/55, in Saugerties, NY, at the home of HELEN MINS ROBBINS, an SI subject of the NYO, and RUSSELL ROBBINS, a SM-C subject of the NYO.

RECOMMENDATION

Retain on Security Index.

1. Subject a CP member 1933-1935 and 1939-1940.

2. Subject a contact of ARTHUR ADAMS, known Soviet espionage agent, 1941-1944, and is believed to have engaged in espionage activities.

3. Subject appeared before HCUA and Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, September, 1948, May, 1949 and October, 1952, and refused to answer questions regarding CP membership and espionage activity.

4. Subject subscriber to "National Guardian," 1953; "New World Review," 1951; and on 7/11/55, was a speaker at a meeting for the benefit of the "National Guardian" held at the home of HELEN MINS ROBBINS, an SI subject of the NYO, and RUSSELL ROBBINS, a SM-C subject of the NYO.

5. The subject is a chemist who was employed by SAM Laboratories and Metallurgical Laboratories 1942-43, with experience in field of atomic energy, and in the event of a national emergency might be in a position wherein his activities would be inimical to the best interests of this country.

6. As late as September, 1952, a foreign power was exerting pressure on U.S. State Department to issue passport for subject to go abroad, indicating possible plans to use subject in atomic energy work of such foreign country.

Letter to DIRECTOR, FBI
NY 100-14092

DETCOM TABBING

1. The subject is presently tabbed for Detcom.

2. Subject has not been approved under new criteria.

3. It is recommended that subject be retained with Detcom Tabbing under new criteria. He has had prior experience as a chemist in U.S. Atomic Energy field; has been a member of CP in past (last known 1940); he was in contact with a Russian espionage agent during World War II; he has on repeated occasions refused to cooperate with Senate investigative agencies or testify under oath regarding his CP activity or espionage activity; and as late as September, 1952, AEC officials of a foreign power exerted pressure on U.S. State Department for issuance of passport for subject so he could go abroad, with an indication of intention to use his services in field of atomic energy.

cc Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Lewis

L. V. Boardman

April 15, 1955

A. H. Belmont

MALCOLM SMITH CHASE, aka.
Malcolm Smith Katz
Resident Physician
Veterans Administration Hospital
Veterans Administration
Seattle, Washington
SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Reference is made to a memorandum from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson dated 4-13-55 in the captioned matter, which set forth information received from Robert Collier, a Special Consultant for the Veterans Administration. Collier told Mr. Nichols Dr. Malcolm Smith Chase's employment at the Veterans Administration had been terminated on 12-31-54 for reasons other than security prior to a final determination concerning the security charges against Chase. Collier told Mr. Nichols Chase had furnished considerable information about his activities, which was not included in the FBI reports, which reflected a close association with Clarence Hiskey and John H. Chapin, who were involved in Soviet espionage. Collier indicated that Dr. Chase is "ripe" for an interview and feels that the Bureau may desire to interview Chase concerning the espionage act. Collier said the Veterans Administration is holding up its final action to determine whether we want to interview Chase and until we have had an opportunity to interview him. Collier made available a transcript of testimony taken from Dr. Chase by the Hearing Board, which is to be returned to Collier.

A review of the transcript mentioned above shows that hearings of the Chase case were convened by the Security Hearing Board at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Seattle, Washington, on October 4, 1954, and that 245 pages of testimony were subsequently taken. This transcript reflects the Hearing Board thoroughly, vigorously and repeatedly questioned Chase concerning his knowledge of the espionage case in which Hiskey and Chapin were involved, but developed no pertinent information not previously known to the Bureau and developed none which would justify our interviewing Chase at this time. The transcript indicates there are only two items of possible interest to the espionage case known to Chase, both of which have been obtained by the Bureau from other sources.

121-40692
CC: 101-2118 (Clarence Hiskey)
(1) 121-40966 (Edward T. Manning)
JWLegan/ss 9 1955 Mr. Nichols
(8) Mr. Rosen

101-2118
NOT RECORDED
80 MAY 2 1955

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They are: (1) While working on the atomic bomb project under Fiskey, an unrecalled fellow employee told Chase that Fiskey had once been a Communist and (2) Chase learned from Edward F. Canning that Canning desired to obtain employment in Russia. Canning has admitted this in a signed statement to Bureau Agents. Otherwise, Chase's knowledge of the espionage case is limited to information he obtained from publicity given the case by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The transcript reflects Chase did not associate with John H. Chapin. On the basis of information in the transcript, Collier's statement indicating an association between Chase and Chapin is erroneous. It is possible Collier meant to refer to an association between Chase and Edward F. Canning. Through his employment as a chemist by the Manhattan Engineering District doing work on the atomic bomb in 1943 and 1944 at Columbia University, New York City, and the University of Chicago, Chase was associated with Fiskey, who was his Section Chief, and Canning, who was a fellow employee. Chase never met Arthur A. Adams, the Soviet Agent with whom Fiskey and Canning were involved.

Buffile reflects the Bureau reports in possession of the Veterans Administration show the results of thorough investigation of the association of Chase with Fiskey and Canning, as well as the association of the latter two individuals with Arthur A. Adams. A signed statement was obtained from Canning concerning his association with Chase. A statement was not obtained from Fiskey in this regard since he has not been cooperative in interviews with Bureau Agents.

The Soviet Agent, Arthur A. Adams, who returned to the USSR in 1946, is alleged to have attempted to obtain information concerning research on the atomic bomb in 1944 from the above-mentioned Fiskey, Canning and Chapin. A Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York considered the facts of the Adams espionage case in 1952 and failed to return an indictment.

It appears the Bureau would have nothing to gain by interviewing Chase, but would be subject to criticism for injecting itself into this matter at a time when adjudication of Chase's case is pending before the Loyalty Board.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That Mr. Nichols advise Robert Collier that adjudication of the Chase case will not interfere in any way with any Bureau investigation being conducted at this time and that the Bureau does not deem it advisable to interview Chase at this time;

2. That Mr. Nichols return the original transcript of the Hearing Board to Robert Collier in accordance with his request. A Photostat has been made of the transcript for the Bureau file.

COPY/jlp

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Mr. Tolson 4/13/55

L. B. Nichols

MALCOLM SMITH CHASE
SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Robert Collier, a Special Consultant for Veterans Administration, advised me today that Dr. Malcolm Smith Chase had been the subject of a Security of Government Employees investigation; that his services had been terminated on 12/31/54, for other reasons; that Senator Jackson of Washington had interceded on behalf of Dr. Chase and that the Veterans Administration has not finally ruled on the Security of Government Employees case; that in the course of the hearings, Chase furnished considerable information about his activities which was not included in the FBI reports which reflected a close association with Clarence Hiskey, who figured prominently in a Bureau investigation involving Soviet espionage, and John H. Chapin, who is also a subject of an extensive investigation by the Bureau.

Collier felt that we should have the advantage and the benefit of the additional information which was brought out in the hearings. Collier left with me a confidential memoranda dated 4/5/55, which we may retain. He also left a transcript of testimony taken from Dr. Chase which must be returned to Collier. Collier stated that Dr. Chase had never been interviewed by the Bureau; that his associates and hi in the Veterans Administration feel that Dr. Chase is ripe for an interview; that an interview might be very productive; that the Veterans Administration is holding up its final action to determine whether we want to interview Chase on the Espionage Act and until we have had an opportunity to interview him if this is desired.

I told Collier that I was not sufficiently familiar with the Hiskey and Chapin matters; that it might be undesirable to interview him at this time, however, we would look over the material and would return the transcript to him and determine whether we should conduct such an interview.

In order to save time, the memorandum which Collier gave me, along with the transcript, has been forwarded directly to the Domestic Intelligence Division with a copy of this memorandum.

cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen

LBN:fc
(5)

1 ENCL

100-212-1
NOT RECORDED
80 MAY 2 1955

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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3 MAY 3 1955

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

FD-122
(5-11-53)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

0-17-15 NY

TO : Director, FBI (~~100-2118~~) 11-1-54

DATE: 10/19/54

FROM : SAC, New York (100-14092)

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, Dr.
IS-R

Card U.I.D.
10-24-54 etc

___ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

_X_ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

_____

_____

NATIVE BORN_____ NATURALIZED_____ ALIEN_____

COMMUNIST_____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY_____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE_____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) World War II Veteran

TAB FOR DETCOM X TAB FOR COMSAB X RACE_____ SEX_____

DATE OF BIRTH_____ PLACE OF BIRTH_____

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

101-2118

~~100-2118~~

KEY FACILITY DATA:
GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE NUMBER_____ RESPONSIBILITY_____

INTERESTED AGENCIES _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS _____

RM

CLS:CT 1784

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1356925-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 2
Page 208 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 209 ~ Referral/Direct;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Date 9/19/73

To: X Director

Att: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

Bu FILE 101-2118

Title CLARENCE FRANCIS HISLOP

15-R

SAC

ASAC

Supv OO:NY

Agent NYFile 100-14092

SI

IC

CC

RE Bureau Memorandum 21-72, dated 9/12/72

Steno

Clerk | | Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

Acknowledge	Open Case
Assign Reassign	Prepare lead cards
Bring file	Prepare tickler
Call me	Return assignment card
Correct	Return file
Deadline	Search and return
Deadline passed	See me
Delinquent	Serial #
Discontinue	Post / Recharge / Return
Expedite	Send to
File	Submit new charge out
For information	Submit report by
Handle	Type
Initial & return	
Leads need attention	
Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.	

OK WRB ECP

101-2118

FIVE

FILE HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND SUBJECT DOES NOT MEET CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION ON ADEX AS SET FORTH IN REFERENCED BUREAU MEMORANDUM.

John F. Malone/e

SAC JOHN F. MALONE

See reverse side

Office NEW YORK

NOT RECORDED

3 SEP 26 1973

GPO 1971 421-410

NO REQUEST FOR INTERVIEW SUBMITTED INASMUCH AS SUBJECT WAS NOT COOPERATIVE IN PREVIOUS INTERVIEW

10 SEP 27 1973

FD-122 (Rev. 11-22-71)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 101-2118) DATE: 2/24/72

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-14092)(C)

Cards UTD
Cards Sent 00
4-4-72
DVB

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, Dr.
IS-R
(00: NEW YORK)

Re: _____

Recommend: ☐ ADEX Card ☒ ADEX Card changed (specify change only) ☐ Subject removed (succinct summary attached)

Name		
Aliases	☐ Native Born ☐ Naturalized ☐ Alien	Tab ~~☐ Category I~~ ~~☐ Category II~~ ~~☐ Category III~~ ☒ Category IV

☐ AWC ☐ COMMUNIST ☐ NL ☐ PLP ☐ PRN ☐ SNO ☐ SWP
☐ BNT ☐ JFG ☐ NOI ☐ PPA ☐ SDS ☐ SPL ☐ WWP
☐ BPP ☐ MIN ☐ Miscellaneous (Specify) _____

Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Race	Sex
			☐ Male ☐ Female

Business Address, Name of Employing Concern and Address, Nature of Employment, and Union Affiliation, if any.	Residence Address

Key Facility Data

101-2118-

Geographical Reference Number _____ Responsibility _____

NOT RECORDED
22 MAR 1 1972

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York
RLR:crg
(3)

See Addendum page 2.

61 APR 6 1972

RESEARCH SECTION
ESPIONAGE

HISKEY is experienced as a Chemist in the atomic energy field and in 1942 & 1943 performed experimental and development work in the manufacture of the original atomic bomb. Sources who have furnished reliable information in the past, have described HISKEY as a CP member in the 1930's and 1940's, and have advised that during the years of World War II he had contacts of a questionable nature with ARTHUR ADAMS, who was described in report number 1229, 82nd Congress, 2nd Session, dated 12/30/51, Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives as actively engaged in espionage activities for the Soviet Government.

It is recommended subject be retained in Category IV of ADEX.

The next report will bessubmitted by 8/27/73.

Addendum: I approve of the change from Category III to Category IV as specified by the New York Office. HDC 3/14/72.

- JWLewis

SAC, New York (100-14092) (orig. & 1) February 27, 1956

Director, FBI (101-2118)

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Your attention is directed to the report of SA John E. Manning, 2-2-56, New York, captioned "Margaret Easton, was, Security Matter - C," New York file 100-113655. This report on page 13 reflects information was received from Confidential Informant [redacted] to the effect that the speaker at a meeting at the home of Helen Mins Robbins, Saugerties, New York, on 7-3-55 was Dr. Clarence Hiskey, an atomic scientist, who spoke on the horrors of the atomic bomb and the H-bomb and said the people of the United States should demand that their Government negotiate with Russia to outlaw these bombs. Hiskey is also reported to have stated Russia produced the H-bomb without any costly materials and that they can produce many more bombs at a good deal less cost than can the United States. (100-406930-14) b7D

You are requested to prepare an up-to-date report concerning Hiskey suitable for dissemination.

JWL:hpf
(4)

NOTE: Subject is on Security Index. He was employed by the Manhattan Engineer District in 1944 doing research on the atomic bomb. At that time, Hiskey was closely associated with known Soviet agent, Arthur Adams, and is alleged to have assisted Adams in obtaining information concerning the atomic bomb. Evidence re this was presented to a Federal grand jury at New York in 1952, which failed to return an indictment.

RECORDED-52 101 JK 122

17 FEB 28 1956

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAILED 8
FEB 27 1956
COMM-FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-04-2012

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	4/23/56	1/16-17,19, 12/1-2,7,12, 20/[illegible]16, 12,1[illegible]23, 25-27,30; 2/1-3,6-10,13-15, 20;3/2,6,9/56	WILLIAM D. DONOHUE apm

TITLE

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was: Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, Professor Clarence Francis Hiskey, Clarence Szczechowski, Zoga Schowskie

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

26994

SUMMARY REPORT

5-17,18,24

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject born 6/5/12, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; M.S. on chemistry from University of Wisconsin, 1939; on active military duty April 28, 1944, to July 18, 1946; declared not a fit person for the Armed Forces by Board of Officers, on 5/9/49; employed by SAM Laboratory, Columbia University, NY, 7/1/42, to 10/15/43; employed by METLAB, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, 10/16/43, to 4/27/44. Presently Executive Vice President in charge of Research, International Biochemical Company, 6114 7th Ave., Brooklyn, NY. The subject described as CP member while at the University of Wisconsin. Admits he had been in contact with ARTHUR A. ADAMS, known Soviet Espionage Agent, 5 or 6 times between November of 1943, and May of 1944, but denied disclosing to ADAMS any information concerning his knowledge of atomic bomb development. Subject appeared before House Committee on Un-American Activities, on 9/9/48, and 5/24/49, but declined to answer questions put to him concerning membership in CP and alleged espionage activities. Indicted 11/20/50, by FGJ, Washington, D.C., for contempt of Congress. Acquitted of this

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

101-[illegible]-123

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED-39

EX-122

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

(5) - Bureau (101-2118) (Enc. 2) (RM)

3 - New York (100-14092)

APR 6 1956

52 APR 23 1956

PROPERTY OF FBI—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

CONFIDENTIAL

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101-2118-123

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charge 4/13/51. On 7/3/55, subject spoke at a "National Guardian" benefit meeting at Saugerties, New York, and described the horror of the A and H bombs, and suggested that the people of the U.S. demand that their Government negotiate with Russia to outlaw these bombs.

- C -

DETAILS: GLOSSARY

The following organizations are referred to in the body of this report:

Communist Party (CP)

The Communist Party (CP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States purauant to Executive Order 10450.

International Workers Order (IWO)

The International Workers Order (IWO) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

American League Against War And Fascism (ALAWF)

The American League Against War And Fascism (ALAWF) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago

The Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, has been designated by the Attorney General

of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians CIO (FAECT)

The following information was taken from pages 264 and 265 of "The Story of the CIO" by BENJAMIN STOLBERG:

> "The FAECT was organized in 1934 mainly from the technical staff in the Works Progress Administration. From the very beginning, the Federation has been under Stalinist leadership and its rank and file are chiefly CP followers".

"The New York Times" of March 24, 1946, page 26, column four, contained the information that the FAECT of the CIO had merged into the United Office and Professional Workers of America, (UOPWA).

The "CIO News" issue of February 20, 1950, on page 6, column 1, contains an article reflecting that the CIO Executive Board had voted to expel the UOPWA from the CIO, effective March 1, 1950. The Board acted, according to the article, on a report filed by the trial committee appointed to hear the charges against the UOPWA.

The Committee found "the policies, and activities of the UOPWA followed and continued to follow exactly, without deviation, the program of the CP." Never in the history of the UOPWA has any policy ever been adopted which in any way runs counter to the policies of the CP, or to the interests of the Soviet Union, as these interests are reflected in the program of the CP.

The following concerning National Student League is contained in the publication "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., dated May 14, 1951:

"1. A 'front organization of the Communist Party'.
(Attorney General Francis Biddle, in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10).

"2. The Communists' front organization for students, about which Earl Browder, former general secretary of the Communist Party, said, 'From the beginning, it has been clearly revolutionary in its program and activities'.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report March 29, 1944, p. 119; also cited in Report, January 3, 1939, p. 80).

"3. A 'well-known Communist front'.
(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 99).

"4. 'The Communist Party has sought to win masses of student youth to the party's objectives. Particular efforts have been made* * * to organize college students into a revolutionary organization. For this purpose the National Students League was created.* * *The main office of the National Students League (since merged with the American Student Union) was shared with the Red Sports Union in New York, an avowed Communist organization, and upon the walls appeared the Soviet emblem of hammer and sickle'.
(Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 135 and 527.)

"5. 'A mass revolutionary student organization.'
(Report filed with Wisconsin Committee on the Investigation of Charges of Communistic Teachings and Other Subversive Activities, Wisconsin State Senate Journal, September 21, 1935, p. 2415.)

"6. A 'Communist student front'.
(Rapp-Coudert Committee, Interim Report, December 1, 1941, p. 14)."

Daily Worker

The "Daily Worker" is an East-coast Communist daily newspaper.

The following concerning "In Fact" is contained in the publication "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., dated May 14, 1951:

"1. Cited as a Communist front whose president and editor is George Seldes.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 48.)

"2. A 'Communist newsletter * * * written and published by George Seldes.'
(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 148.)

"3. Cited as a Communist front.
(Pennsylvania Commonwealth Counsel before the reviewing board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January 1942.)"

The following concerning "New Masses" is contained in the publication "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", previously mentioned:

"1. A 'Communist periodical.'
(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7688.)

"2. 'Nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party * * *whose ownership was vested in the American Fund for Public Service' (Garland Fund). (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 75; also cited in Reports, January 3, 1939, p. 80; and June 25, 1942, pp. 4 and 21.)

"3. 'Until its recent merger with Mainstream, the New Masses has been the weekly journalistic voice of the Communist Party. Its first appearance was as a monthly. As the Masses, it was suppressed by the United States Government for its subversive policies.' Mainstream was launched by the Communist Party in January 1947, dealing with the field of literature and creative arts. (California Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1947, p. 160, and 1948, p. 340.)

"4. Issued from Communist presses and distributed by the Communists' Progressive Book Shop in Boston, Mass. (Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 281 and 443.)"

National Guardian

The 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities cited the "National Guardian" as a publication launched in New York in 1948, aiming at national circulation, which

they found to be from its inception notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers, management, and content.
(1949 report of the California Senate Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, page 394.)

New World Review

The same "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" and referred to above, indicates on page 150 that the "name of publication 'Soviet Russia Today' changed to 'New World Review' March, 1951. Citation of 'Soviet Russia Today' applies to new title."

"1. Cited as a Communist front. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p.167; also cited in Report, June 25, 1942, p. 21.)

"2. Cited as a 'Communist-front publication.' (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report No. 1953, on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950 (originally released October 23, 1949), p. 108.)

"4. Among the 'more important' Communist-front organizations 'for the sole purpose of carrying on propaganda on behalf of the Soviet Union.' (California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 169.)

"4. A magazine published by Friends of the Soviet Union and distributed by the Communists' Progressive Book Shop in Boston, Mass. 'The articles and pictures in this magazine seek to show the great

"'benefits and advantages enjoyed by Russian workers, stressing the theme that Russia is the only successful nation in the world today.' (Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 281 and 517.)"

I. BACKGROUND

A. Birth

AGNES JENSEN, Clerk, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Milwaukee County Court House, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, advised SA D. G. HUDSON in the fall of 1941, that the subject was born June 5, 1912, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

B. Marriage

In December of 1941, SA C. B. WHEELER was advised by Chief of Police CHARLES G. MANSEN of Rockford, Illinois, that the marriage records of Rockford (Hill) reflect that a marriage license was issued on November 23, 1935, to CLARENCE HISKEY, age 24, and MARCIA SAND, age 26, and that they were married before Judge FRED CARPENTER, Rockford, Illinois.

The license also reflects that MARCIA SAND and CLARENCE HISKEY were born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. HISKEY came from Wheatland, Iowa, and was a chemist. MARCIA SAND gave her home as Mowden, Iowa.

When interviewed by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on June 11, 1946, HISKEY stated

that he was then separated from MARCIA SAND HISKEY, contemplated divorcing her and would then marry MIRIAM SHERWOOD.

Miss AGNES LYNCH, Clerk, New York State Bureau of Vital Statistics, Albany, New York, advised SE ROBERT G. IBBOTT, on Rebruary 1, 1956, that a check of the marriage records for the years 1944 through and including 1948, failed to reflect any record of the subject's marriage to MIRIAM SHERWOOD.

The "Brooklyn Eagle", a daily newspaper, in its issue of September 28, 1948, carries a picture of the subject and his "second wife", MIRIAM SHERWOOD. In the news item accompanying the picture, MARCIA SAND is referred to as "Hiskey's divorced wife".

C. Education

Miss RUTH MARTIN, Office of the Comptroller, Government Contract Division, Columbia University, 116th Street, and Broadway, New York, New York, advised SA JAMES J. DALY on January 10, 1956, that the record of the subject at that institution reflects that he attended:

Holy Cross Grammar School
October 1917 - September 1925
La Crosse, Wisconsin

Central High School
September 1925 - September 1929
La Crosse, Wisconsin

La Crosse Teachers College
September 1929 - September 1933
La Crosse, Wisconsin

ESTHER MADSEN, Office of the Registrar, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, advised SA D. G. HUDSON in the fall of 1941, from the records of that office that the subject was admitted to the University of Wisconsin in September of 1933, from La Crosse State Teachers College, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

HISKEY was graduated from the University of Wisconsin on June 24, 1935, with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Chemistry.

He entered the Graduate School in September, 1935, obtaining a Master of Arts Degree in Chemistry on October 3, 1936, and a Degree Doctor of Philosophy on June 19, 1939.

During the school years 1935 to 1936, he was a research assistant in the chemistry department.

D. Military Service

G-2, in a report furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated August 9, 1948, advised that the subject was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Reserve, on June 18, 1938.

On April 28, 1944, HISKEY was ordered to active duty for limited military service. He was relieved from active duty July 18, 1946, at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

On August 31, 1949, Major JAMES T. GILBERT, Headquarters, 1242d ASU, Organized Reserve Corps, First Army, furnished to the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of

Investigation a report of proceedings of Board of Officers, convened at 90 Church Street, New York New York, on May 4, 1949 for the purpose of determining Captain CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY's fitness to remain in the military service, under the provisions of Special Regulations 600-220-1, dated November 10, 1948, Department of the Army.

This report reflects that the subject was sent written notification of the hearing on January 14, 1949, but failed to appear.

The recommendation of the Board, based on the findings were as follows;

1. That HISKEY "is a person of definite Communist sympathy"; that his "loyalty to the United States is highly questionable"; that his retention is "prejudicial to the security of the United States"; that he is not a "fit person" for the Armed Forces; and that "his retention is undesirable".

The Board also recommended the immediate revocation of HISKEY's commission in the Army of the United States and in the Reserve Corps.

E. Employment

GEORGE SLOVER, Chief of the Employment Division, Personnel Department, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Knoxville, Tennessee, advised SA J. M. MANNIX in the spring of 1941 that the subject's employment record reflects the following employ-

ments prior to that with the TVA:

June 1931 to September 1931
Northern Engraving Company
La Crosse, Wisconsin

June 1932 to September 1932
John Deere Works
La Crosse, Wisconsin

June 1933 to September 1933
Automotive Foundry
La Crosse, Wisconsin

September 1934 to June 1936
Dr. LOREN C. HURD, University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

June 1936 to September 1936
University of Wisconsin - Special Research

September 1936 to June 1937
Dr. R. C. HERRIN, University of Wisconsin

The same employment record reflects that from 1937 to 1939, the subject was employed on a research project under the WPA in the chemistry department of the University of Wisconsin.

J. ALBERT BACON, JR., Chemistry Professor, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, advised SA J. M. MANNIX in the spring of 1941 that HISKEY came to the University of Tennessee from the University of Wisconsin in September of 1939, and headed the Rhenium project, financed by the WPA under the auspices of the University of Tennessee.

On April 1, 1941, HISKEY left the University of Tennessee for a position with the TVA.

Mrs. ELLEN OSBORNE, Senior Personnel Clerk, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, advised SA J. J. LYNCH on November 6, 1941, that HISKEY had resigned his post with TVA as an associate chemist on August 29, 1941, to accept a position in the Chemistry Department of Columbia University, New York, New York.

On January 10, 1956, Miss RUTH MARTIN, Office of the Comptroller, Government Contract Division, Columbia University, New York, New York, advised SA JAMES J. DALY that the file maintained in this office on the subject reflects a letter dated September 29, 1942, appointing CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY a member of the Scientific Staff of the Division of National Defense, which appointment was to be effective July 1, 1942.

On December 12, 1955, RUTH ALT, Secretary's Office, Columbia University, advised SA ROBERT E. HALL that the file maintained by this office reflects that the subject was an instructor in chemistry during the school year 1941-1942. He resigned effective June 30, 1942.

On December 12, 1955, THOMAS W. L. YERZLEY, Office of Government Aided Research, Columbia University, advised SA ROBERT E. HALL that the subject had been employed by the Substitute Alloy Metals Laboratory (SAM Lab) at Columbia University, from July 1, 1942, to October 15, 1943.

RUTH MARTIN, of the Comptroller's Office, advised SA JAMES J. DALY on January 10, 1956, that the subject as of November 18, 1943, was Section Chief, Chemistry Division, Metallurgical Laboratory (METLAB) of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

HARVEY DOUGLAS, Accountant, Comptroller's Office, University of Chicago, advised SA WILLIAM L. BAILEY on February 13, 1956, that the subject was employed as a chemist by the METLAB at the University of Chicago, from October 16, 1943, to April 27, 1944.

DOUGLAS stated the subject terminated his employment to enter the United States Army.

As previously noted, the subject was on active military duty from April 28, 1944, to July 18, 1946.

HARRY DICKERSON, Bursar, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, 85 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, advised SA WILLIAM J. DANIELSON, JR., on December 20, 1955, that the subject began his employment as an associate professor of chemistry on September 1, 1946. He was suspended on November 20, 1950; was reinstated on May 1, 1951, and resigned on September 1, 1952.

T-1, an agency which collects data concerning business establishments, in a report dated July 13, 1955, indicates that Dr. C. F. HISKEY holds the office of Executive Vice President in charge of research at the International Biochemical Company, 6114 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

On February 16, 1956, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the subject enter the offices of the International Biochemical Company, at 6114 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, after unlocking the front door to this firm with his key.

F. Residences

On January 4, 1956, a pretext telephone call to the superintendent at the premises 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, disclosed that the subject is currently residing at this address and has been residing at this address since 1948.

Dr. HARRY S. ROGERS, President of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, advised SA JOHN J. WARD, JR., in the spring of 1947, that the subject's application for employment at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute reflects that he listed his address as 160 Cabrini Boulevard, New York, New York, and later lived at 53 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, New York, before moving to 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York.

It is noted that the subject was on active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States, from April 28, 1944, to July 18, 1946.

While attached to the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, during the period October, 1943, to April, 1944, the subject listed his addresses as 5533 Dorchester, and 1642 East 56th Street, Chicago, Illinois, according to HARRY DOUGLAS, Accountant, Comptroller's Office, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

II. AFFILIATION WITH THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

A. CP Membership

ROBERT FRANCIS FRIES, 6752 South Clyde Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised SA C. B. WHEELER in the winter of 1941 that he had known the subject and his family nearly all of his life. FRIES stated that he attended La Crosse State Teachers College, at La Crosse, Wisconsin, with the subject.

Later, according to FRIES, HISKEY went to the University of Wisconsin, and sometime thereafter, FRIES followed him to the same university.

FRIES stated that he was invited to HISKEY's home but did not associate with him a great deal. However,

according to FRIES, every time he saw HISKEY for the first year or so in school, the subject tried to convert him to Communism and was especially outspoken concerning the down-trodden and oppressed. According to FRIES, HISKEY was fully converted to Communism and from discussions with him, he knew the subject had read a great deal of the works of MARX, LENIN, and other Communist writers.

FRIES stated that someone whom, he could not recall, had told him that HISKEY had been a member of the CP.

FRIES also stated that HISKEY was on the staff of the "Faculty Communist", a publication at the University of Wisconsin distributed to all members of the faculty.

FARRELL SCHNERING, a self-admitted former member and functionary of the CP of Wisconsin from 1930 to 1935, advised Agents of the Milwaukee Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1940 and again in April of 1950, that he was well acquainted with MARCIA HISKEY and CLARENCE HISKEY and believed that they joined the CP about 1933 while they were attending the University of Wisconsin. According to SCHNERING, they were still CP members at the University of Wisconsin Branch at the time SCHNERING left the CP in December, 1935.

SCHNERING also stated that HISKEY and his wife were members of the National Students League, between 1933 and 1935, a branch of which was formed at the University of Wisconsin by the CP.

SCHNERING also indicated that HISKEY, while at the University of Wisconsin Graduate School, urged radical-minded young men to take ROTC training as he, HISKEY, felt that this would provide possible penetration of the CP into the Armed Forces of the United States.

PAUL CROUCH, admitted former member and organizer of the CP for a period of 17 years until he broke with the Party in 1942, advised Special Agents of the Miami Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on June 14, 1949, that he first met CLARENCE HISKEY at Knoxville, Tennessee, about September, 1939. According to CROUCH, HISKEY was in the CP in Tennessee the balance of 1939 and all of 1940, serving as a very active member in the scientific field, and working with several other professors at the University of Tennessee and at Fisk University.

According to CROUCH, HISKEY's work in the CP at this time was in the scientific field and this scientific apparatus was not handled by CROUCH, who was a district organizer for the Party at that time, but was supervised by DAVID ROBESON, who was a member of the District Bureau of the CP of Tennessee, acting under the supervision of the Central Committee of the CP in New York City, through MARCEL SHERER, a member of that committee.

B. CP Front Organizations

When interviewed on June 11, 1946, by Special Agents FRANCIS X. PLANT and JOHN J. WARD, JR. the subject admitted that he had been a member of the IWO and also had been a member and active in the work of the ALAWF.

III. CP ASSOCIATES

MARCIA SAND HISKEY

FARRELL SCHNERING, above referred to, advised that MARCIA SAND HISKEY was still a member of the CP at the University of Wisconsin Branch when SCHNERING left

the CP in December of 1935. She also was a member of the National Students League sometime between 1933 and 1935, and that the CP began its activities at the University of Wisconsin with the National Students League which was formed at the University by the CP.

T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 23, 1947 that MARCIA SAND HISKEY, born 1909, was a member of the IWO, Lodge Number 562, as of December, 1946.

MARCEL SHERER

As previously noted, PAUL CROUCH stated that HISKEY's work in the CP was supervised by DAVID ROBESON, who was a member of the District Bureau of the CP of Tennessee, acting under the supervision of the Central Committee of the CP in New York City, New York, through MARCEL SHERER, a member of that committee.

T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on July 1, 1955, that MARCEL SHERER is a CP member with a long history of CP activities.

DAVID STONE MARTIN

A report of the Military Intelligence Division, dated May 29, 1944, furnished to the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, by the Army Service Forces, Manhattan Engineering District, by letter dated November 24, 1944, reflects that DAVID STONE MARTIN, a known Communist, and referred to by HISKEY in a personal interview, was regularly visited by HISKEY and his wife, in New York, and was mentioned in correspondence between HISKEY and his wife and was listed in HISKEY's address book.

IRVING FROMER

The same military intelligence report previously mentioned, indicated that the subject contacted IRVING FROMER, a teacher at the Communist-dominated Abraham

Lincoln School, Chicago, Illinois.

ARTHUR D. WINSPEAR

The same military intelligence report referred to above, indicated that the subject was in contact with ARTHUR D. WINSPEAR, "the director of the Abraham Lincoln School" and talked with him in a bar for one half hour.

On May 13, 1941, HENRY T. TARWATER advised Special Agents JOSEPH M. MANNIX and CHARLES DE FORD that he was employed at the Chemistry Department, University of Tennessee, in the Division of rhenium research, of which HISKEY was head. He said he had known HISKEY since 1939. At parties at HISKEY's home, DAVID STONE MARTIN, ED MANNING JIM MANNING and FRANCIS J. MARTIN were in attendance. TARWATER described all of these persons as active members of the CP.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS CP ACTIVITIES

HENRY T. TARWATER advised on May 13, 1941, that he saw publications of the "Daily Worker", "In Fact", "New Masses", in the subject's home at Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mrs. FRANK CRAWFORD, 530½ East Hill Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, advised SA R. E. SHERK, in the spring of 1941, that the subject had asked her to subscribe to "In Fact". Mrs. CRAWFORD stated that she noticed, while in the subject's apartment, that he had a phonograph record of an EARL BROWDER speech and a large library of Communist books, including the works of KARL MARX. It is noted that EARL BROWDER is former general secretary of the CP and the CPA.

T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 19, 1953, that C. F. HISKEY of 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn, was a subscriber to the "National Guardian".

T-5, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available on January 3, 1955, information which indicated that C. F. HISKEY of 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, had a twelve month's subscription to the "New World Review" in 1951.

T-6, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 11, 1955, that the subject spoke at a meeting for the benefit of the "National Guardian", held on July 3, 1955, at the home of RUSSELL HOPE ROBBINS, Saugerties, New York.

According to the informant, HISKEY, an atomic scientist, spoke on the horrors of the A and H bombs and suggested that the people of the United States should demand that their Government negotiate with Russia to

outlaw these bombs. He also stated, according to the informant, that Russia produces the H bomb without any costly material, and that they can produce many more bombs at a great deal less cost than can the United States.

Mrs Russell Hyatt Robbins

G-2, by letter dated April 7, 1948, advised the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that ROBBINS' wife, HELEN MINS ROBBINS, in 1942 stated that she and her husband were members of the CP.

V. SUBJECT'S RELATIONS WITH ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS

A. ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS

In its report, number 1229, 82nd Congress, Second Session, entitled "The Shameful Years, Thirty Years of Soviet Espionage in the United States", dated December 30, 1951, the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, makes the following observations, among others, concerning ADAMS:

".....

"During the early part of World War II, it was discovered that Arthur Adams was actively engaged in espionage activities for the Soviet Government. His principal activities were directed toward securing information with respect to the steps then being taken by American scientists to utilized nuclear fission.....

"Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, as has been shown, was unequivocally dedicated to serve the Soviet Government, and he had been a part of the original revolutionary activity of the Communist Party in Russia".

B. HISKEY's Knowledge of Manhattan Engineer District

The War Department, by letter dated July 26, 1946, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation that

in connection with CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY's employment at SAM Lab, in New York, New York, and his employment with the METLAB in Chicago, Illinois, that HISKEY, as a chemist at the SAM Lab in Columbia University from July, 1942, to the fall of 1943, performed experimental and development work on the Deuterium Exchange Process. He was entirely familiar with all information pertaining to deuterium and for a brief period, he was associated with experimental and development work pertaining to the utilization of the heavy-water pile. He was familiar with surface, colloidal and catalytic chemistry. In the fall of 1943, according to this letter, he was transferred to the METLAB at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, and continued work on pile development and design. He was familiar with all sites and end objectives of the project.

C. HISKEY's Contacts With ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS

By letter dated November 24, 1944, 1st Lieutenant DAVID S. TEEPLE, Corps of Engineers, Intelligence Officer, Army Service Forces, Manhattan Engineering District, Intelligence and Security Division, New York Branch Office, Post Office Box 42, Station F, New York, New York, forwarded information to the New York Office of the Federal Bureau Of Investigation, which indicates that on April 28, 1944, at Chicago, Illinois, the subject spent the evening with ARTHUR ADAMS.

When interviewed by Special Agents JOHN J. WARD, JR. and FRANCIS X. PLANT, on June 11, 1946, HISKEY stated that he first met ARTHUR ADAMS in 1941, at the "Liberty Music Shop" in New York, New York. HISKEY stated that this shop was located somewhere in the 40's between Broadway and 6th Avenue. HISKEY stated that they were both looking over music records.

HISKEY admitted to the Agents that he again saw ADAMS in October or November of 1943, in Chicago,

Illinois, at a metallurgical exhibition in downtown Chicago.

He continued to see ADAMS at intervals, and altogether five or six times up to May of 1944, when HISKEY was commissioned and departed for overseas duty.

HISKEY stated that during these contacts with ADAMS, ADAMS never asked "suspicious questions" regarding HISKEY's work at the METLAB at the University of Chicago. HISKEY denied he had ever given any information of value concerning his work to ADAMS.

T-7, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 11, 1946, that in a talk with his wife MARCIA SAND HISKEY, subsequent to his interview with Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents, HISKEY stated that his interrogation was designed to weave a plot against the CP and labor, and was an effort to drive the Party underground.

D. JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN

According to the report "Hearings Before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 80th Congress", JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN appeared before a special subcommittee on September 16, 1948.

CHAPIN stated he met HISKEY shortly after CHAPIN went to work at the SAM Lab at Columbia University, New York, in 1942.

When interviewed by SAS JOHN F. MALONE and JOHN J. WARD, JR., on June 10, 1946, CHAPIN advised he met HISKEY in Cleveland, Ohio, in the spring of 1944, at CHAPIN's hotel room, and among the things discussed was the possibility of CHAPIN meeting ADAMS. According

to CHAPIN, HISKEY did not make clear what the purpose of the meeting with ADAMS would be, but CHAPIN believed that ADAMS was a Russian and that ADAMS might make demands upon him.

CHAPIN said he gave HISKEY a key, which ADAMS was to return to CHAPIN if and when they ever met in person.

In the fall of 1944, CHAPIN stated that ADAMS met him in Chicago and returned the key which CHAPIN had given to HISKEY. On a subsequent date, ADAMS asked CHAPIN if he would not furnish information to ADAMS concerning his work at the METLAB, at the University of Chicago.

CHAPIN denied he had given ADAMS any information concerning the work being done at the METLAB or concerning any other phase of CHAPIN's work.

Physical surveillances conducted by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during 1944, 1945 and 1946 disclosed that MARCIA SAND HISKEY was in contact with ARTHUR ADAMS on several occasions during that period while CLARENCE HISKEY was away in the military service.

E. Prosecutive Opinion

Information obtained through interview with HISKEY and CHAPIN was presented to the Criminal Division of the United States Department of Justice, for its opinion as to prosecution, and on October 24, 1946, information was received that the United States

Department of Justice advised that evidence available was not sufficient to warrant prosecution of HISKEY or CHAPIN.

VI. HISKEY'S APPEARANCES BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

The subject was called as a witness before a special committee of the Committee on Un-American Activities, of the United States House of Representatives, on September 9, 1948.

His published testimony in a pamphlet entitled "Excerpts From Hearings Regarding Investigation of Communist Activities in Connection With TheAtom Bomb", made public by the Committee, reflects that HISKEY refused to answer pertinent questions relating to CP activities and alleged espionage activities by pleading that his answers would tend to degrade or incriminate him.

The subject again appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities, on May 24, 1949, and again refused to answer questions pertaining to CP membership and alleged espionage activities.

The "Brooklyn Eagle" in its issue of November 21, 1950, disclosed that CLARENCE HISKEY of 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, was indicted on November 20, 1950, by a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D. C. for contempt of Congress, arising out of his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

NY 100-14092

The "New York Times" of April 14, 1951, reported by dateline April 13, 1951, that the subject was acquitted of the contempt of Congress charge on the latter date.

Stop notices placed with the United States Customs Service, New York, and with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York, by respective letters dated May 5, 1952, have been removed.

VII. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The following is a physical description of the subject obtained from his identification record in the files of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

Name	CLARENCE F. HISKEY
Color	White
Sex	Male
Height	5' 11"
Weight	180 pounds
Complexion	Medium
Build	Medium
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Green
Scars and marks	Burn scar palm of left hand; scar on forehead, right side; left hand scarred; right wrist scarred.
Date of Birth	June 5, 1912, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
FBI Number	571975A

ENCLOSURES (2) TO THE BUREAU
Two Disposition Sheets

Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number where Located
T-1 [redacted]	HISKEY's position With International Biochemical Co.	2/10/56	SA WILLIAM G. SANKO	Instant report
T-2 [redacted]	MARCIA SAND HISKEY's IWO membership.	12/23/47	SA ARTHUR E. DOOLEY	100-14092-121
T-3 [redacted]	CP Membership of MARCEL SHERER	7/1/55		
T-4 [redacted]	HISKEY's "National Guardian" subscription	8/19/53	SA LOUIS DE GEUS	[redacted] b7D
T-5 [redacted]	HISKEY's "New World Review" subscription	1/3/55	SA MALCOLM J. BARRETT and SE FRANCIS W. MILLER	100-14092-215
T-6 [redacted]	HISKEY's speech at "National Guardian" benefit meeting, 7/3/55.	7/11/55	SA JACK H. LUPTON	100-14092-216
T-7 [redacted]	Re FBI interview of HISKEY	6/11-12/46		

Careful consideration has been given to the sources concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

ADMINISTRATIVE

A credit inquiry was used as a pretext in contacting the superintendent at the subject's premises, 2

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

Grace Court, Brooklyn, on January 4, 1956, by SA WILLIAM D. DONOHUE.

Agents who observed the subject entering the International Biochemical Company offices at 6114 7th Ave., Brooklyn, NY, on 2/16/56, were SAS FRANCIS JOSEPH KEHOE and WILLIAM D. DONOHUE.

As the Bureau is aware, ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS was under physical surveillance from August of 1944, to January of 1946. Due to the numerous dates on which these surveillances were conducted, and the numerous Agents who participated in these surveillances, they are not being set out in this report.

However, logs pertaining to these physical surveillances are maintained in NY file 100-47315-AA96.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

FD-122
(5-11-53)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI(100-2118)

DATE: 3-29-56

FROM : SAC, New York (100-14092)

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, wa
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Card U.T.D. 4-13-56

___ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

X The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

_____

_____

NATIVE BORN_____ NATURALIZED_____ ALIEN_____

COMMUNIST_____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY_____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE_____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM_____ TAB FOR COMSAB_____ RACE_____ SEX_____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

International Biochemical Corp.

6114 7th Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

KEY FACILITY DATA:
GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE NUMBER _____ RESPONSIBILITY _____

INTERESTED AGENCIES _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS _____

101-2118-

NOT RECORDED
8 APR 2 1956

REGISTERED MAIL
WDD:EXF

309

8 APR 16 1956

ESH:SEG

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE OF 05-2012

GIR 2

Report Form FD-263 (5-12-55)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	MAR 19 1957	9/7;10/9/56;2/27,3/5,7/57

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was	WILLIAM D. DONOHUE	amw/jb

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS:

Subject now resides Wallkill, NY, and is Vice President of Transition Metals and Chemicals, Inc., Wallkill, NY. On 7/18/56, informant advised that on 2/4/54, C. F. HISKEY, then residing at 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn, NY, made application for renewal of membership in the ALP - NY State.

- C -

DETAILS:

On September 7, 1956, MAGNUS LARSON, Superintendent, 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, advised SA WILLIAM D. DONOHUE that the subject had moved from this address to Wallkill, New York, on August 27, 1956.

APPROVED JJK/lcr SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

(5) Bureau (101-2118) (RM)
3- New York (100-14092)

101-2118-124

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61 APR 4 1957

AGENCY 1cc RAB, State, AEC 0-6 0-4 5-52
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 4/3/57
HOW FORW. FBI/RUC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROPERTY OF FBI—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

50-7788R ☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955—O—862706

On March 5, 1957, T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the subject was residing in Wallkill, New York, and was employed as Vice-President of Transition Metals and Chemicals, Incorporated, Wallkill, New York.

"The Newburgh News", a newspaper in Newburgh, New York, in its issue of July 5, 1956, carries a news item captioned "Officials of Transition Metals Corporation Get Official Welcome to Wallkill."

"The article states that a luncheon, greeting officials of the firm, was held by some forty Chamber of Commerce members and business leaders.

Among the members of the firm welcomed were JOHN A. LAMOUREUX, President and Director of the firm; Doctor CLARENCE F. HISKEY, Vice President and noted Nuclear Physicist and MENDEL BROWN, Treasurer.

The article mentions MAX P. KAPLAN as Secretary and Director of the firm as well as RAYMOND ELLER KIRK as Chairman of the Board.

The article states that "Doctor HISKEY outlined briefly a three point program of the firm, the first of which is the eventual establishment of a chemical laboratory, the movement of the metals disintegrating plant from the present Pleasant Valley site, and the building of a reduction plant to convert ores and oxides."

The article continues that Mr. BROWN said that the Pleasant Valley firm had at one time produced at least half of the nation's magnesium requirements.

The same newspaper in its September 26, 1956, issue carries a news item captioned "Historical Home in Wallkill Purchased by New Industry." This item, in

substance, states thatproperty known as the Phinney House, containing fifteen rooms and built in 1776, was sold to Transition Metals and Chemicals, Incorporated. "Doctor and Mrs. CLARENCE F. HISKEY and their family will occupy the Phinney House as soon as new plumbing, modern utilities and interior repairs have been completed."

On July 18, 1956, T-2, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, advised that on February 4, 1954, C. F. HISKEY, then of 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, Assembly District 10, Election District 3, made application for renewal of membership in the American Labor Party (ALP) -- New York State.

APPENDIX

NY 100-14092

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 9, 1954, that from the time of its inception in 1936, there existed within the American Labor Party (ALP) a struggle for power among three groups. These were the Communist Party (CP), the Socialist Party, and the Social Democrats. By the early 1940's, the CP emerged as the controlling force within the ALP in the major industrial areas in New York State. Generally these were the areas around Albany, Buffalo, Jamestown, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, and the Hudson River Valley, Columbia, Dutchess, Nassau and Westchester Counties, and New York City, with the exception of Brooklyn. In 1942, the CP was able to capture the ALP in Brooklyn. The informant knew this situation to continue up until at least 1949. The ALP never developed into an organization of any real consequence in the nonindustrial areas of New York State.

Another informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 4, 1956, that the CP then, as in the past, through its members in key positions in the ALP, constituted the force that controlled it.

On October 7, 1956, PETER HAWLEY, New York State Chairman, ALP, announced the ALP State Committee unanimously approved a resolution dissolving the organization and ordering the liquidation of its assets.

Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number where Located
T-1 [redacted] Postmaster, Wallkill, NY	Address and employment of subject	3/5/57	SA JACK H. LUPTON	Instant report
T-2 [redacted]	SA JOHN [illegible]		SA JOHN FRANCIS MAHER	100-14092-250

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed, and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed. b6 b7C b7D

Confidential informants used to document the ALP in the appendix section of this report, are as follows:

[redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

The Bureau was advised by FD122 dated 10/15/56, of the subject's change of address and employment.

REFERENCE

Report of SA WILLIAM D. DONOHUE, 4/3/56, at New York.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

FD-122
(5-11-53)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (101-2118) DATE: 10-15-56

FROM : SAC, New York (100-14092)

Card U.T.D.
10-26-56
au

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, wa
IS - R

___ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

X The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

_____

_____

NATIVE BORN_____ NATURALIZED_____ ALIEN_____

COMMUNIST_____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY_____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE_____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM_____ TAB FOR COMSAB_____ RACE_____ SEX_____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

Vice-President, Transition Metals & Chemicals Co,,

Wallkill, New York

KEY FACILITY DATA:
GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE NUMBER _____ RESPONSIBILITY 101-2118

INTERESTED AGENCIES _____

NOT RECORDED
8 OCT 18 1956

RESIDENCE ADDRESS Phinney House,

Wallkill, New York

REGISTERED MAIL
WDD:EXF

OCT 1956

4-22 (Rev. 3-22-56)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

1-23, 1956

- ☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
- ☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
- ☐ Forward to File Review
- ☑ Attention Gulley
- ☑ Return to Lewis 2710 324
  Supervisor - Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- ☑ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- ☐ Subversive References Only
- ☐ Nonsubversive References Only
- ☐ Main _____ References Only

Breakdown to Double Initial

Type of Search Requested:
- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
- ☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- ☐ Buildup ☑ Variations
- ☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

JAN 27 1958

Subject Clarence Francis Hinkey
Birthdate & Place _____
Address _____

Localities _____

R 674 336 Date 1-23 Searcher Initials JWS

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
I 101-2118	
I 121-20641	
I 101-2118-123 p24 Summary 4-3-56;	
I -52X Summary 9-2-45;	
I -51 Summary 8-19-48;	
I 97- Summary 5-2-52;	
I 62-28822-67 p57 Summary 2-11-47;	
SI 100-342424-247 Photography	
SI 65-62312-13	
SI 61-7582-A Times Herald 9-28-48	
SI 100-361457-4	
SI 121-2750-24	
SI 100-203581-5503	
SI 61-7582-A N.Y Post & Home News 9-28-48	
SI 100-333474-A Milwaukee Journal 9-30-47	
SI 32-15429-1062	
SI 100-331280-A N.Y Star 10-1-48	
SI 121-12046-13 Enclo LHM 3, 7, 9-15, 19, 20, 22, 23,	
II, SI 116-94614-10,	

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hickey

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# 5/5 3/6 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial JAD

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Clarence Francis	
SI	123-1501-18	
SI	121-12046-3 end p 10; SI 1x 18,	
SI	62-9798-220 p 6;	
SI	100-48966-52,	
DUPE	100-16393-27,	
SI	61-7582-165 end p 6;	
SI	100-345849-1	
SI	100-335765-12	
SI	100-190625-A N.Y. Journal-Am. 9-28-48	
SI	61-7582-A N.Y Star 10-3-46	
DUPE	100-190625-A Wash Star 9-28-48	
SI	100-333474-178 end p 24,	
SI	100-190625-2985,	
SI	100-190625-A Daily Mirror 9-25-48	
SI	121-2750-36	
SI	100-342424-7 p 150 Photo	
SI	121-2758-1X, SI 16	
SI	116-91485-20, SI 17	
SI	100-203561-3641	
SI	121-12046-35 p 11;	
SI	100-29945-10,	
SI	100-339649-A N.Y Sun 9-28-48	

(2)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hickey

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# 5 14 3 38 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial JWD

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Clarence Francis	
SI	100-190625-949, 1041,	
SI	100-203581-5236 p 40, 42-44;	
SI	100-29945-18,	
SI	61-7582-A Daily Mirror 9-28-48	
I	121-12046-43	
SI	140-6577-5,	
DUPE	100-48966-78 p 1-5, 7 9-24, 30, 35, 36; SI 86,	
SI	100-421606-1 Encl p 98;	
SI	105-22869-173	
SI	100-190625-1207, SI 2648 p 72, 73, 76-79 98-112, 114, 264-286, 354, 357, 358, 368;	
DUPE	100-335065-1, 42, DUPE	
SI	116-91485-16,	
SI	61-7582-1539 p 69;	
SI	116-2263-17,	
SI	116-18315-18 p 1, 8, 9;	
SI	100-331260-341,	
SI	61-7582-A N.Y. Brooklyn Eagle 9-28-48	
SI	100-48966-59,	

(3)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hawley

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# 5214 (18) Date 4-23 Searcher Initial JWD

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
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SI	100-342424-77,	
SI	100-190625-1223,	SI 1278,
SI	100-321280-19,	
SI	100-48966-5,	
SI	62-59520-22 p 178,	
SI	100-207045-A Chic. Daily Tribune 5-26-49	
SI	100-335065-37 SI 15, 17, 21, 24,	
SI	100-334068-14	
SI	100-203581-3702 p 144. 2d 4378,	
SI	62-83626-A Chic Daily Sun-Times 4-9-51	
SI	116-392287-4	
SI	62-96280-4 encl p 34;	
SI	65-58841-1265, 12 SI 77, 13 p 14.	
SI	65-60417-3,	
Dupe	65-60483-44,	
SI	101-6762-122,	
SI	101-2426-73	
SI	100-17828-227	
SI	100-17828-336 p 2, 4, 66, 73, 76, 77	
SI	100-50462-13, SI 14	

(4)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hushey

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# 5136 Date 4/23 Searcher Initial JWO

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Clarence Francis	
SI	100-309593-7	
SI	100-331280-715 p 3, 87, 135, 140, 204, 223, 264, 267-281, 283, 286, 290, 292, 293, 293, 295-301, 303, 310-313, 315, 318, 319, 323-325, 328, 327, 333, 334, 337, 339, 343, 346, 349, 350, 354, 357, 362, 363, 367, 377, 402, 408, 414, 425, 485, 486, 491, 493, 500, 502	
SI	100-331280-758, 772, SI 773, SI 775, SI 776, SI 778, SI 786 and p 27, SI 789, SI 792	
SI	100-333474-422, SI 626, SI 680, I 691, SI 700, SI 704, SI 708, SI 721, SI 878 p 10, 23, 55, 65, 69, 71, 74.	

(5)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hickey

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# 67336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial JWD

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Clarence Francis	
DUPE	100-336569-11	
SI	100-355006-49, SI 50,	
SI	100-374103-7,	
SI	100-398489-4,	
SI	116-2713-67,	
SI	116-18315-29,	
SI	116-91485-24	
SI	116-178457-19	
SI	116-313343-4	
SI	116-359106-7	
SI	121-0-4266	
SI	121-23107-25	
SI	121-28084-13	
SI	121-34744-30 p 23;	
SI	121-38988-21	
SI	100-346949-15	
SI	62-88217-1286 Encl p 69, 6463-69.	
SI	100-331280-287,	
SI	100-342024-1	
SI	100-335065-7,	
SI	100-190625-A N.Y. Daily Mirror	
		9-28-48

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hickey

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# 18-2-36 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial DWD

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Clarence Francis	
SI	100-190625-A Wash Times Herald	
		9-28-48
SI	N.Y Herald Tribune	
	9-28-48	
SI	61-7582-A Wash News 10-1-48	
SI	100-190625-A N.Y Daily Mirror	
		10-1-48
SI	100-203581-3899,	SI 5392, 48.
SI	100-331280-333x,	292, 271, SI 225,
SI	100-334069-14	SI 28,
SI	100-334068-22,	
SI	100-335065-25,	35, Dupe 4, Dupe p2, 24.
SI	61-7582-1638,	
SI	100-190625-A N.Y News 9-28-48,	
SI	100-346949-19,	
SI	100-203581-5312	p51; SI 4650
		p14, 15;
SI	100-335065-38,	36, SI 32,
SI	100-190625-A Chi Daily News	
		9-30-48
SI	66-2542-7-9-1,	
SI	100-16847-524,	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hoskey

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# 6-14-336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial JWD

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Clarence Francis	
SI	100-48966-98 enclp 8;	
SI	100-339649-11	
	Mrs Clarence Francis	
Main on wife	100-335065	
Main on wife	100-336569	
Serial	100-336569-15	Sum 1-9-53
Serial	-14	Sum 5-5-52
Serial	101-2118-123 p 8;	73, 80
Serial	100-336569-11	Sum 11-29-51
SI	101-6762-122	
SI	100-50462-13	
SI	121-34744-30 p 23;	
SI	100-333474-624,	781, 878
	p 64, 65;	
SI	100-331280-788 enclp 72; 772,	
SI	100-16393-87	
SI	61-7582-1538,	
SI	100-203581-4650 p 13;	
Serial	100-2118-6755,	
Serial	101-2118-A Times Herald 9-28-48	
SI	100-339649-A N.Y. Star 9-28-48	
DUPE	100-203581-5236 p 40.	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hinkey

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# 14 336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial JWD

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Mrs Clarence Francis	
SL	100-190625-2648 p	72-79, 98,
		99, 102-106, 109,
		110, 114, 284, 285,
		358,
91	100-203561-4378,	
SL	100-190625-A Wash Star	
		9-28-46
SL	116-91485-20,	
SL	100-331280-715 p	92, 94, 95, 97,
		108, 109, 113, 226, 267,
		271, 272, 275-277,
		281-283, 290, 291,
		293, 296, 298, 302, 303,
		305-316, 318-320,
		352, 407, 424, 426,
		430, 433, 435, 436,
		488, 489-491, 502;
DUPE	100-342484-7 p 152;	
SL	121-20641-1,	
SL	101-2118-47,	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hickey

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# 574 326 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial JWD

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Clarence F.	
I	101-2118	
Dupe	121-20641	
SI	100-382466-88	
SI	62-82201-A Wash. Daily News 9-29-48 Photo;	
I	121-2750-37 Sum 5-13-49	
SI	140-10100-15	
SI	105-0-4094	
I	100-350512-413	
Dupe	100-333474-641, 424, 421, SI Dupe	
SI	100-331280-788 encl p 4; 771, 770,	
SI	100-50462-14	
SI	100-0-A Wash Post 11-25-50	
SI	100-203581-5392 p 5 37 39 48	
SI	121-2750-1x, 24, SI	
SI	100-190625-2648 p 357	
SI	100-346949-4,	
SI	94-1-17998-866, 26.	
SI	61-7582-A N.Y. Sun 9-10-48 SI Wash Post 9-28-48	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hiskey

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# 5-14-326 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial JWR

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Clarence F.	
S.J	65-58841-866	
SI	100-331280-12, 7	SI 89, SI 113, SI 22,
SI	61-7582-A N.Y Brooklyn Eagle 9-28-48	
SI	100-190625-A N.Y World Telegram 10-6-48	
S.J	65-62312-22,	
SI	65-58842-228,	
DUPR	116-313343-4,	
SI	116-2713-67	
DUPR	100-326569-11	
SI	62-88217-1286 encl p 60, 61, 63-69.	
SI	100-48966-A Chic American 10-5-49	
SI	74-1333-4550,	
SI	100-190625-A Wash Star 5-25-49	
SI	Wash Star 9-28-48	
SI	61-7582-A N.Y Star 9-10-48	
SI	66-2725-99 encl. 4039.	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hiskey

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# 5-334-336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial JWD

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Clarence F.	
SI	116-154281-3	
SI	61-7582-A Wash. Daily News 10-4-48	
SI	100-190625-A Wash. Times Herald 9-27-48	
SI	100-190625-1234	
SI	61-6547-A Daily Mirror 5-25-49	
SI	100-331280-A Wash. Times Herald 10-1-48	
SI	94-1-17998-864 p. 26;	
SI	100-17828-1817 encl. p. 10;	
SI	65-61834-31	
SI	116-158968-13X	
SI	62-83692-5	
SI	61-7582-A Evening Star. 9-28-48	
SI	100-107137-A Wash. Daily News 8-30-49	
SI	100-333474-A Milwaukee Journal 9-30-49	
SI	65-58805-232	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hiskey

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# 57-336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial JWO

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Clarence F.	
DUPE	100-14393-27	
SI	100-107137-A N.Y World Telegram 8-31-49	
SI	100-190625-2648 p 72, 73, 76-79, 99-112, 114, 284-286, 354, 357, 358, 368.	
SI	100-190625-A Wash Daily News 5-12-49	
SI	100-3-A Times Herald 4-2-50	
SI	62-88217-1328 p 27.	
SI	61-6547-190,	
SI	121-12046-39	
SI	100-331280-783, 791,	SI
SI	116-178457-16	
SI	121-19146-3	
SI	116-63284-10	
SI	116-2713-64,	
SI	100-7321-5 Encl p 4,	
SI	116-1486-2 p 3.	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hickey

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# 54 336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial JWD

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Clarence.cf	
SI	74-1333-A Wash Times Herald 1-27-49	
SI	116-14283-10	
SI	100-331280-509	
SI	100-190625-2201	2887 SI, 1466 SI
SI	46-15442-61	
SI	61-7582-A Evening Star 9-29-48	
SI	121-34744-85	
SI	62-88217-321 encl p12	
SI	100-48966-8	
SI	100-190625-1305	
SI	100-331280-563	4344 SI, 792 Dupe SI, X2
SI	100-190625-A Wash Post 9-28-48	
SI	121-19146-2	
SI	100-190625-949	1125 SI, 393 SI
SI	61-7582-1570	
SI	116-256767-21	SI
SI	116-2713-62	
SI	100-346949-16	SI 2
SI	100-344367-18	
SI	100-190625-1495	
SI	65-18879-92	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hickey

Supervisor Lewis Room 270

R# 10734 336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial Jwd

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Clarence F.	
SI	100-345686-4,	
DUPE	65-58805-642 Enc. p. 53, 59, 104	
SI	100-331280-A Chic Daily Tribune 2-9-50	
SI	65-60312-3 p. 46, 47, 48.	
SI	100-365779-2,	
SI	100-331280-581,	
SI	116-14283-14.	
SI	116-63284-43	
SI	100-420973-1	
SI	116-256767-32 p. 14. SI 15,	
SI	116-63284-35, 34, SI 28 X.	
SI	100-354225-12,	
SI	140-7722-14,	
DUPE	100-374103-2,	
SI	100-398635-9 SI 12,	
SI	100-402955-1	
SI	100-350512-374,	
I	100-331280-279 SI 583, I 711,	
SI	116-392287-1	
SI	65-58841-1265	
SI	121-12046-21,	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hushing

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# 57 336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial JWD

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Clarence F.	
SI	121-1999-2 x 9,	
SI	100-335140-14,	
DUPE	100-335065-24,	
SI	100-336569-5,	
SI	61-7550-2312,	
SI	100-331250-19,	
DUPE	100-335065-15,	
SI	121-40976-8,	
SI	100-203581-4141	
SI	121-26797-29	
SI	65-59841-38,	
DUPE	100-335065-7,	
DUPE	100-190625-1233,	
DUPE	100-374103-7,	
SI	100-350512-180,	
DUPE	100-339649-A NY Star 9-28-48	
	SI Lewis) Herald 9-28-48	
SI	117-277-5,	
SI	65-58805-330, 92 9, SI	
SI	100-190625-A DW 9-28-48	
SI	121-3202-2,	
SI	100-335140-1	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hickey

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# 57-336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial JWO

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Clarence F.	
SI	116-63284-2	
SI	100-344452-258, 24, 25;	
SI	100-331280-3	
SI	100-190625-1040,	
SI	100-335065-60	
SI	100-346949-14	
DUPE	61-7582-1539, 69.	
SI	116-392287-3,	
SI	100-350512-235,	
SI	116-14283-7,	
SI	100-190625-A Brooklyn Eagle 9-29-48	
DUPE	100-190625-238.	
I	100-335140-2,	
SI	121-12046-27	
SI	100-48966-2, SI 5, SI 6	
SI	116-2263-19 SI 17	
I	121-20641-7 Sum 9-16-50	
SI	100-308306-91, SI 92, SI 92,	
SI	116-23097-7	
SI	121-38965-51,	
	65-58068-158.	1734 Tully

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hiskey

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# 57336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial JWD

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Clarence F.	
SI	116-19097-4	
SI	100-341465-1	
SI	116-170972-7	
SI	116-167107-3	
SI	100-333474-423	
SI	100-48966-136 p27	
SI	65-60483-44	
SI	121-2750-35	
SI	121-37151-5	
	Mc Clarence F.	
DUPE	100-335065	
DUPE	121-37151-5	
SI	100-190625-1233	
SI	100-339649-A N.Y Star 9-28-48	
SI	65-62312-22	
DUPE	100-331280-791, 788 enclp18	SI
1/	101-2118-64	
DUPE	100-346949-2	
	Clarence Frances	
SI	100-344367-1	
SI	116-188209-3	
SI	121-28462-11 encl p24	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE HISKEY

Supervisor LEWIS Room 2710

R# 67 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	121-40092-3	
SI	100-48966-78	
	p. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 30, 35, 36	
SI	100-146288-94	
SI	100-331280-A	
	WASH. TIMES HERALD 2/12/49	
SI	100-333474-193	
	p. 22	
SI	77-31887-A	
	THE CHICAGO AM. 2/13/49	
SI	121-12046-43	
SI	100-331280-545	
SI	100-331280-474	
SI	100-346949-4	
I	101-2118-67	
SI	100-335065-64	
SI	100-48966-85	
DUPE	100-335065-64	
SI	100-331280-615	
SI	100-331280-434X	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE His Key

Supervisor LEWIS Room 2710

R# 571 324 Date 4/23 Searcher Initial BL

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
I	101-2118	
I	121-20641	
SI	140-7722-14	
I	100-331280-793 (serial)	
SI	116-91485-17	
SI	116-58730-7	
DUPE	100-49866-98 p. 4	
SI	65-62312-40; 19. p. 30	
SI	100-345840-15X1	
SI	65-62312-43 p. 14	
SI	61-7582-1538	
SI	100-48966-82	
SI	61-7582-A 10/7/48	
	N. Y. JOURNAL AM.	
SI	100-321280-A	
	TIMES HERALD 2/11/49	
	58-1548 Rept. dtd 11/3/48 -56	
SI	101-3980-6	
SI	100-334195-127	
	encl. p. 52, 54	
SI	100-203581-5392	
	p. 2, 37, 39, 48	
SI	100-48966-56	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE Hickey

Supervisor LEWIS Room 2710

R# 67-336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	62-88217-1286	
	encl p. 60, 61, 63	
	Thru 69	
SI	100-342972-2048	
SI	123-11842-1X9	
SI	65-62312-37 p. 18	
SI	117-1194-A	
	Journal Am. 12/16/51	
SI	116-359106-7	
SI	116-18315-29	
SI	116-178457-24; SI 20	
SI	19; SI 17; SI 13;	
SI	116-91485-24	
SI	100-333474-689; SI 706	
SI	100-50462-14	
SI	100-17828-234 p. 11, 27	
SI	100-162370-106	
SI	100-333474-422;	
SI	421;	
DUPE	100-331280-747	
DUPE	100-50462-13	
SI	100-331280-788	
	encl p. 24; SI p. 1	

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE ASKEW

Supervisor LEWIS Room 2798

R# 5736 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	100-0-A	
	TIMES HERALD 11-25-50	
SI	100-331280-789	
SI	116-55730-37	
~~DUPE~~	100-331280-758	
DUPE	100-331280-778	
SI	100-333474-395	
SI	100-3-A	
	DAILY WORKER 11-21-50	
SI	100-333474-636	
		or 636 only
	SI 414; 641; SI 703;	
SI	116-91485-37	
SI	65-62312-22	
SI	100-115831-A	
	WASH. POST 11-21-50	
DUPE	100-336569-11	
SI	100-190625 3239	
	encl p. 77	
SI	100-333474-660	
	p. 29, 30, 32; SI 424;	
SI	100-331280-776	
SI	100-333474-413	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE HISKEY

Supervisor LEWIS Room 2710

R# 57-336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	100-48966	180
SI	121-34744	30 p. 20
SI	65-58841	866, 1277,
SI	1265,	
SI	62-96280	4
	encl. p. 34, 68	
SI	61-7558	596 p. 287
SI	100-331280	26
SI	100-16393	27
SI	61-7582	A
	N. Y. STAR 10/1/48	
SI	100-3-15-166	p. 145
SI	100-190625	1181
	100-190625	A
DUPE	NY HERALD TRIBUNE 9/28/48	P
SI	65-58805	497 p. 3
SI	100-190625	2648
	p. 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114, 284, 285, 286, 354, 357, 358, 368	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE HISKEY

Supervisor LEWIS Room 2710

R# 57-336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial R

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	100-346949-3	
SI	100-190625-2717	
SI	100-48966-91	
SI	121-2750-1X	
SI	100-331280-699	
SI	100-190625-A	
	Wash. Star 9-28-48	
SI	121-12046-13	
	encl p. 1, 1A, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26	
SI	61-7582-A	
	NY Sun 9-24-48	
I	100-331280-885	
SI	116-25859-6	
SI	100-17828-1157 p. 14	
SI	116-1486-3 p. 13	
SI	100-344367-3	
SI	100-203581-3702 p. 12, 136, 158	
SI	100-17828-1476	
SI	100-344367-2	
DUPE	61-6547-187	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE HISKEY

Supervisor LEWIS Room 2710

R 5 14 336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	100-190625-2683	
SI	121-6159-101	
SI	100-17828-786	
	p. 6	
SI	100-333474-404	
	p. 11, 25, 29, 30, 31;	
SI	327; 588 SI; 693 SI p. 2, 5, 7, 10	
SI	100-17828-227	
SI	100-333474-693,	
	p. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20,	
	21, 22, 23, 28, 30	
SI	100-17828-336	
	p. 2, 6, 66, 73, 76, 77	
SI	100-333474-517, 631 SI	
SI	100-15252-56, p. 346	
DUPE	100-331280-783	
SI	100-333474-878	
	p. 18, 23, 55, 64, 69, 71, 74;	
	667 SI; 561 SI;	
SI	100-17828-540	
SI	65-58841-1253	
SI	100-190625-1289	
SI	100-344367-8 p. 6	

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE HISKEY

Supervisor LEWIS Room 2718

RA 336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	100-190625	-2984
SI	100-331280	-243;
SI	62-82221	-304
SI	100-190625	-1120
SI	100-333474	-321
SI	116-14283	-10
SI	65-58239	-269
	p. 48	
SI	100-346949	-7
SI	116-178457	-16
SI	100-331280	-563;
SI	347;	
SI	100-190625	-2887
SI	65-18879	-43
Dupe	116-392287	-4
SI	100-344367	-6
SI	61-3499	-195
SI	100-190625	-1446;
SI	1309;	
SI	100-331280	-559
SI	100-340155	-1
SI	100-331280	-476
SI	62-88217	-21 Part 1

end p 485

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE HISKEY

Supervisor LEWIS Room 2710

R# 574 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	100-331280-537;	SI 529;
SI	100-339649-19	
SI	62-55810-16	
SI	100-331280-346;	
SI	424;	
SI	65-56402-3553	
SI	116-256767-30	
SI	101-2426-64;	DUPE 73;
SI	101-1765-47	
SI	100-333474-363;	SI 698
SI	100-331280-802;	
DUPE	791;	
SI	100-333474-384	
SI	100-342972-1634	
SI	62-88217-321	
	encl p. 19	
SI	61-6547-254	
SI	100-331280-360	
SI	65-56402-3628	
SI	100-250690-20	
SI	100-190625-1401;	
SI	1484; 1194;	SI 1041;
SI	1560; 1641;	SI 1532;

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE HISKEY

Supervisor Lewis Room 2718

R# 514 936 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial [illegible]

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	100-190625-2206	
SI	100-342972-2058	
	encl p. 1, SI p. 13, 67	
SI	61-7582-1516	
SI	100-190625-1125	
SI	1036; 1007; 948;	
SI	100-344367-47	
SI	61-7582-1528	
SI	100-355777-3	
SI	100-48966-60	
SI	100-331280-595	
SI	100-107137-76	
DUPE	100-190625-238	
SI	100-48966-90	
SI	116-80489-7	
SI	116-23097-1	
SI	116-91485-11	
DUPE	100-342424-7	
SI	100-342972-1631X	
SI	100-190625-A	
	Times Herald 9-22-48	
SI	100-346949-2	
SI	100-345843-1	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE LISKA

Supervisor LEWIS Room 2710

R# 574 326 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	62-85293-6	p.164
SI	100-344367-13	
SI	100-48966-A	NO DATE
	CHICAGO DAILY SUN-TIMES	
SI	100-331280-593;	
SI	473;	
SI	100-141827-5	
SI	100-337935-13	
DUPE	100-190625-A	
	CHICAGO DAILY NEWS 9/21/78	
SI	100-331280-475	
SI	116-91485-36	
SI	100-331280-X2	
SI	116-178457-11	
SI	116-188209-3	
SI	116-63284-40	
SI	105-12569-1; 14;	
SI	100-190625-3213	
	p.25	
SI	100-334606-116	
SI	100-16847-525 encl	
	3 p.811	
SI	100-190625-3733	
	p.48, 49, 50	(29)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hurley

Supervisor Lewis Room 9700

R# 5041 3715 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial JWD

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Clarence	
SI	101-1391-67	
SI	100-420973-1	
SI	105-18235-42 encl p 141, 142, 145, 146;	
DUPE	100-335065-15 DUPE 42, 17,	
SI	140-10532-10	
SI	100-335017-20 p 23;	
SI	100-331280-541 Dupe 583,	
DUPE	100-203581-5310 p 2, 52, 55, 57, 58, 59;	
SI	100-339649-20 SI 14,	
SI	100-17828-A Times Herald 5-11-50	
SI	100-335065-41 p 1, 2, 4-8, 10-16, 24;	
SI	100-203581-4650 p 1, 7, 15, 16;	
SI	100-335065-50 Dupe 32,	
SI	100-149450-45	
SI	65-18879-40	
SI	100-335065-35	
SI	100-48966-44	
SI	116-39385-11	

(30)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Frances Hisley

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# 57 326 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial JWQ

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Clarence	
SI	100-335065-24, 21 SI	
SI	100-203581-4378,	
SI	100-48906-50,	
SI	100-190625-1233,	
SI	94-1-17998-805 encl. p. 160;	
SI	100-406930-14	
SI	100-203581-4485, 3428 SI	
SI	100-29945-23, 20,	
Dupe	100-190625-2985	
SI	100-335065-1, 12, Dupe	
Dupe	100-335140-2, 8, SI	
SI	100-357044-212 p. 17, 29;	
SI	140-341-70,	
I	100 331280-535, 536 I Dupe 558,	
SI	65-59028-07,	
SI	65-58805-642 encl. p. 53, 59, 104;	
SI	100-354225-2 encl. p. 3;	
SI	100-331280-520, 503 SI	
Dupe	100-336569-5,	
SI	100-331280-597,	
SI	121-22-23,	

(31)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hisbey

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# 514 331 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial JWD

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Clarence	
SI	121-12604-18,	
SI	100-412238-12,	
SI	65-60946-14,	
SI	116-14283-7,	
SI	116-33191-2,	
SI	100-330065-53	
SI	100-334606-18,	
SI	62-87760-17	
SI	100-203581-3392,	3484, 3548
SI	100-13058-24,	
SI	100-334606-8,	
SI	101-2118-29,	
DUPE	116-91485-37,	
SI	100-331280-329,	1, 59, 61-64,
SI	65-58805-928, 929,	
SI	100-331280-376,	467-24, 27,
	348,	369, 547,
DUPE	116-170972-7,	
SI	116-180406-6,	
SI	116-23097-32,	
DUPE	116-167107-3,	
SI	100-309593-6	

(32)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE Hicks

Supervisor LEWIS Room 2710

R# 5/14 336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
S.I	65-62312-31	
SI	100-331280-792	
SI	100-333474-627	
SI	121-16640-37	
SI	121-28462-11 p.24	
SI	100-190625-1187	
SI	100-346949-15	
SI	100-331280-581	
S.I	65-62312-3	
	p. 46, 47, 48	
Dupe	100-365779-2	
SI	65-58239-520	
	p. 53-A	
Dupe	61-7582-1539, p. 69	
SI	62-88217-21	
	part 2, encl p. 916	
SI	117-69-29	
SI	100-162370-185	
SI	100-159485-29 p. 141	
SI	100-359438-1	
SI	65-18879-53; 41, 47;	SI SI
SI	100-17828-241	
SI	100-333474-420	

(33)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE HISKEY

Supervisor LEWIS Room 2710

R# 574 336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	74-1379-20	
SI	65-18879-50	
SI	100-203581-5345,	
	p. 42, 43	
SI	100-331280-3	
SI	100-107137-157	
	encl p. 89	
SI	138-1669-8	
DUP SI	116-178457-12;	
SI	15; 23;	
SI	116-33889-13	
SI	116-178457-33	
SI	116-25676 7-32 p. 26	
Dupe	116-313343-4; SI 8;	
SI	116-373685-9; SI 7	
SI	105-14619-136	
	encl p. 2	
SI	105-11920-190	
SI	101-6762-120;	
SI	110 encl p. 41	
SI	100-336569-15	
SI	100-3-4-7007 p. 45	
SI	100-336569-13	

(34)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE HISKEY

Supervisor LEWIS Room 2718

R# 57-336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	100-350512	-519
SI	100-190625	-3806 p24
SI	4264 p. 48;	4833 p. 5;
SI	116-373685	-11
DUPE	100-374103	-11
SI	116-18315	-22X
SI	100-3-A	11/21/50
	WASH. Post	
SI	100-13058	-32
SI	100-331280	-838
DUPE	100-374103	-2
SI	100-278050	-A
	Wash. STAR	7/16/50
SI	65-61666	-10 encl
	p. 31	
SI	100-334606	-115
SI	100-26912	-A
	WASH. STAR	11/24/50
DUPE	100-374103	-7
SI	100-335017	-63
SI	100-331280	-780
SI	100-362728	-7
SI	100-331280	-735

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE HISKEY

Supervisor LEWIS Room 2718

R# 62-336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	100-396517-1	
SI	100-362728-8	
SI	121-37023-3	
SI	121-26797-4; 29 Dupe	
SI	121-40976-9	
SI	121-25777-26	
	p. 6, 7	
SI	65-58841-1199	
DUPE	65-60271-54	
	encl p. 25	
SI	65-61685-514	
	encl p. 192	
SI	65-59091-84	
SI	65-63031-3 encl	
	p. 37	
SI	62-31615-734	
DUPE	100-335065-7	
SI	100-331280-33	
SI	100-203581-4141;	
Dupe	3899;	
SI	100-26981-65	
SI	100-361457-4	
SI	65-56402-3373	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE HISKEY

Supervisor LEWIS Room 2710

R# 5214 3260 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial br

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	100-190625-1290;	
SI	1058; 2 SI 723;	
SI	100-203581-4233	
SY	100-331280-568	
SI	100-335065-49	
	XEPT IN 111318 58-1548-191	
SI	65-58805-A	
	THE Chicago Am. 2/6/50	
SI	100-190625-1515; SI 1817	
	P. 6, 7; SI 1111; SI 1493;	
SI	100-331280-482;	
	SI 334; SI 554; SI 284; SI 274;	
	SI 469; SI 268; SI 19; SI 436;	
DNPE	65-58805-330	
SI	100-203581-5236	
	p. 29, 30, 43, 44, 31	
SI	100-355777-1	
SI	117-277-1	
DNPE	100-346949-14	
SI	100-331280-571	
	p. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,	
	19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 43, 44, 45	
	26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32,	
	33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, (31)	

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE HISKEY

Supervisor LEWIS Room 2710

R# 514 336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	61-3499-409 p.3	
SI	100-334606-104	
SI	100-335065-60	
SI	100-331280-585	
SI	121-12046-19	
SI	100-351006-3	
	encl p.395	
DUPE	100-331280-A	
	Wash. Times Herald 2/12/49	
SI	61-3499-374	
SI	100-333474-696	
SI	100-331280-774	
SI	100-190625-2943	
SI	100-333474-591	
SI	121-3076-158	
DUPE	116-23097-7; 2 SI 3	
SI	116-167117-5	
SI	100-190625-2849;	
SI	100-28879-3 (ct 100-3-58)	
I	100-43807-1	
SI	100-107137-89	
DUPE	100-48966-5	
SI	61-7558-A 9/1/49	

Times Herald (38)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE His Key

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 574 336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial Br

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	100-20358	1-5509
SI	100-146838	-22
	MRS.	
DUPE	100-336569	
DUPE	100-335065	
SI	105-18235	-42
	encl. p. 142, 144	
SI	65-62312	-43
	encl p. 12	
SI	65-58805	-929
Dupe	121-25777	-26 p. 67
SI	100-331280	-747
SI	100-331280	-268
SI	100-190625	-1446
DUPE	~~DUPE IN ROOM 1113~~ 58-1548	-197
SI	65-58805	-330
SI	100-190625	-1036
DUPE	100-48966	-98 p. 10
DUPE	100-333474	-689
DUPE	116-178457	-17
SI	65-62312	-3
	p. 47, 48	
SI	100-331280	-715
	p. 266, 267, 297	(39)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE HISKEY

Supervisor LEWIS Room 2218

R# 574 336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial RW

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	100-48966-74	
SI	116-180368-12	
SI	121-10499-51X13	
SI	121-38965-51	
SI	61-7557-602	
SI	100-48966-183	
SI	100-344452-211	
	p. 28, 31	
SI	100-335065-10	
SI	100-48966-1; SI 3	
SI	100-190625-2991	
SI	100-29945-3	
SI	116-407821-4	
SI	116-126339-3; 15;	
SI	10; SI 16;	
SI	100-190625-2065	
SI	100-33807-11	
SI	100-331280-177	
SI	100-13-313-44	
DUPE	121-38988-21	
SI	121-37151-5	
SI	65-58842-137 p. 14	
SI	65-60483-44	

(40)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CLARENCE HISKEY

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 537 336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial B

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	MRS.	
DUPE	116-170972-7	
DUPE	100-50462-14	
DUPE	116-167107-5	
SI	100-331280-699	
DUPE	100-331280-33	
DUPE	100-333474-706	
SI	100-331280-789	
DUPE	116-91485-24	
SI	65-60271-5K	
	encl p. 24, 25	
SI	100-374103-11	
SI	116-178457-20	
DUPE	116-91485-37	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hickey

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# 334 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial JWD

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Francis	
DUPE	100-335065	
SX	65-62312-29	
	C. Francis	
	NR	
	C. F.	
T	101-2118	
SI	100-48966-34	
SI	62-59520-26	
DUPE	100-48966-78 p 1-5, 7, 9-11, 13-24, 36, 35, 36;	
SI	121-12046-46, 35 (SI) p 2; 3 (SI) end p 10;	
SI	100-190625-1649,	
SI	100-190625-A Wash Times Herald 9-9-48	
SI	100-48966-92,	
DUPE	100-190625-A Brooklyn Eagle 9-25-48	
DUPE	100-335065-15, 24, (DUPE)	
DUPE	62-59520-22 p 178;	
SI	65-48136-A Wash Evening Star 9-10-48	
DUPE	100-333474-641,	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hurley

Supervisor Lewis Room 2710

R# (P 74) (134) Date 4-23 Searcher Initial Jwd.

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	C.F.	
ST	65-58841-1265	
	Mrs C.F.	
DUPE	100-190625-A Wash Times Herald 9-9-46	
	C.	
SI	100-190625-1058,	
SI	121-22339-21, 22	
SI	100-354225-2 enclp 13;	
	One	
SI	100-339649-32	
SI	100-162370-209 p 3;	
SI	100-331280-788 enclp 76, 82;	
SI	61-6547-187,	
SI	121-12046-16, 21, Dupe	
SI	61-6547-171	
SI	100-333474-318,	
SI	100-48966-2	
SI	100-29945-18,	
SI	100-374103-2,	
SI	100-203581-523 enclp 35;	
SI	65-37193-347,	
SI	100-331280-469	

(43)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Clarence Francis Hurley

Supervisor Lewis Room 6710

R# 334 336 Date 4-23 Searcher Initial JWD

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	One	
SI	100-129945-15	
SI	65-58841-866	
SI	100-341485-11	
SI	100-190625-A	Wash Post
		10-2-46

44

4-22 (Rev. 3-22-56)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

4-22, 1956

- ☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
- ☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
- ☐ Forward to File Review
- ☑ Attention Pulley
- ☑ Return to Lewis 2710 394
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- ☑ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- ☐ Subversive References Only
- ☐ Nonsubversive References Only
- ☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
- ☑ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
- ☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Clarence Sygzechowski
Birthdate & Place _____
Address _____

Localities
R 574 336 Date 4-22 Searcher Initials SMB

	FILE NUMBER SERIAL
	101-2118
DUPE	100-342424-7p150 -Photo
DUPE	62-28822-67p59 Encl 3-1947
SI	121-13046-13 Encl 1, 1A, 3, 4, 9-15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26
SI	100-203581-299
DUPE	100-190625-1041
SI	100-203581-3702 p144
DUPE	100-331280-19, 58 Encl p27; S1434X
SI	100-190625-2648 p72, 73, 76-78, 98-112, 114, 284-286, 354, 357, 358, 368
DUPE	116-167107-5
SI	65-58841-1277
SI	65-62312-32
	Clarence Francis Sygzechowski
SI	121-2750-24
DUPE	100-203581-5312 p51

(JL)

Written

4-22 (Rev. 3-22-56)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

4-22, 1956

- ☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
- ☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
- ☐ Forward to File Review
- ☑ Attention Pulley
- ☑ Return to Lewis 2710 394
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- ☑ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- ☐ Subversive References Only
- ☐ Nonsubversive References Only
- ☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
- ☑ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
- ☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Yoga Schowskie
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities
R 514 336 Date 4-22 Searcher Initials SMB

	FILE NUMBER SERIAL
	101-2118
Page-1	62-28822-67p59 Serm 2-11-47
SI	121-2750-1X
SI	100-331280-773; 1985 DUPE
SI	100-190625-238; 393
SI	100-203581-3899
SI	3702 pg 144
	Yoga Schowski (Var)
SI	121-2750-11
SI	100-331280-715 Enclpgs
	3, 89, 135, 140, 204, 223, 264, 267, 268,
	270-272, 278-281, 283-286, 290,
	292, 293, 295-301, 303, 310-313,
	315, 318, 319, 323-325, 328, 329,
	333, 334, 337, 339, 342, 346, 349,
	350, 354, 357, 362, 363, 367, 372,
	402, 408, 414, 425, 485, 486, 491,
	493, 500, 502

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

FD-122
(5-11-53)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (101-2118) DATE: 4/9/56

FROM : SAC, New York (100-14092)

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was.
IS-R

___ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

X The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

_____

_____

NATIVE BORN_____ NATURALIZED_____ ALIEN_____

COMMUNIST_____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY_____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE_____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM_____ TAB FOR COMSAB_____ RACE_____ SEX_____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

International Biochemical Company, 6114 7th Avenue, Bklyn., NY

_____

KEY FACILITY DATA:
GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE NUMBER _____ RESPONSIBILITY _____

INTERESTED AGENCIES _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS _____

_____

101-2118-
NOT RECORDED
14 APR 11 1956

REGISTERED MAIL
WDD:CT

06 APR 13 1956

Report Form
FD-263 (6-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	3/19/58	2/27;3/4,5/58

TITLE OF CASE

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, was.

Report made by: BLAZE J. TOMASONI — Typed By: ptp

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY-R

Synopsis:

Subject resides Phinney House, Wallkill, NY. Is Vice President of Transition Metals and Chemicals Co., Wallkill, NY. No credit record at Ulster Credit Service, Inc. No record at Ulster County Sheriffs Office.

-C-

DETAILS:

Residence

Approved _____ Special Agent in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:

5- Bureau (101-2118)(RM)
3- New York (100-14092)

101-2118-125

REC-85

16 MAR 20 1958

EX-128

COPIES DESTROYED

16 MAR 8 1961

AGENCY AEC, State, ONR
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 3/25/58
HOW FORW.
BY

16 MAR 25 1958

Property of FBI — This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loan

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1956 O—385319

Mr. JESSE MC HUGH, Ulster County Coroner, Wallkill, New York, on February 27, 1958, advised SA ROBERT E. JENKINS that the subject resides at Phinney House, Wallkill, New York.

Employment

Mr. MC HUGH, on February 27, 1958, advised SA JENKINS, that the subject is employed as Vice President at the Transition Metals and Chemicals Company, Wallkill, New York.

Miscellaneous

Miss VIRGINIA ELLIS, Ulster Credit Service, Incorporated, 36 North Front Street, Kingston, New York, on February 27, 1958, advised SA JENKINS, that the above organization has no credit record for CLARENCE F. HISKEY.

ARTHUR BROWN, investigator, Ulster County Sheriffs Office, Kingston, New York, on February 27, 1958, advised SA JENKINS he could locate no record of CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY in his files.

-C-

esa

12/6/57

TO : W. A. Branigan

FROM: F. L. Jones

RE : Clarence Francis Hiskey, was.
IS - R

Captioned case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any reinterviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

Bureau file: 101-2118

101-2118-
NOT RECORDED
16 DEC 9 1957

5-38

F-136

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-2118)

DATE: 3/19/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-14092)

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS O HISKEY, was.
IS-R
OO: NEW YORK

Enclosed herewith is the report of SA BLAZE J. TOMASONI at New York, dated and captioned as above.

2- Bureau (101-2118) (RM) (Enc. 5)
3- New York (100-14092)

BJT:ptp
(5)

REC-85 101-2118-126

EX-128

EX-128

16 MAR 20 1958

RECD

76 MAR 25 1958

FD-305 (1-29-58)

1. [x] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [x] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [ ] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [x] A suitable photograph [x] is [ ] is not available.
5. [ ] Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. [ ] Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
7. [ ] This report is classified _____ because (state reason)

8. [ ] Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)
it is not believed that an interview would be productive in view of his action before congressional committees and results of prior Bureau interview with subject.

9. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. [x] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason)
subject is experienced as Chemist in the Atomic Energy field. He has had past contacts with ARTHUR ADAMS of a questionable nature. It is believed that his knowledge in the Nuclear field and his activities with regard to ARTHUR ADAMS indicate that he would possibly engage in activities inimical to the best interests of the United States.

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	3/16/59	2/13 - 3/5/59

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, aka.	CARLYLE W. MILLER	hel
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

XXXXXXXX

REFERENCE

Report of SA BLAZE J. TOMASONI, 3/19/58, at NY.

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE

The pretext telephone call to subject's residence on 3/5/59, was made by SA CARLYLE W. MILLER. A woman, identifying herself as Mrs. HISKEY, advised that it was Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY's residence, but that he was at his place of employment.

The pretext telephone call to Endo Labs, Inc., on 3/5/59, was also made by SA MILLER, who used the pretext of wanting to contact the subject to request him to write an article for an engineering publication.

Approved _____ Special Agent in Charge

Copies made:

5-Bureau (101-2118) (RM)
3-New York (100-14092)

Do not write in spaces below

101-2118-127

REC-10

MAR 18 1959

EX-101

52 MAR 25 1959

ESP

of FBI - This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distribut[ed] y to which loaned.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1956 O-395319

NY 100-14092

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1 is [redacted] Postal Clerk, Wallkill, NY (Because of position)	100-14092-262

Confidential informants, who were contacted regarding subject during February, and March, 1959, with negative results, are as follows:

Informant	Date	Contacting Agent
[redacted]	2/13/59	SA LEROY W. SHEETS
	2/17/59	SA LEROY W. SHEETS
	2/17/59	SA JOHN A. HAAG
	2/17/59	SA FRANCIS E. MURPHY
	2/13/59	SA JAMES P. HALLERON
	2/16/59	SA JAMES P. HALLERON
	2/18/59	SA JAMES P. HALLERON
	2/19/59	SA ROBERT E. TAYLOR
	2/13/59	SA DAVID RYAN
	2/25/59	SA DAVID RYAN
	3/3/59	SA EDWARD G. ASTFALK
	3/2/59	SA EDWARD G. ASTFALK
	3/4/59	SA EDWARD G. ASTFALK
	3/4/59	SA EDWARD G. ASTFALK
	3/5/59	SA EDWARD G. ASTFALK

b6
b7C
b7D

FD-305 (1-29-58)

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [ ] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available.
5. [X] Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. [ ] Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____ .
7. [ ] This report is classified _____ because (state reason)

8. [X] Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) it is believed that an interview would be productive in view of his action before congressional committees and results of prior Bureau interview with subject.

9. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. [X] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) subject is experienced as chemist in the Atomic Energy field. He has had past contacts with ARTHUR ADAMS of a questionable nature. It is believed that his knowledge in the Nuclear field and his activities with regard to ARTHUR ADAMS indicate that he would possibly engage in activities inimical to the best interests of the United States.

B.
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA CARLYLE W. MILLER Office: New York
Date: 3/16/59

File Number: New York 100-14092 Bureau 101-2118

Title: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY,

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

Subject resides at 150-43 Village Road, Apt. 53-D, Jamaica, NY, and is employed as Head of Analytical Control at Endo Labs, Inc., 84-40 101st St., Richmond Hill, NY. Subject unknown to confidential informants who have some knowledge of CP activity in the NYC area.

- C -

AGENCY RAB State AEC
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW 3-23-59
HOW FORW OL OIPE 5-52
BY F.L.S. 90

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

16-74625-1 GPO

NY 100-14092

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

A. Residence

Mr. JESSE MC HUGH, Funeral Director, Wallkill, New York, advised SA ROBERT E. JENKINS on September 2, 1959, that CLARENCE HISKEY had moved to New York City, but continued to keep his house at Wallkill, New York, and that he visited there on weekends. Mr. MC HUGH stated that the Transition Metals and Chemical Company, Wallkill, New York, was still in existence, but that HISKEY did not appear to be active in the company.

NY T-1 advised on September 5, 1958, that CLARENCE HISKEY had indicated that he was moving to 150-43 Village Road, Jamaica 32, New York.

Mr. H. J. SWEZEY, Manager, Parkway Village, Incorporated, 150th Street and Goethals Avenue, Queens, New York, advised SA CARLYLE W. MILLER on February 5, 1959, that CLARENCE F. HISKEY and his wife, MIRIAM, were at that time residing at 150-43 Village Road, Apartment 53-D, Jamaica, New York. According to Mr. SWEZEY, HISKEY and his wife moved into that building on August 1, 1958, and executed a three-year lease. Their previous residence was in Wallkill, New York.

On March 5, 1959, a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) made a pretext telephone call to OLympia 7-0050, which is listed to CLARENCE HISKEY, 150-43 Village Road, Jamaica, New York, and was advised that HISKEY continued to reside at that address.

B. Employment

Mr. H. J. SWEZEY, previously identified, advised SA MILLER on February 5, 1959, that, according to his records, CLARENCE HISKEY had been employed since April 15,

1958, as Head of Analytical Control at Endo Labs.

The 1958 - 1959 Queens Telephone Directory reflects that Endo Labs, Incorporated, manufacturing chemists, is located at 84-40 101st Street, Richmond Hill, New York, and subscribes to VIrginia 7-8200.

On March 5, 1959, a SA of the FBI made a pretext telephone call to the Endo Labs, Incorporated, and was advised that Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY continued to be employed by that concern.

II. MISCELLANEOUS

On February 17, 1959, PAULINE DE FIORE of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, New York City, advised IC ALFRED G. ENNULAT that the files of that agency contained a report dated June 15, 1955, regarding CLARENCE F. and MIRIAM HISKEY of 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York. This report reflected that HISKEY was employed at that time by the International Biochemical Corporation, 6114 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and the Chase Manhattan Bank was listed as a bank reference. No unfavorable information regarding HISKEY's credit was noted in this report.

Confidential informants of the New York Office, who have some knowledge of Communist Party activity in the New York City area, advised during February and March, 1959, that the subject was unknown to them.

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

United States Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York

March 16, 1959

Re: Clarence Francis Hiskey,
Also Known As

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Carlyle W. Miller, dated and captioned as above at New York.

All confidential informants mentioned in referenced report have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-122 (Rev. 11-23-56)
STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (101-2118)

DATE: 10/3/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-114092)

Cards UTD
Cards Sent 00
10-16-58 aa

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, wa
IS-R

RS

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: *(specify change only):*

Name		
Aliases		
☐ Native Born	☐ Naturalized	☐ Alien
☐ Communist	☐ Socialist Workers Party	☐ Independent Socialist League
☐ Miscellaneous *(specify)*		
☐ Tab for Detcom	Race	Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	
Business Address *(show name of employing concern and address)* Endo Labs Inc. 84-40 101st Street Richmond Hill, Long Island, New York		
Key Facility Data Geographical Reference Number _____ Responsibility 101-2118- Interested Agencies _____ NOT RECORDED 2 OCT 7 1958		
Residence Address 150-43 Village Road Jamaica 32, New York		

BJT:ptk F279 58 OCT 21 1958

REGISTERED MAIL

5-6

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	4/7/60	3/7 - 3/24/60

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY aka	CARLYLE W. MILLER	hd
	CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

0-1 NY (2)
5-12-61

XXXXXX

REFERENCE: Report of SA CARLYLE W. [redacted] 3/16/59.

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The pretext telephone call to the Endo Labs, Inc., on 3/24/60, was made by SA CARLYLE W. MILLER, who contacted subject's secretary under the pretext of obtaining his exact title for inclusion in the mailing list of a scientific publication to be published in the near future.

The pretext telephone call to subject's home on 3/24/60, was also made by SA MILLER, who spoke with subject's wife under the pretext of soliciting a subscription for one of the NYC daily newspapers.

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made:		101-2118-128

5 - Bureau (101-2118) (RM)
3 - New York (100-14092)

REC-14
EX-105

AGENCY RAB (ISD), STATE, AEC, OSI
REQ. RCV'D
DATE FORW 4-12-60
HOW FORW D-6, 0-14 & 0.14b
BY FLJ-ML

APR 8 1960

52 APR 13

of FBI - This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loa

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

NY 100-14092

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1 [redacted]	100-14092-269

Careful consideration has been given to the source concealed and a T symbol was utilized only in that instance where the identity of the source must be concealed.

The confidential informants who were contacted regarding subject during March, 1960, with negative results are as follows:

Informant	Date Contacted	Contacting Agent
[redacted]	3/7/60 3/8/60 3/8/60 3/8/60 3/8/60 3/8/60 3/8/60 3/11/60 3/9/60 3/11/60 3/11/60 3/11/60	ROBERT O. JOHNSON [redacted]

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b7D

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [ ] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available.
5. [X] Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. [ ] Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
7. [ ] This report is classified _____ because (state reason)

8. [X] Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) it is not believed that an interview would be productive in view of his action before congressional committees and results of prior Bureau interview with subject.

9. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. [X] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) subject is experienced as chemist in the Atomic Energy field. He has had past contacts with ARTHUR ADAMS of a questionable nature. It is believed that his knowledge in the Nuclear field and his activities with regard to ARTHUR ADAMS indicate that he would possibly engage in activities inimical to the best interests of the United States.

11. [ ] Subject's SI card [X] is [ ] is not tabbed Detcom.
[ ] His activities [X] do [ ] do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: CARLYLE W. MILLER
Date: 4/7/60

Office: New York

File Number: New York (100-14092)

Bureau (101-2118)

Title: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: Subject continues to reside at 150-43 Village Road, Apt. 53D, Jamaica, NY, and is employed as Head of Analytical Control at Endo Labs, Inc., 84-40 101st St., Richmond Hill, NY. Subject identified in anonymous letter, dated 2/13/59, as a subscriber to "Scientific World". Subject reportedly gave a lecture on 5/8/59, in which he discussed rockets and atomic bombs. Confidential informants of the NYO, who were contacted regarding subject during March, 1960, advised no information regarding him.

- C -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

16-74625-1 GPO

NY 100-14092

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

A. Residence

On March 24, 1960, a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) made a pretext telephone call to Olympia 7-0050, which is listed to CLARENCE HISKEY, 150-43 Village Road, Jamaica, New York, and was advised that HISKEY continued to reside at that address, Apartment 53D.

B. Employment

On March 24, 1960, an SA of the FBI made a pretext telephone call to the Endo Lab, Inc., 84-40 101st Street, Richmond Hill, New York, and was advised that Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY was employed by that concern as Head of Analytical Control.

II. SUBSCRIPTION TO "SCIENTIFIC WORLD"

An anonymous letter, with date of February 13, 1959, was received by the FBI, which is quoted in part as follows:

"We attach, for your information, a list of recent subscribers to 'Scientific World', the journal of the World Federation of Scientific Workers, which has been obtained from a most secret and reliable source in the United Kingdom."

A list of names was then set forth, one of which was C. F. HISKEY, Apartment D, 150-43 Village Road, Jamaica 32, New York.

A characterization of the World Federation of Scientific Workers appears in the appendix hereto.

III. MISCELLANEOUS

On April 2, 1959, through the mail, a pamphlet was received by the Mineola, Long Island, Resident Agency of the New York Office of the FBI from an unidentified source. This pamphlet reflected that on May 8, 1959, at 8:30 PM, Dr. C. F. HISKEY would give a lecture at 176 Schenck Avenue, city not shown, entitled "Man Conquers Space", under the sponsorship of the Friday Night Forum. HISKEY was described as "General Scientific Consultant of Transition Metals; Director of Analytical Control of Endo Laboratories; and former Professor at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Columbia University and the University of Chicago.

On May 15, 1959, NY T-1 advised that a meeting of the Friday Night Forum was held on May 8, 1959, at 176 Schenck Avenue, Great Neck, Long Island, New York. According to the informant, the speaker at this meeting was CLARENCE L. HICKEY, who spoke for about 20 minutes concerning rockets. The informant reported that HICKEY contended that the Soviet Union had been forced to develop rockets as a means of self defense because the Soviets were surrounded by about 275 United States bases. He said that in this country we were expected to believe that the Atomic Bomb was stolen by the Soviets, but that actually the Soviets had such a bomb as early as 1941. He went on to declare that the testing of bombs by the United States was stupid and wasteful. He described the military men of Russia as being more intelligent and better educated than those of the United States.

Regarding the Friday Night Forum, it is noted that the above mentioned pamphlet received by the Mineola Resident Agency stated in part as follows:

"The second year of FNF got off to a fine start with Dr. MURRAY YOUNG's talk on Education in a Changing World. You and your friends are cordially invited to attend the next four in the Forum series."

MURRAY YOUNG was identified in the January - July, 1959, issues of the "New World Review" as the Managing Editor of that publication. A characterization of the "New World Review" appears in the appendix hereto.

APPENDIX

NEW WORLD REVIEW

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "New World Review":

"1. Cited as an organization specializing in pro-Soviet propaganda. It was formerly known as Soviet Russia Today.
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p.90)"

APPENDIX

WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "World Federation of Scientific Workers":

"1. Cited as 'another international Communist-front organization' which seeks to win scientists to the Communist cause.
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 83.)

"2. Cited as being among 'international Communist fronts functioning at the present time.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.)"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
April 7, 1960

Clarence Francis Hiskey

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Carlyle W. Miller, dated as above in captioned matter, at New York.

Contact with NY T-1 utilized in referenced report has not been sufficient to determine his reliability.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : W. A. Branigan WAB FJG

DATE: 12-4-59

FROM : F. L. Jones FJG

SUBJECT: Clarence Francis Hiskey
IS-R

E. M. Gregg
Room 1501

Captioned case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any reinterviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

Bureau file: 101-2118

0-1 NY
3-23-60
FLJ:mL

typewritten dated 4-7-60
FJG

101-2118 -

Espionage Section
5- FJG

67 DEC F17

FD-122 (Rev. 11-20-56)
STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (101-2118)

DATE: 8/24/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-114092)

SUBJECT: DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, aka
SM-C

Cards UTD
Cards Sent 00
9/1/59

[ ] It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

[X] The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows. *(specify change only):*

Name		
Aliases		
[ ] Native Born	[ ] Naturalized	[ ] Alien
[ ] Communist	[ ] Socialist Workers Party	[ ] Independent Socialist League
[ ] Miscellaneous *(specify)*		
[ ] Tab for Detcom	Race	Sex [ ] Male [ ] Female
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	
Business Address *(show name of employing concern and address)* ADD: Chemist		
Key Facility Data Geographical Reference Number Interested Agencies		Responsibility NOT RECORDED 23 AUG 25 1959
Residence Address		

CWM:ptk

REGISTERED MAIL

53 SEP 2 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

Report Form
FD-263 (6-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	MAY 11 1961	4/11/61 - 5/8/61

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY aka	BERNARD J. FITZGERALD	vam
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R	

XXXXX

REFERENCE

Report of SA CARLYLE W. MILLER, dated 4/7/60, at NY.

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE

The following type pretexts were used to verify subject's residence and employment:

9/12/60, encylopedia salesman by SA CARLYLE W. MILLER to verify residence.

9/12/60, representative of a publishing company by SA CARLYLE W. MILLER to verify employment.

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made:		101-2118-129 REC-94
5-Bureau (101-2118) (RM)		16 MAY 12 1961
3-New York (100-14092)		EX 101
AGENCY RAD-ISD, State, AEC		
REQ. REC'D		
DATE FORW 5-23-61		
HOW FORW 0-6 (5) 0-48, 6-14K		
BY		

57 MAY 24 1961

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

3/16/61 and 5/3/61, life insurance salesman by SA BERNARD J. FITZGERALD to verify residence.

3/16/61 and 5/3/61, inquiry of subject's secretary purporting to be a friend of subject by SA BERNARD J. FITZGERALD to verify employment.

The confidential informants who were contacted regarding subject during April, 1961, with negative results are as follows:

Informant	Date Contacted	Contacting Agent
	4/18/61	
	4/17/61	
	4/17/61	
	4/13/61	
	4/19/61	
	4/17/61	
	4/18/61	
	4/21/61	
	4/21/61	
	4/11/61	
	4/11/61	
	4/11/61	
	4/10/61	
	4/12/61	

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b7D

FD-305 (Rev. 1-25-60)

NY 100-14092

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [ ] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available.
5. [ ] Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. [ ] Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
7. [ ] This report is classified _____ because (state reason)

8. [X] Subject previously interviewed (dates) 6/11/46.
   [X] Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)

   it is not believed that an interview would be productive in view of his action before Congressional Committees and results of prior Bureau interview with subject.

9. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. [X] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason)

    subject is experienced as chemist in the Atomic Energy field. He has hadpast contacts with ARTHUR ADAMS of a questionable nature. It is believed that his knowledge in the Nuclear field and his activities with regard to ARTHUR ADAMS indicate that he would possibly engage in activities inimical to the best interests of the US.

No. Loc

6/4/71

11. [X] Subject's SI card [X] is [ ] is not tabbed Detcom.
    [X] Subject's activities [X] do [ ] do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

COVER PAGE
- C*-

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: BERNARD J. FITZGERALD Office: New York, New York
Date: MAY 11 1961

Field Office File No.: 100-14092 Bureau File No.: 101-2118

Title:
CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: Subject changed his residence from 150-43 Village Road, Jamaica, NY to 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck, NY. Employed as a chemist at Endo Labs, 84-40 101st St., Richmond Hill, LI, NY. Confidential informants familiar with some phases of CP activity in the NY area had no information pertaining to subject.

- C -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DETAILS

I. BACKGROUND

A. Residence

Through a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the FBI on September 12, 1960, it was determined that subject had changed his residence from 150-43 Village Road, Jamaica, New York to 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck, New York.

On March 16, 1961 and May 3, 1961, by a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the FBI it was determined that subject still maintained residence at 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck, New York.

B. Employment

Through appropriate pretexts on September 12, 1960, March 16, 1961 and May 3, 1961, by Special Agents of the FBI it was determined that subject was employed as a chemist at Endo Labs, Incorporated, 84-40 101st Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, New York.

II. MISCELLANEOUS

Confidential informants who are familiar with some phases of Communist Party (CP) activity in the New York area were contacted on various dates during April, 1961, and they advised that they had no information pertaining to subject.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. A. Branigan WAB JLB

DATE: 11-17-60

FROM : [redacted]

E. M. Gregg b6
Room 1501 b7C

SUBJECT: Dr. Clarence F. Hiskey, aka.
SM-C

bn

Captioned case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any reinterviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

Bureau file: 101-2118

101-2118
NOT RECORDED
25 NOV 21 1960

Espionage Section JJ

49
62 NOV 22 1960

FD-122 (Rev. 1-4-60)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 101-2118) DATE: 9/16/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-14092)

SUBJECT: DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, aka
SM-C
OO: NY

Cards UTD
Cards Sent 00
9/29/60
MW

BV

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows *(specify change only)*:

Name		
Aliases		
☐ Native Born	☐ Naturalized	☐ Alien
☐ Communist	☐ Socialist Workers Party	☐ Independent Socialist League
☐ Miscellaneous *(specify)*		
☐ Tab for Detcom	Race	Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	
Business Address *(show name of employing concern and address)*		
Key Facility Data Geographical Reference Number _____ Responsibility _____ Interested Agencies _____ 101-2118-		
Residence Address 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck, New York		

NOT RECORDED
16 SEP 21 1960

53 SEP 29 1960

CWM:pc
REGISTERED MAIL

SUBV. CWM

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-10-2012

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	5/24/62	4/16-5/7/62

TITLE OF CASE

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, aka

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY pdw

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [redacted] dated 5/11/61, at New York.

-C-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

b6
b7C

The following types of pretexts were used to verify subject's residence and employment:

9/21/61, insurance salesman by SA [redacted] to verify residence.

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

5-Bureau (101-2118) (RM)
3-New York (100-14092)

100-2118-130

REC-4

EX-113

15 MAY 25 1962

50 JUN 4 1962

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	State	AEC	RAB:ISD	
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	6-1-62			
HOW FWD.	0-14B	0-14B	0-6-D	
BY	WMG/jfk			

NOTATIONS

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-76324-1

9/21/61, representative of a pharmaceutical house by SA [redacted] to verify employment.

3/23/62, representative of a pharmaceutical house by SA [redacted] to verify employment.

3/26/62, representative of a Fred Astaire Dance Studio by SA [redacted] to verify residence.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1 Confidential source abroad, information furnished by the Bureau by letter on 11/13/61. Confidential source not further identified.	100-12385
NY T-2 [redacted]	100-12385

b6
b7C
b7D

The following confidential informants were contacted regarding the subject during April, 1962, with negative results:

b6
b7C
b7D

NY 100-14092

Informant	Date Contacted	Contacting Agent
[redacted]	4/20/62	SA [redacted]
	4/20/62	SA
	4/20/62	SA
	4/20/62	SA
	4/19/62	SA
	4/23/62	SA
	4/17/62	SA
	4/17/62	SA
	4/30/62	SA
	4/30/62	SA
	4/30/62	SA
	4/30/62	SA

COVER PAGE

FD-305 (Rev. 1-25-60)

NY 100-14092

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [ ] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available.
5. [X] Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. [ ] Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
7. [X] This report is classified "Secret" because (state reason) the information received on 11/13/61 from the Bureau by letter from a confidential source abroad, not further identified, was classified "Secret".

8. [X] Subject previously interviewed (dates) 6/11/46.
   [X] Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) it is not believed that an interview would be productive in view of his action before congressional committees and results of prior Bureau interview with subject.

9. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. [X] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) subject is experienced as chemist in the Atomic Energy field. He has had past contacts with ARTHUR ADAMS of a questionable nature. It is believed that his knowledge in the Nuclear field and his activities with regard to ARTHUR ADAMS indicate that he would possibly engage in activities inimical to the best interests of the US.

11. [X] Subject's SI card [X] is [ ] is not tabbed Detcom.
    [X] Subject's activities [X] do [ ] do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] Office: New York, New York
Date: 5/21/62

Field Office File No.: 100-14092 Bureau File No.: 101-2118

Title: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

Subject continues to be employed at Endo Labs, Incorporated, 84-40 101st Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, New York, and resides at 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck, New York. NY T-1 advised that subject was a member of the New York Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers and a subscriber to "Scientific World". Confidential informants familiar with some phases of CP activity in the New York City area had no information concerning the subject.

-C-

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

A. Residence

Through suitable pretexts on September 21, 1961, and March 26, 1962, it was determined that the subject continues to reside at 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

~~SECRET~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

B. Employment

On September 21, 1961, and March 26, 1962, by means of suitable pretexts by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was determined that the subject was still employed at Endo Labs, Incorporated, 84-40 101st Street, Richmond Hill, New York.

II. MISCELLANEOUS

On November 13, 1961, NY T-1 advised that Dr. C. F. HISKEY, 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck, New York, was a member of the New York Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers and a subscriber to "Scientific World", the journal of the World Federation of Scientific Workers.

NY T-2 advised in December, 1960, that in a statement utilized by the American Association of Scientific Workers in connection with a meeting in New York City during 1960, it was stated that the American Association of Scientific Workers is the sole American affiliate of the World Federation of Scientific Workers.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., on page 177-8 sets forth the following regarding the World Federation of Scientific Workers:

> "1. 'Cited as 'another international Communist-front organization' which seeks to win scientists to the Communist cause. (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 83.)"

"2. 'Cited as being among 'international Communist fronts *** functioning at the present time.' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.)"

Confidential informants who are familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New York City area were contacted on various dates during April, 1962, and advised they had no information concerning the subject.

FD-[illegible] (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
May 24, 1962

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title Clarence Francis Hiskey

Character Internal Security - R

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above, at New York.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NY T-1 is a confidential source abroad, and NY T-2 is in a position to receive reliable information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. A. Branigan

DATE: 9-21-61

FROM : [redacted]

b6
b7C

E. M. Pegg
~~Room 1501~~

SUBJECT: Clarence Francis Hiskey
IS-R

Captioned case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any reinterviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

Bureau file: 101-2118

101-2118A-
NOT RECORDED
20 SEP 22 1961

Espionage Section

56 SEP 25 1961

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	MAY [illegible] 1963	4/1-5/24/63

TITLE OF CASE

CLARENCE FRANCIS O'HISKEY aka

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
ROBERT T. FIELDHOUSE	emc

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY-R

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] dated 5/24/62, at NY.

b6
b7C

-C-

ADMINISTRATIVE

The pretext under which the subject's wife was contacted on May 23, 1963, was as a representative of a magazine subscription service.

No pretext was necessary in the attempted contact of the subject at his place of employment on May 22, 1963, since he was not then at work.

The confidential informants contacted concerning the subject are set out below:

APPROVED [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

5-Bureau (101-2118) (RM)
1-New York (100-14092)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

101- 2118 131

REC. 19

3 JUN 5 1963

EX-120

NOTATIONS

ESP. SEC.

INT. SEC.

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	RAC	AEC		
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	6-11-63	6-11-63		
HOW FWD.	Blue Ltr	Blue Ltr		
BY	E.T. Type	E.T. Type		

6 JUN 12 1963

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-76324-1

b6
b7C
b7D

NY 100-14092

Informant	Date Contacted	Contacting Agent
[redacted]	5/3/63 5/6/63 5/6/63 5/6/63 5/7/63 5/8/63 5/8/63 5/9/63 5/9/63 5/7/63 5/7/63 5/7/63 5/7/63 5/9/63 5/9/63	SA ARTHUR J. GREENE, JR. [redacted]

COVER PAGE
B

FD-305 (Rev. 1-25-60)

NY 100-14092

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [ ] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [X] A suitable photograph [ ] is [ ] is not available.
5. [X] Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. [ ] Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
7. [ ] This report is classified _____ because (state reason)

8. [X] Subject previously interviewed (dates) 6/11/46.
   [X] Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) it is not believed the subject would be cooperative in view of his action before congressional committees and the results of prior Bureau interview.

9. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. [X] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) subject's association with ARTHUR ADAMS indicates the probability the subject was furnishing classified information to ADAMS. It is believed subject could engage in activities inimical to the national security of the US in the event of an emergency.

11. [X] Subject's SI card [X] is [ ] is not tabbed Detcom.
    [X] Subject's activities [X] do [ ] do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

COVER PAGE
6*

FBI (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: ROBERT T. FIEDLHOUSE Office: New York, New York
Date: MAY 31 1963

Field Office File No.: 100-14092 Bureau File No.: 101-2118

Title: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY-R

Synopsis:

Subject continues to be employed at Endo Labs., Inc., 84-40 101st St., Richmond Hill, LI, NY, and to reside at 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck, LI, NY. Confidential informants who are familiar with some phases of CP activity in the NYC area were contacted during May, 1963, but were unable to furnish any information concerning the subject.

-C-

DETAILS

BACKGROUND

A. Residence

Through a suitable pretext on May 23, 1963, a SA of the Federal Bureau of Investigation determined that the subject and his wife continue to reside at 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

B. Employment

On May 22, 1963, a SA of the Federal Bureau of Investigation determined by attempting to contact the subject under a suitable pretext at the Endo Labs, Incorporated, 84-40 101st Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, New York, that the subject continues to be employed by that firm.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MISCELLANEOUS

Confidential informants who are familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New York City area were contacted during May, 1963, but they were unable to furnish any information concerning the subject.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	MAY 25 1964	5/12-20/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY aka		rac

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-R

b6
b7C

REFERENCE

Report of SA ROBERT T. FIELDHOUSE, dated 5/31/63, at New York.

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE

The pretext under which the subject's wife was contacted on 5/12/64 was in the nature of a television survey.

No pretext was necessary in the attempted contact of the subject at his place of employment on 5/12/64 since he was not then at work.

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

5-Bureau (101-2118)
1-New York (100-14092)

101-2118-133 REC-20

MAY 27 1964

FOI-IS

SOVIET SECTION

DOJ, PAGE ONE RECD

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	RHQ-ISD			
REQUEST RECD.	6-5-64			
DATE FWD.	6-5-64			
HOW FWD.	B-S			
BY	[illegible]			

NOTATIONS

6 JUN 9 1964

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

[redacted]

INFORMANTS

The confidential informants contacted concerning the subject are set out below:

The confidential informants contacted concerning the subject are set out as follows:

Informant	Date Contacted	Contacting Agent
[redacted]	5/19/64	SA [redacted]
	5/15/64	SA ARTHUR J. GREENE, JR.
	5/11/64	SA [redacted]
	5/19/64	SA
	5/18/64	SA
	5/15/64	[redacted]
	5/8/64	SA [redacted]
	5/11/64	SA
	5/7/64	SA
	5/19/64	SA
	5/19/64	SA
	5/11/64	SA
	5/15/64	SA

b6
b7C
b7D

FD-305 (Rev. 9-19-62)

NY 100-14092

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [ ] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available.
5. [ ] Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
6. [ ] This report is classified _____ because (state reason)

7. [X] Subject previously interviewed (dates) 6/11/46.
   [X] Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)

It is not believed that subject would be cooperative in view of his action before congressional commities and the results of previous Bureau interviews.

8. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. [X] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) Subject's association with ARTHUR ADAMS indicates the probability the subject was furnishing classified information to ADAMS. It is believed that subject could engage in activities inimical to the national security of the US in the event of an emergency.

10. [ ] Subject's SI card [X] is [ ] is not tabbed Detcom.
    [ ] Subject's activities [X] do [ ] do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

COVER PAGE

- D* -

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] Office: New York, New York
Date: MAY 25 1964

Field Office File No.: 100-14092 Bureau File No.: 101-2118

Title: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: Subject continues to be employed at Endo Labs, Incorporated, 84-40 101st Street, Richmond Hill, New York, and to reside at 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck, Long Island, New York. Confidential informants contacted during May, 1964, unable to furnish any information concerning the subject.

- C -

DETAILS

BACKGROUND

A. Residence and Employment

Through pretexts conducted by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 12, 1964, it was determined that the subject continues to reside at 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, and to be employed at Endo Labs, Incorporated, 84-40 101st Street, Richmond Hill, New York.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MISCELLANEOUS

Confidential informants who are familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New York area, were contacted during May, 1964, but they were unable to furnish any information concerning the subject.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
May 7, 1964

Bufile 101-2118
NY file 100-14092

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2012

Re: Clarence Francis Hiskey

Clarence Francis Hiskey, a chemist, employed by Endo Labs, 84-40 101st Street, Richmond Hill, New York, currently resides 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck, New York.

He is described as follows:

Name	Clarence Francis Hiskey
Birth	June 15, 1912, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5' 11"
Weight	180 pounds
Eyes	Green
Hair	Brown
Marital Status	Married to Miriam Sherwood Hiskey

101-2118-

Hiskey is experienced as a chemist in the atomic energy field, and in 1942 and 1943 performed experimental and development work in the manufacture of the original atomic bomb. Sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past, have described Hiskey as a Communist Party (CP) member in the 1930's and 1940's, and have advised that during the years of World War II, he had had contacts of a questionable nature with Arthur Adams, who was described in report number 1229, 82nd Congress, 2nd Session, dated December 30, 1951, Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, as actively engaged in espionage activities for the Soviet Government.

1 MAY 12

Copy to NY
by routing slip for
☐ Info ☑ action
dates 5-22-64
by EHP/gcd

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

AGENCY Secret Service
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 5-22-64
HOW FORW. R-5
BY EHP/gcd

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic

64 MAY 25 1964

Form No. IS-44
(Rev. 7-19-63)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-10-2012

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: June 1 1964

FROM : J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division

Card U.T.D. 6/4/64

SUBJECT: EMERGENCY DETENTION PROGRAM

Re: Clarence Francis Hiskey
FBI#: 101-2118

File in

cc: 100-398030

Reports of investigation of the above have been reviewed

☐ as requested by you on _____.

It has been determined that subject's name should be

☒ retained on security index; ☐ removed from security index.

Remarks:

REC-33
101-2118-134
15 JUN 5 2 1964

EX-114

EX-RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-398030

30 MAY 2 1964

33

SUPV. CONTROL

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

64 JUN 11 1964

FD-263 (Rev 5-1-59)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-10-2012

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	MAY 25 1965	4/31-5/17/65

TITLE OF CASE

CLARENCE FRANCIS O'HISKEY aka

REP [redacted] TYPED BY val

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-R

b6
b7C
b7D

Blagg'd

REFERENCE: NY report of SA [redacted] dated 5/25/64.

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE

The pretext under which the subject's wife was contacted was in the nature of an inquiry from the "Nassau County Jury Duty Selection Panel".

INFORMANTS

[redacted]

1 copy of att. Rep. to
AGENCY Dec, RAO-DSD
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 6/7/65
HOW FORW. RS
BY 2 WRO/gsi

APPROVED [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:
(5) - Bureau (101-2118) (RM)
1 - New York (100-14092)

101-2118-135 REC-39

MAY 27 1965

DON INTELL DIA
REC'D

9

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT				
AGENCY		DIA	2 3614	92
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY	288			

NOTATIONS

SOVIET SECTION

FBI JUN 8 1965

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

- A -

The confidential informants contacted during May, 1965, concerning the subject are set out as follows:

Informant	Contacting Agent
[redacted]	[redacted] ARTHUR J. GREENE, JR.

b6
b7C
b7D

COVER PAGE

FD-305 (Rev. 3-17-64)

NY 100-14092

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [ ] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available.
5. [ ] Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
6. [X] This report is classified "Confidential" because (state reason) it contains information from informants of continuing value which could reasonable result in their identification and compromize the future effectiveness thereof.

7. [X] Subject previously interviewed (dates) 6/11/46.
   [X] Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) it is not believed that subject would be cooperative in view of his action before Congressional Committees and the results of previous Bureau interviews:

8. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. [X] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) subject's association with ARTHUR ADAMS indicates the probability that subject was furnishing classified information to ADAMS. It is believed that the subject could engage in activities inimical to the national security of the US in the event of an emergency.

10. [X] Subject's SI card [ ] is [X] is not tabbed Detcom.
    [ ] Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons)

- C*-

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted]
Date: MAY 25 1965

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File No.: 100-14092

Bureau File No.: 101-2118

b6
b7C

Title: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY _ R

Synopsis: Subject continues to reside at 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck, LI, NY, and is employed at Endo Labs, Inc., Garden City, NY. Informant in 1965 reported subject an Associate of AIMS.

- C -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NY 100-14092

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

By means of a pretext conducted on May 17, 1965, by a SA of the FBI with a person who identified herself as the subject's wife, it was determined that CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY as of that date resided at 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, and was employed at Endo Labs, Incorporated, Garden City, New York.

II. MISCELLANEOUS

NY T-1 on August 14, 1964 made available information which indicated Dr. C. F. HISKEY, 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck, New York, was an Associate of American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) and that he was connected with the chemical industry.

A characterization of AIMS is included in the Appendix attached hereto.

NY T-2 on September 17, 1964, described an AIMS Associate as a person who is outside of the AIMS office staff, but whodis active in the organiaation's behalf. According to this informant, an Associate is the same as saying that this person has leanings towards communism to some extent. It does not necessarily mean that the person is a Communist Party (CP) member but that he could be described as an individual sympathetic towards communism to some degree.

NY T-1 on April 2, 1965, made available information which disclosed that during March, 1965, HERBERT APTHEKER, Director of AIMS, 20 East 30th Street, New York, New York, had been in contact with Dr. C. F. HISKEY, 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck, New York. According to the informant APTHEKER accepted HISKEY's offer to chair a March 19, 1965 AIMS Symposium and expressed his appreciation for the undertaking. He mentioned that Dr. HOWARD L. PARSONS, Professor of Philosophy and Religion at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa and himself would take part in the Symposium each speaking 30 or 35 minutes. He also mentioned that PARSONS is among the original sponsors of AIMS. The subject of the Symposium was to be "United States Civil Rights Movement in Today's World".

American Institute for Marxist Studies

A characterization of HERBERT APTHEKER is contained in the characterization of AIMS, which is included in the Appendix of this report.

Other confidential informants who are familiar with some phases of CP activity in the New York Area were contacted during May, 1964 but were unable to furnish any information concerning the subject.

1.

APPENDIX

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization called American Institute For Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the MC CARRAN and SMITH Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised on May 15, 1964, that, as of that date, AIMS was located on the fifth floor west at 20 East 30th Street, New York City, New York.

FD-122 (Rev. 4-17-62)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 101-2118) DATE: 8/27/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-14092)

SUBJECT: DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY aka
SM-C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Cards UTD
Cards Sent OO
9/3/64 ad

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows *(specify change only)*:

Name

Aliases

☐ Native Born ☐ Naturalized ☐ Alien

☐ Communist ☐ Socialist Workers Party ☐ Independent Socialist League

☐ Miscellaneous *(specify)* _____

☐ Tab for Detcom	Race	Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	

Business Address *(show name of employing concern and address)*

Endo Labs Incorporated
Stewart Avenue and Endo Boulevard, Garden City, New York

Key Facility Data

Geographical Reference Number _____ Responsibility _____

Interested Agencies _____

Residence Address

ENCLOSURE DETACHED
2 AND 3 ARE ATTACHED

101-2118-

(2) Bureau
1-New York
RLR:jad
REGISTERED MAIL
(3)

NOT RECORDED
3 AUG 28 964

SUB CONTROL

M. E. Row

SEP 4 1964

FD-366 (5-6-64)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
August 27, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

NYfile 100-14092
Bufile 101-2118

SUBJECT:

DR. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY

REFERENCE: Memorandum dated 5/7/64.

Referenced communication contained subject's residence and/or employment address. A recent change has been determined and is being set forth below (change only specified):

Residence:

Employment: Endo Labs Incorporated, Stewart Avenue, and Endo Boulevard, Garden City, New York

101-2118-

FD-122 DETACHED

AGENCY Secret Service
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 9-2-64
HOW FORW.
BY

NOT RECORDED
3 AUG 28 1964

Soviet Union 100
STUDY CONTROL

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

64 SEP 3 1964

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-10-2012

SAC, New York (100-14092) 4/13/66

Director, FBI (101-2118)

1 - Mr. Oberndorf

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
IS - R

A confidential source abroad has furnished information received from a secret and reliable source [redacted] that subject has renewed his subscription to "Scientific World," a publication of the World Federation of Scientific Workers, a Soviet-controlled international Communist front organization.

The source classified this information "Secret" and requested that no action should be taken which might compromise its source.

b7D

1 - 100-350410

LWRO:ncn
(5)

NOTE:

[redacted] To New York Office for information.

EX-114
REC-3 101-2118-136

APR 15 1966

MAILED 30
APR 12 1966
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

APR 22 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-350410-

"X" SECRET. 31st March, 1966.

A secret and reliable source in [redacted] which must be protected, has produced the information contained in the attached report. b7D

2. It is requested that no action should be taken which might compromise our source.

Enclosure.

ENCLOSURE

101-2118-

NOT RECORDED
87 APR 18 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-358086-1A

29 APR 5 1966

~~SECRET~~

Clarence F. HISKEY

Add: 14, Spruce Place, Great Neck,
New York 11021

Sol LONDE, M.D.,

Add: 1434 Chambers Road,
St. Louis, MO., 63135.

Peter G. BERGMAN

Add: 240, Riverside Drive,
New York,
New York 10031.

According to a reliable source the above-named have renewed their subscriptions (the last named for 2 years) to "Scientific World", a publication of the World Federation of Scientific Workers (W.F.S.W.), a Soviet-controlled international Communist front organisation.

101-2118-

~~ENCLOSURE~~

ENCLOSURE ~~SECRET~~

FD-263 (Rev. 9-17-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	5/19/66	3/23 --5/9/66

TITLE OF CASE

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY aka

REPORT MADE BY: FRANCIS J. SANDIN — TYPED BY: kpm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [redacted] 5/25/65, NY.

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE

b6
b7C
b7D

The pretext call of 5/9/66, was made by SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN. The pretext used was a business call for subject.

Bureau letter, 4/13/66, to NY, reflects that a confidential source abroad has furnished information received from a secret and reliable source in [redacted] that subject has renewed his subscription to "Scientific World", a publication of the World Federation of Scientific Workers, a Soviet controlled international Communist front group.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

5 - Bureau (101-2118) (RM)
1 - Secret Service, NY (RM)
3 - New York (100-14092)

1 - Bureau (ENCLOSURE)

101-2118-137

REC 53

ST-104

MAY 20 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	RAO(ISD), SS+FD-376 & photo)			
~~Request Recd.~~				
Date Fwd.	5-26-66			
How Fwd.	C/S			
By	57 MAY 27 1966			

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

R361

The source classified this information "Secret" and requested that no action should be taken which might compromise its source.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Where Located
NY T-1 [redacted] Great Neck, NY Post Office (concealed due to position)	Instant report, page 1 SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN

b6
b7C
b7D

The informants referred to in the details of this report who were contacted, and who were unable to furnish any information concerning the subject's activities, are as follows:

[redacted]

FD-305 (Rev. 3-17-64)

NY 100-14092

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [ ] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available.
5. [ ] Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
6. [ ] This report is classified _____ because (state reason)

7. [X] Subject previously interviewed (dates) 6/11/46.
   [X] Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)
   it is not believed that subject would be cooperative in view of his action before Congressional Committees and the results of previous Bureau interviews.

8. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. [X] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason)
   subject's association with ARTHUR ADAMS indicates the probability that subject was furnishing classified information to ADAMS. It is believed that the subject could engage in activities inimical to the national security of the US in the event of an emergency.

10. [X] Subject's SI card [X] is [ ] is not tabbed Detcom.
    [ ] Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons)

COVER PAGE
- C* -

FD-376 (Rev. 11-12-65)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 19, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. BU 101-2118
NY 100-14092

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Re: Clarence Francis Hiskey

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior:
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☒ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) (2) (RM)
U. S. Secret Service, New York

Enclosure(s) (2)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, NY (RM)

Report of: SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN
Date: 5/19/66

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: 100-14092

Bureau File #: 101-2118

Title: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

CLARENCE HISKEY resides at 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck, NY. He is employed by Endo Labs, Inc., Garden City, NY. In August, 1965, subject, in conversation, was critical of US policy in Vietnam and praised the Cuban Castro regime.

- C -

DETAILS

I. BACKGROUND

A. Residence and Employment

On May 9, 1966, NY T-1 advised that CLARENCE HISKEY resides at 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck, New York.

On May 9, 1966, a Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), ascertained by pretext that CLARENCE HISKEY is employed by Endo Labs, Incorporated, Stewart Avenue and Endo Boulevard, Garden City, New York.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

II. MISCELANOUES

On August 23, 1965, Mr. VERN LARSON, Manager, Ivy Inn, 2355 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin, advised that on the night of August 22, 1965, a Doctor C. F. HISKEY, white, male, with residence address of 4 Spence Place, Great Neck, New York, and employed by Endo Labs, Incorporated, New York, was in the above inn.

During the period HISKEY was at the inn, his conversation was limited to remarks considered extremely critical of United States policy in Vietnam. In addition, HISKEY made several comments praising the Cuban regime of FIDEL CASTRO and, from his conversation, it appeared that HISKEY had visited in Cuba. HISKEY was critical of former President DWIGHT EISENHOWER due to his treatment of CASTRO during his past visit to New York.

LARSON stated that HISKEY was in Madison, Wisconsin to attend a drug administration seminar to be held at the University of Wisconsin.

Informants who have some knowledge of Communist activity in the New York City and Nassau County, New York areas were contacted and were shown the subject's photograph. These informants were unable to furnish any information concerning subject's activities.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

May 19, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bureau 101-2118
New York 100-14092

Title Clarence Francis Hiskey

Character Internal Security - R

Reference New York report of Special Agent Francis J. Sandin, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NY T-1 was in a position to furnish reliable information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-2118) DATE: 9/26/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-14092) (C)

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, aka
IS-R

Re Bureau R/S, dated 9/8/66, with attached information from the Passport Office, US Department of State.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and five copies of an LHM reflecting the subject's travel. All other pertinent information concerning the subject has been previously reported to the Bureau.

Copy 7 HM to
AGENCY RAO-ISD
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 10/10/66
HOW FORW. L/S
BY LWR/gpc

REC- 19 101-2118- 138

2 - Bureau (Encls. 6) ENCLOSURE (RM)
1 - New York

EX-108

12 SEP 27 1966

WCR:mfv
(3)

OCT 10 1966

SOVIET SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
September 26, 1966

Clarence Francis Hiskey

Information was received under date of August 15, 1966, from the Passport Office, United States Department of State, that Clarence Francis Hiskey, 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck Estates, Great Neck, New York, was issued Passport Number G 877824 on August 10, 1966.

It was indicated that he intended to take a two week vacation trip via Greyhound bus leaving New York July 17, 1966. His itinerary included Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and other maritime provinces.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

101-2116-138

ENCLOSURE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

AUG 15 1966

FBI LIAISON: FOR INFORMATION ONLY

RE: Clarence Francis Hiskey
BORN: June 5, 1912
PLACE: Milwaukee, Wisconsin

RESIDENCE: 14 Spruce Place, Great Neck Estates
Great Neck, New York

BUREAU FILE NUMBER: 101-2118

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE: 100-17720

PASSPORT NUMBER: G 877824 Issued: August 10, 1966
At: Department of State

ATTORNEY:

NZ

TRAVEL PLANS

PORT OF DEPARTURE: New York

DATE OF DEPARTURE: July 17, 1966

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION: Greyhound Bus

PROPOSED LENGTH OF STAY: 2 weeks

COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED: Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and other maritime provinces

PURPOSE OF TRIP: Vacation

PASSPORT OFFICE
PT/L - Robert D. Johnson

Copy to NY (2)
by Routing Slip for
☒ Info ☐ Action
date 9/7/66
by LHPD/gsc

101-2118
NOT RECORDED
18 SEP 7 1966

Robert D. Johnson
Special Agent

7150
70SEP8 1966 File 101-2118

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-2118) DATE: 6/19/67

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-14092) (C)

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, aka
IS-R
(OO:NY)

Re report of SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN, 5/19/66.
at NY.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of an Annual Report:

On 5/26/67, [redacted] Great Neck, NY Post Office (conceal due to position), advised that subject resides at [redacted]

On 5/26/67, a pretext call was made by SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN to Endo Labs., Inc., Stewart Avenue and Endo Boulevard, Garden City, NY. It was ascertained that Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY is employed by Endo Labs at that address. The pretext utilized was that of a business contact of subject.

b6
b7C
b7D

The following informants were contacted and were unable to furnish any information concerning subject's activities:

[redacted]

REC 36 101-2118-139

EX-113

3 JUN 20 1967

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

FJS:mvl
(3)

SOVIET SECTION

57 JUN 23 1967

NR-AC

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106

FD-305 (Rev. 3-17-64)

NY 100-14092

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [ ] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available.
5. [ ] Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
6. [ ] This report is classified _____ because (state reason)

7. [X] Subject previously interviewed (dates) 6/11/46.
   [X] Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)
   In view of subject's action before Congressional Committees and during previous Bureau interviews, it is believed subject would continue to be uncooperative.

8. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. [X] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) subject's association with ARTHUR ADAMS indicates the probability that subject was furnishing classified information to ADAMS. It is believed that the subject could engage in activities inimical to the national security of the US in the event of an emergency.

10. [X] Subject's SI card [X] is [ ] is not tabbed Detcom.
    [ ] Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons)

FD-400 (3-6-68)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (101-2118) DATE: 7/1/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-14092)

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, aka
IS - R
(OO: NEW YORK)

REFERENCE: NYlet, 6/19/68.

This letter is submitted in lieu of a report inasmuch as no pertinent data has been developed since date of referenced communication. FD-305 enclosed.

RESIDENCE:
EMPLOYMENT:

☒ Subject's employment ☒ residence ☒ remains the same.
Source: [redacted] Supt., Great Neck, NY Post Office (conceal)
☐ Subject's employment ☐ residence ☐ has changed to:

Source:

ACTIVITY: The following security informants and established sources were contacted on the indicated dates and were unable to furnish any pertinent information regarding subject:

Informant	Date Contacted
[redacted]	6/28/68
	5/13/68
	5/13/68
	5/16/68

Established Source	Date Contacted

b6
b7C
b7D

EC-32 101-2118-140

Enc. 1

SI-117

8 JUL 3 1968

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

51 JUL 10 1968

JVG:dje
139

NO. AC

SOVIET
INT. SEC.

FD-305 (Rev. 5-2-66)

NY 100-14092

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [ ] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available.
   Date photograph was taken 1966.
5. [ ] Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
6. [ ] This report is classified _____ because *(state reason)*

7. [X] Subject previously interviewed *(dates)* 6/11/46.
   [X] Subject was not reinterviewed because *(state reason)*
   in view of subject's action before Congressional Committees and during previous Bureau interviews, it is believed subject would continue to be uncooperative.

8. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. [X] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because *(state reason)* subject's association with ARTHUR ADAMS indicates probability that subject was furnishing classified information to ADAMS. It is believed that the subject could engage in activities inimical to the national security of the US in the event of an emergency.

10. [X] Subject's SI card [ ] is [X] is not tabbed Detcom.
    [ ] Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because *(state reasons)*

FD-400 (3-6-68)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (101-2118) DATE: 8/27/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-14092) (C)

SUBJECT: CLARANCE FRANCIS HISKEY
IS-R

REFERENCE: NYlet to Bureau 7/1/68.

This letter is submitted in lieu of a report inasmuch as no pertinent data has been developed since date of referenced communication. FD-305 enclosed.

RESIDENCE:
EMPLOYMENT:

☒ Subject's employment ☒ residence ☐ remains the same.
Source:

☐ Subject's employment ☐ residence ☐ has changed to:

Source:

ACTIVITY: The following security informants and established sources were contacted on the indicated dates and were unable to furnish any pertinent information regarding subject:

Informant	Date Contacted
[redacted]	8/71
	8/71
	8/71
	8/71
	8/71

b7D

Established Source	Date Contacted

REC-40 101-2118-141
ST-103

SEP 1 1971

Enc.

1 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York
RLR:mag
(2)

ESPIONAGE

FD-305 (Rev. 3-3-70)

NY 100-14092

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the [X] Security Index [ ] Agitator Index [ ] Reserve Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the [X] Security Index Card [ ] Agitator Index Card are current.
3. [ ] The data appearing on the Reserve Index Card [ ] A [ ] B [ ] are current [ ] have been changed.
4. [ ] Changes on the [ ] Security Index Card [ ] Agitator Index Card are necessary and [ ] Form FD-122 [ ] FD-397 submitted to the Bureau.
5. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available.
   Date photograph was taken _____.
6. [ ] Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____ _____.
7. [ ] This report is classified _____ because *(state reason)*

8. [X] Subject previously interviewed *(dates)* 6/11/46.
   [ ] Subject was not reinterviewed because *(state reason)*

In view of subject's actions before congressional committees and during previous Bureau interviews, it is believed subject would continue to be uncooperative.

9. [ ] This case no longer meets the [ ] Security Index [ ] Agitator Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation.
10. [X] This case has been reevaluated in the light of the [X] Security Index [ ] Agitator Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because *(state reason)*

Subject's association with ARTHUR ADAMS indicates probability that subject was furnishing classified information to ADAMS. It is believed subject could engage in activities inimical to the national security of the US in event of an emergency.

11. [X] Subject's SI card is tabbed [ ] Priority I [ ] Priority II [X] Priority III.
    [ ] Subject's activities warrant such tabbing because *(state reasons)*

of his past association with ARTHUR ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 23, 1971

FBI LIAISON:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

RE: HISKEY, CLARENCE FRANCIS

DATE OF BIRTH:	June 5, 1912
PLACE OF BIRTH:	Milwaukee, Wisconsin USA
RESIDENCE:	14 Spruce Place Great Neck Estates, N.Y.
BUREAU FILE NUMBER:	101-2118
WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:	100-17720
PASSPORT NUMBER:	B 609593
DATE OF ISSUE:	March 19, 1971
PLACE OF ISSUE:	Boston, Mass.
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:	530-16-7652

PROPOSED TRAVEL PLANS

DATE OF DEPARTURE:	July 1971
PURPOSE OF TRIP:	Vacation
LENGTH OF STAY:	3 weeks
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION:	Air
COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED:	Sweden, England, Holland

101-2118-

NOT RECORDED
6 APR 7 1971

PASSPORT OFFICE
Robert D. Johnson

PT/L-25
5-70

61 APR 8 1971

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1356925-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 4
Page 9 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 18 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 19 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 20 ~ Referral/Direct;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

FROM : R. W. Wall

DATE: September 22, 1949

SUBJECT: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
Civilian Employee
Metallurgical Laboratory
University of Chicago
Department of the Army
Chicago, Illinois
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

80795

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

PURPOSE:

To request Liaison to determine if Hiskey is still employed by the Department of the Army.

BACKGROUND:

An Army Grab List flimsy has been received from the Department of the Army on the above captioned employee through Liaison.

The Bureau has conducted extensive investigation concerning Hiskey in connection with Russian espionage activities. Hiskey has been interviewed at great length by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and many write-ups have been made concerning him in the nation's press. Since Hiskey has received so much publicity and has been openly charged with being a Communist, it would seem unlikely that he is still employed by the Department of the Army.

STATUS:

121 20641 1 NOT

Pending.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Liaison check with the Department of the Army to determine if the employee is still employed by the Army.

EFL:hwl

(101-2118)

RECORDED - 33 121 - 20641 - 1

EX - B I

34 SEP 30 1949

Oct 19, 1949

2 INCL

15

Col. Lynch I.D.A. Checking 9-28-49 Sub. INDEXED - 15

Jet 6 104 10-2-49 JMR: ebt

41

51 JAN 13 1950

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
NAME Fiskey, Clarence Frances												SB
DATE 7/12					SEARCHER #96(83)							R#
100	65	62	61	MISC	SUB & SERIAL NUMBERS							147
				101	LT 2118							
				101	LT 2118-51, (Summary 8/19/18)							
					Appr. 100 refs not							
					Searched on Complete name							
					and 400 refs on							
					breakdowns of name							
					not searched either.							

181 20641 1

80776

Referral/Consult



Memo to MR Fletcher
9/3 & 49
Blind Memo—ARMY
EFL

121-20641-1

ENCLOSURE 5-8

80777

Referral/Consult

[redacted]

The above information was received from the Department of the Army May 24, 1949. This person is on the Army Grab List.

SERVICE UNIT SEARCH SLIP F-19a

Supervisor Hitt Room

Subj: Vernon Francis Hiskey

___Exact Spelling
✓All References
___Subversive Ref.
___Main File
___Restricted to Locality of
Searchers Initial K.
Date 10/1/49

80778

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
101-2118	
121-20641	
100-342424	249
+100-330174-A	Milwaukee
Wkly 9/30/49	
100-361477	
100-48966	82, 92, 96, 97
100-350602	258 P1
100-333444	193 P. 24, 22,
100-90625	2985, 2984, 2991
100-48966	98, P. 1 Line 24,
P. 30, 35, 36,	85
100-207045-A	Chicago
Daily Tribune	5/26/49
100-990625-A	Wash.
Daily News	5/10/49
Wash. Star	5/25/49

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT SEARCH SLIP F-19a

Supervisor Hitt Room

Subj: Vernon F. Hiskey

___Exact Spelling
✓All References
___Subversive Ref.
___Main File
___Restricted to Locality of
Searchers Initial K.
Date 10/1/49

Office 5/49

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
100-350512-235	
+100-107137-A-NY	World
Telegram	8/31/49
100-335063-60	
121-1914-3	
+100-107137-11	Wash Daily
News 8/30/49	
94-1-17998-814	P 26.
61-6547-A	N.Y. Daily
Mirror 5/25/49	
+100-48966-A	Chic. American
10/5/49	
61-6547-190	187
121-2750-37	

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT 0 F-19a
SEARCH SLIP
Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Clarence F. Hiskey

___ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref.
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of
Omaha 5/49

Searchers K
Initial
Date 12/1/49

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
100-345225-2 R2.	
+61-7558-11 Time Mailed 9-1-49	
100-334120-127 P. 52, 54,	
101-1391-67	
NO 20041 1	

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT 1 F-19a
SEARCH SLIP
Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Clarence F. Hiskey

___ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref.
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of
Omaha 5/49

Searchers K
Initial
Date 12/1/49

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
61-7550-23	
65-54068-158	
94-1-17998-66 P.6	
100-345225-2	
121-12046-4	
100-334606-104	
100-107137-76	
100-331280-699	
121-6159-101	
100-3-15-166, P. 145,	
100-361457-4	
100-26981-65	
100-33807-11	
62-[redacted]7641 1	

Initialed

Date: December 2, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL
REGISTERED MAIL

To: Director of Intelligence
General Staff
Department of Army
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
Civilian Employee
Metallurgical Laboratory
University of Chicago
Department of the Army
Chicago, Illinois
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Reference is made to my letter to you dated November 30, 1949 in this matter. You will note that confidential, Class A information had been furnished by you in May 1949 which indicated that Hiskey was employed in the above position.

In September 1949 Clarence Francis Hiskey was employed in Brooklyn, New York, by a private institution and there is no indication in the files of this Bureau to indicate that he is presently employed by the Federal Government.

Inasmuch as Hiskey's employment in the captioned position was obviously prior to his employment and residence in Brooklyn, New York, no further action is being taken under the Loyalty Program in this regard. In the event you have information indicating that Hiskey is an employee within the purview of Executive Order 9835 it is requested that you immediately advise this Bureau.

JRH:es
121-20641

Conversion (SA)
Type
Date Rec'd
File #
Form 79 prepared ( )
Initials
Closing PI (UC 1 of 104
File # 121-20641

Tolson
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JAN 13 1950

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COMM-FBI

RECORDED - 15
121-20641-3
JAN 5 1950

JAN 5
REC'D FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUST.

CONFIDENTIAL
REGISTERED MAIL

October 27, 1949

Director of Intelligence
General Staff, Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
Civilian Employee
Metallurgical Laboratory
University of Chicago
Department of the Army
Chicago, Illinois
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The following information regarding Hiskey has been received from the Department of the Army: "Has been active member of Communist Party. Urged men to take ROTC training for possible penetration of Communist Party into armed forces of United States. Wife, Marcia Sands Hiskey, was a Communist - while employed at Manhattan District Engineers arranged for another employee to meet Arthur A. Adams, a Soviet espionage agent." This information was given a Confidential, Class A rating by the Department of the Army.

On September 28, 1949, you were requested to advise whether or not Hiskey is presently employed by the Department of the Army. It will be appreciated if you will so advise this Bureau at your earliest convenience.

JRH/wbr wbr
121-20491

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Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
OCT 27 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 15

JAN 12 1950

JAN 13 1950

Date: November 30, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~REGISTERED MAIL~~

To: Director of Intelligence
General Staff
Department of Army
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY
Civilian Employee
Metallurgical Laboratory
University of Chicago
Department of the Army
Chicago, Illinois
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Reference is made to my letter to you dated October 27, 1949, wherein you were requested to advise this Bureau whether or not Hiskey is presently employed by the Department of the Army.

In order that our joint responsibilities under the Loyalty Program might be fulfilled at an early date it is requested that you make this information available to this Bureau at your earliest convenience.

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Gandy

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JRH:js

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JAN 12 19..

Referral/Consult

Memorandum from the Department of the Army dated January 20, 1950.
Subject: Subversive and Disaffected Personnel.

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(62-9798-2201)

121 [illegible]

file
121-20641

184

RECORDED - 121

121-20641-6
FEB 8 1950

EX-8

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-03-2012

CONFIDENTIAL

September 16, 1954

MAILED
SEP 17 1954
NAME CHECK

INDEXED - 20
RECORDED-20

121-20641-7

CLARENCE F. HISKEY

Reference is made to the communication of August 27, 1954, from Mr. Raymond F. Farrell, Assistant Commissioner, which contained a request for any available information relative to the citizenship status of the captioned individual, your file 56324/454 INV:JFS: rf.

A security-type investigation conducted by this Bureau in 1941-1942, relative to Clarence F. Hiskey reflects that he was born June 5, 1912, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Inasmuch as the above-mentioned investigation reflects that the subject of your inquiry is a native-born citizen no additional information is being furnished to you at this time.

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

121-20641-7

Orig. to: Commissioner of INS, Washington, D. C.
RR: 9-30-54
M. M. Gravette:hrb

Note: Bureau files reflect that Clarence Hiskey resdided at 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, and that he invoked the 5th Amendment when testifying before the Executive Session of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations on June 19, 1953.

CONFIDENTIAL

55 SEP 27 1954

19 SEP 22 1954

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Hiskey, Clarence Francis

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Searcher _____

Ref 87 Date 8/31 Initial SLB

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	101-3118	
I	121-21641	
I	111-3115-58X	8?-45
	I-51	8-9-48
	I-77	8-5-52
I	62-38834-67	p52
		8-11-47
	Clarence F.	
I	121-3251-37	8-5-48
	Clarence	
I	100-331281-793	8-52
	2 Rpts 136 rec'd	
	not attached	
	1-3	

4-766 (2-1-80)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CERTIFICATION OF AUTHENTICITY

CAMERA OPERATOR

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE PHOTOGRAPHED THE DOCUMENTS APPEARING ON THIS FICHE-FILE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES (66-19087-20).

CAMERA OPERATOR [redacted]

DATE PRODUCED 5-6-83

SUPERVISOR'S AUTHORITY

b6
b7C

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPERVISED THE PHOTOGRAPHING OF THE DOCUMENTS APPEARING ON THIS FICHE-FILE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES (66-19087-20).

SUPERVISOR [redacted]

DATE APPROVED 5-6-83

FBI/DOJ